

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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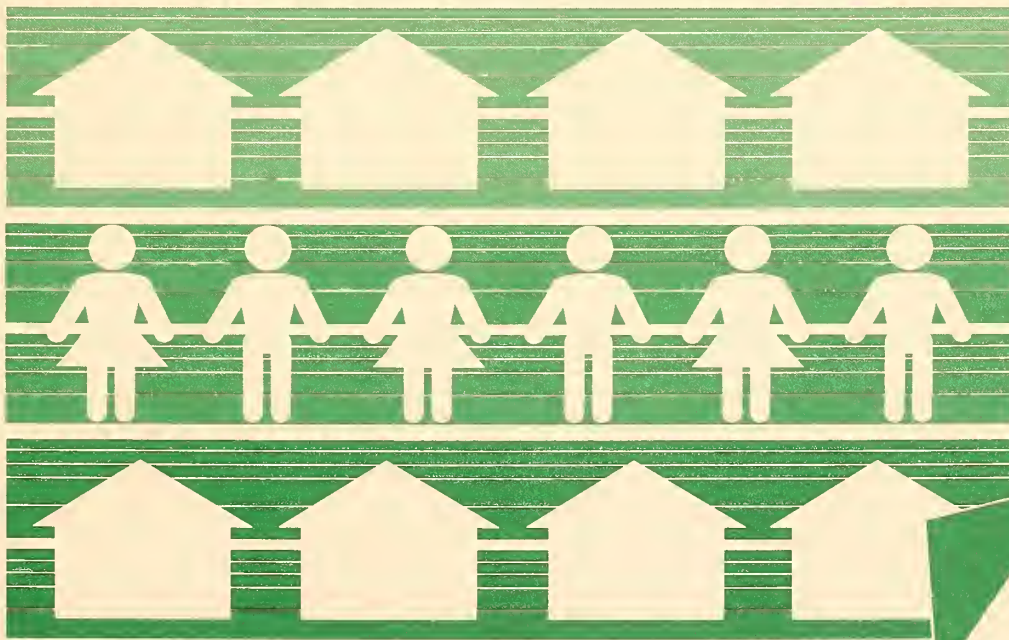
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
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1990 CPH-4-22

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Maryland**



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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmlg**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Splers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schnelder**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Phillip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampee R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marle Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Palsano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

**Carbaugh**, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalunas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatch**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Melxler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Dalsey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard B. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reader**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-4-22

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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
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Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress

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**Maryland**

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Issued December 1992



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**Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration**  
**J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary**  
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Decennial Census

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.  
 (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.  
 (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.  
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 58(A)	95, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	82	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	87, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 58(A)	96, 108(A)	168, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry ....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
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... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, identifying the specific data set.
- Headnote:** Located at the top center, providing additional context or definitions.
- Column head:** Located at the top right, defining the variables being measured.
- Heading:** The top section of the table, containing the title and headnote.
- Stubhead:** The left section of the table, containing the stubhead.
- Boxhead:** The top section of the table, containing the column head.
- Stub:** The left section of the table, containing the stub.
- Sidehead:** The left section of the table, containing the sidehead.
- Data field:** The main body of the table, containing the data.
- Page number and State name:** Located at the bottom left, indicating the report's origin.
- Report title:** Located at the bottom center, identifying the overall report.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

### Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry.....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area .....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation .....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)



The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

**Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District									
	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	25 316.3	9 003.7	2 341.0	552.5	499.7	4 059.3	7 388.8	282.0	1 189.3
Square miles .....	9 774.6	3 476.3	903.8	213.3	193.0	1 567.3	2 852.8	108.9	459.2
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 781 468</b>	<b>597 684</b>	<b>597 683</b>	<b>597 680</b>	<b>597 690</b>	<b>597 681</b>	<b>597 688</b>	<b>597 680</b>	<b>597 682</b>
White .....	3 993 964	498 523	547 999	475 260	200 081	461 610	560 853	162 648	486 990
Black .....	1 189 899	89 773	35 295	104 380	349 499	110 953	26 838	424 132	49 029
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	12 972	1 380	1 499	1 920	1 838	2 374	977	1 622	1 362
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	139 719	6 204	10 995	13 314	27 344	18 185	7 662	7 937	48 078
Other race .....	44 914	1 804	1 895	2 806	18 928	4 559	1 358	1 341	12 223
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	125 102	6 580	7 242	10 264	37 962	14 520	5 495	5 268	37 771
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	3 326 109	494 304	543 173	468 997	185 923	453 101	557 040	160 598	462 973
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 781 468</b>	<b>597 684</b>	<b>597 683</b>	<b>597 680</b>	<b>597 690</b>	<b>597 681</b>	<b>597 688</b>	<b>597 680</b>	<b>597 682</b>
Under 5 years .....	357 818	42 481	42 739	44 855	47 256	45 159	43 892	46 594	44 842
5 to 9 years .....	332 373	40 972	40 580	39 883	42 064	41 699	43 494	42 997	40 684
10 to 14 years .....	297 164	37 261	35 856	34 182	38 428	37 811	39 325	38 273	35 828
15 to 19 years .....	130 650	40 414	37 710	34 341	39 605	43 010	40 592	40 747	34 231
20 to 24 years .....	369 609	45 285	43 020	44 145	51 085	54 996	42 659	49 700	38 719
25 to 34 years .....	900 098	102 500	105 859	117 123	126 138	119 714	103 274	112 832	112 658
35 to 44 years .....	777 006	92 666	96 294	94 395	103 706	97 801	98 845	88 047	105 252
45 to 54 years .....	521 801	66 545	67 284	59 997	64 388	67 899	67 193	55 893	72 602
55 to 64 years .....	397 467	55 365	56 546	49 307	40 849	44 260	50 120	50 250	50 720
65 to 74 years .....	314 491	45 580	45 649	46 475	27 377	28 995	40 178	42 660	37 577
75 to 84 years .....	156 495	22 234	20 189	25 629	12 823	12 890	21 390	22 639	18 701
85 years and over .....	46 496	6 381	5 907	7 348	3 771	3 447	6 726	7 048	5 868
3 and 4 years .....	141 682	16 906	17 282	17 552	18 092	17 803	17 761	18 741	17 545
16 years and over .....	3 737 021	469 842	471 564	472 302	462 350	465 564	463 406	462 741	469 252
18 years and over .....	3 619 227	454 906	457 201	459 113	447 123	450 198	447 788	448 177	454 721
21 years and over .....	3 410 816	426 875	432 256	436 380	420 729	418 708	421 641	419 072	435 155
60 years and over .....	712 779	105 922	104 862	104 862	65 516	65 516	97 008	97 008	97 008
62 years and over .....	633 685	91 037	88 673	94 865	54 791	54 791	83 167	87 650	76 602
Median age .....	33.0	34.0	34.4	33.7	31.3	31.3	33.6	32.1	34.3
<b>Female</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 462 797</b>	<b>303 506</b>	<b>306 075</b>	<b>313 019</b>	<b>312 971</b>	<b>298 032</b>	<b>303 030</b>	<b>317 643</b>	<b>308 521</b>
Under 5 years .....	174 628	20 777	20 809	21 902	22 988	22 058	22 058	22 857	21 776
5 to 9 years .....	147 462	19 916	19 916	20 811	20 811	20 406	21 406	21 519	19 907
10 to 14 years .....	145 116	18 171	17 470	16 711	18 989	18 427	19 122	18 763	17 463
15 to 19 years .....	151 721	19 386	18 194	17 371	19 296	20 792	19 732	20 555	16 395
20 to 24 years .....	185 357	21 504	21 530	22 925	26 339	26 918	20 742	25 627	19 772
25 to 34 years .....	457 431	51 243	53 599	59 609	66 488	58 642	51 340	55 959	57 551
35 to 44 years .....	399 778	47 028	48 638	48 545	55 968	48 585	49 265	46 440	54 809
45 to 54 years .....	245 921	33 284	34 422	30 843	33 848	32 949	30 145	37 296	37 296
55 to 64 years .....	207 811	28 677	29 199	26 452	21 381	21 975	25 906	27 887	26 334
65 to 74 years .....	177 673	25 068	25 505	26 992	15 691	16 104	22 515	24 855	20 943
75 to 84 years .....	99 776	13 792	12 641	16 633	8 366	8 035	13 613	14 842	11 854
85 years and over .....	34 623	4 461	4 492	5 480	2 806	2 590	4 979	5 194	4 421
3 and 4 years .....	69 326	8 275	8 464	8 530	8 861	8 723	8 753	9 228	8 492
16 years and over .....	1 951 705	241 182	244 562	251 690	246 576	233 553	237 355	250 851	245 936
18 years and over .....	1 894 362	233 804	237 650	245 075	239 195	226 234	229 945	243 572	238 887
21 years and over .....	1 791 974	220 760	225 381	233 356	226 206	210 770	217 072	228 863	229 566
60 years and over .....	415 481	58 019	57 463	62 917	36 834	36 834	54 164	59 105	50 095
62 years and over .....	374 226	52 266	51 675	57 517	32 730	32 720	49 021	53 406	44 891
Median age .....	34.0	35.2	35.3	34.7	32.2	31.8	34.6	33.4	35.2
<b>Male</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 318 671</b>	<b>294 178</b>	<b>291 608</b>	<b>284 661</b>	<b>284 719</b>	<b>299 649</b>	<b>294 658</b>	<b>280 037</b>	<b>289 161</b>
Median age .....	32.0	32.9	33.4	32.5	30.3	30.7	32.7	30.7	33.3
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>									
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 619 227</b>	<b>454 906</b>	<b>457 201</b>	<b>459 113</b>	<b>447 123</b>	<b>450 198</b>	<b>447 788</b>	<b>448 177</b>	<b>454 721</b>
Male .....	1 724 865	221 102	219 551	214 038	207 928	223 964	217 843	204 605	215 834
Female .....	1 894 362	233 804	237 650	245 075	239 195	226 234	229 945	243 572	238 887
White .....	2 628 523	383 844	422 855	374 432	162 795	351 511	420 906	135 753	376 427
Black .....	848 793	64 353	24 308	71 908	249 698	80 154	20 218	304 073	34 081
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	9 560	1 073	1 097	1 340	1 386	1 744	728	1 156	1 036
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	101 247	4 437	7 710	9 572	19 930	13 647	5 119	6 256	34 576
Other race .....	31 104	1 199	1 231	1 861	13 314	3 142	817	939	8 601
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	88 791	4 641	4 973	7 147	27 168	10 222	3 617	3 872	27 151
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 781 468</b>	<b>597 684</b>	<b>597 683</b>	<b>597 680</b>	<b>597 690</b>	<b>597 681</b>	<b>597 688</b>	<b>597 680</b>	<b>597 682</b>
In households .....	4 667 612	578 884	586 242	585 574	590 434	576 910	578 812	579 393	591 363
Householder .....	1 748 991	221 366	222 476	232 681	216 758	204 414	214 745	216 574	219 977
Family householder .....	1 245 814	160 711	164 951	157 269	150 376	152 238	162 206	139 988	158 075
Nonfamily householder .....	503 177	60 655	57 525	75 412	66 382	52 176	52 539	76 586	61 902
Male .....	217 294	27 729	25 601	31 772	29 670	26 790	34 585	34 585	34 585
Living alone .....	160 842	20 107	17 175	22 819	21 107	17 797	16 806	25 851	17 180
Female .....	279 483	32 926	31 924	44 040	36 712	25 296	29 860	42 428	36 297
Living alone .....	233 730	28 169	27 416	37 449	29 757	19 450	26 134	35 942	29 413
Spouse .....	948 563	127 802	135 853	118 296	99 918	123 765	137 284	72 613	133 033
Child .....	1 449 135	173 628	180 525	174 043	188 164	184 323	184 692	183 876	179 884
Grandchild .....	101 894	12 613	12 613	10 480	15 885	10 839	7 590	31 562	25 552
Other relatives .....	170 141	16 090	16 275	18 887	31 957	19 534	14 022	33 483	19 893
Nonrelatives .....	248 883	27 385	22 433	31 187	38 052	34 035	20 479	41 287	34 025
Institutionalized persons .....	62 760	9 561	5 048	5 805	3 684	8 558	12 947	12 341	4 816
Other persons in group quarters .....	51 096	9 239	6 393	6 301	3 572	12 213	5 929	5 946	1 503
Persons per household .....	2.67	2.62	2.64	2.52	2.72	2.82	2.70	2.68	2.69
Persons per family .....	3.14	3.05	3.07	3.05	3.23	3.22	3.12	3.30	3.13
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>517 482</b>	<b>74 195</b>	<b>71 745</b>	<b>79 452</b>	<b>43 971</b>	<b>45 332</b>	<b>68 294</b>	<b>72 347</b>	<b>62 146</b>
In households .....	490 007	70 546	68 281	75 857	42 043	42 890	63 972	67 701	58 717
Householder .....	322 875	46 845	44 225	51 457	26 981	26 713	42 328	46 593	37 733
Nonfamily householder .....	142 485	20 346	18 252	24 378	11 643	10 343	18 867	22 748	15 906
Living alone .....	135 318	19 391	17 476	23 242	11 007	9 760	18 197	21 104	15 141
Male .....	29 327	4 449	3 726	4 673	2 532	2 290	3 789	5 211	2 657
Female .....	105 991	14 942	13 750	18 569	8 475	7 470	14 408	15 893	12 484
Spouse .....	110 128	16 738	16 571	16 584	8 828	9 968	15 118	11 690	14 631
Other relatives .....	47 110	5 591	6 451	6 283	5 383	5 416	5 564	6 848	5 574
Nonrelatives .....	9 894	1 372	1 034	1 533	851	962	962	2 570	1 779
Institutionalized persons .....	3 574	3 574	3 574	3 574	1 871	2 334	4 177	4 329	3 392
Other persons in group quarters .....	1 168	75	208	221	57	108	145	317	37



[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age																															
				All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age																		
Alabama	1	The State	District 1	4 781 468	357 818	3 737 021	3 619 227	208 411	296 962	1 677 104	521 001	202 170	195 297	517 482	202 991	46 496	33.0																		
				597 684	42 481	469 842	454 906	28 031	35 604	195 166	66 545	27 409	27 956	74 195	28 615	6 381	34.0																		
				2	Bibb County	239 623	17 171	189 242	183 241	11 867	15 718	83 328	28 556	10 768	9 893	23 231	8 344	1 497	33.2																
						27 035	2 057	20 671	19 935	1 022	1 370	8 200	2 848	1 217	1 268	3 890	1 248	347	34.7																
						3	Blount County	5 608	54 122	51 839	51 839	3 278	3 935	23 456	7 758	3 058	2 989	7 365	2 495	595	32.0														
								30 236	2 028	24 022	23 319	1 101	1 502	8 960	3 260	1 585	2 989	5 226	2 185	525	37.0														
								4	Bullock County	17 842	1 104	14 457	14 037	1 112	1 039	1 962	1 986	1 902	1 037	1 037	1 037	282	36.6												
										33 953	2 463	26 382	25 612	1 177	1 500	11 162	3 982	1 658	1 762	4 371	1 611	327	35.5												
										5	Cherokee County	23 440	1 284	19 239	18 133	1 208	1 228	2 313	1 986	1 986	1 233	3 504	1 477	350	33.8										
												23 440	1 284	19 239	18 133	1 208	1 228	2 313	1 986	1 986	1 233	3 504	1 477	350	33.8										
												6	Chilton County	24 339	1 515	22 824	22 824	1 468	1 468	2 346	2 346	2 346	1 468	2 346	2 346	617	39.6								
														24 339	1 515	22 824	22 824	1 468	1 468	2 346	2 346	2 346	1 468	2 346	2 346	617	39.6								
														7	Columbia County	35 028	2 288	28 121	27 331	1 125	1 701	10 688	3 662	1 850	2 241	9 559	2 283	560	37.5						
																35 028	2 288	28 121	27 331	1 125	1 701	10 688	3 662	1 850	2 241	9 559	2 283	560	37.5						
																8	Crawford County	14 292	1 374	10 827	10 534	1 073	1 073	4 608	1 275	540	596	1 838	2 688	103	30.7				
																		14 292	1 374	10 827	10 534	1 073	1 073	4 608	1 275	540	596	1 838	2 688	103	30.7				
																		9	Etowah County	33 187	2 304	26 883	26 153	1 460	2 252	11 935	3 599	1 420	1 427	4 040	1 720	384	33.9		
																				33 187	2 304	26 883	26 153	1 460	2 252	11 935	3 599	1 420	1 427	4 040	1 720	384	33.9		
																				10	Franklin County	20 261	1 517	15 335	14 729	750	964	7 414	2 725	846	1 400	1 720	330	115	33.3
																						20 261	1 517	15 335	14 729	750	964	7 414	2 725	846	1 400	1 720	330	115	33.3
11	Gadsden County	14 292	1 374																			10 827	10 534	1 073	1 073	4 608	1 275	540	596	1 838	2 688	103	30.7		
		14 292	1 374																			10 827	10 534	1 073	1 073	4 608	1 275	540	596	1 838	2 688	103	30.7		
		12	Hale County	9 168	610																	7 475	7 305	339	2 815	1 031	1 031	484	573	1 527	525	73	36.8		
				9 168	610																	7 475	7 305	339	2 815	1 031	1 031	484	573	1 527	525	73	36.8		
				13	Jefferson County	11 514	820															9 009	8 715	458	655	3 310	1 004	558	579	2 151	1 021	276	35.6		
						11 514	820															9 009	8 715	458	655	3 310	1 004	558	579	2 151	1 021	276	35.6		
						14	Madison County	1 348	112													1 040	1 005	61	115	386	128	40	29	46	16	4	29.5		
								1 348	112													1 040	1 005	61	115	386	128	40	29	46	16	4	29.5		
								15	Marengo County	396	396											4 902	4 735	261	343	1 963	842	379	291	706	260	48	35.2		
										396	396											4 902	4 735	261	343	1 963	842	379	291	706	260	48	35.2		
										16	Morgan County	37 301	2 788									29 507	28 628	1 504	2 488	13 015	3 910	1 864	1 767	4 080	1 402	262	18.5		
												37 301	2 788									29 507	28 628	1 504	2 488	13 015	3 910	1 864	1 767	4 080	1 402	262	18.5		
												17	Murray County	5 942	520							4 533	4 372	261	399	2 208	682	207	183	432	147	23	29.9		
														5 942	520							4 533	4 372	261	399	2 208	682	207	183	432	147	23	29.9		
														18	Pickens County	11 115	354					4 015	3 881	258	341	1 705	634	226	226	453	121	18	32.6		
																11 115	354					4 015	3 881	258	341	1 705	634	226	226	453	121	18	32.6		
																19	Pike County	10 054	444			8 670	8 467	298	408	2 807	1 436	604	711	2 198	840	159	44.6		
																		10 054	444			8 670	8 467	298	408	2 807	1 436	604	711	2 198	840	159	44.6		
																		20	Randolph County	9 915	149	7 765	7 372	311	489	653	1 233	1 197	78	1 072	338	10	33.8		
																				9 915	149	7 765	7 372	311	489	653	1 233	1 197	78	1 072	338	10	33.8		
21	Shelby County																			20 592	1 413	16 472	16 023	1 383	2 110	8 670	1 689	713	485	2 048	1 153	275	30.9		
																				20 592	1 413	16 472	16 023	1 383	2 110	8 670	1 689	713	485	2 048	1 153	275	30.9		
		22	St. Clair County																	2 633	166	1 997	1 918	115	122	922	370	133	101	153	45	11	35.0		
																				2 633	166	1 997	1 918	115	122	922	370	133	101	153	45	11	35.0		
				23	Tallapoosa County															19 389	1 271	14 867	14 238	738	746	5 964	3 026	1 119	899	1 746	580	138	37.4		
																				19 389	1 271	14 867	14 238	738	746	5 964	3 026	1 119	899	1 746	580	138	37.4		
						24	Walker County													27 564	2 311	21 347	20 616	1 285	2 460	10 995	2 858	903	712	1 403	456	92	29.1		
																				27 564	2 311	21 347	20 616	1 285	2 460	10 995	2 858	903	712	1 403	456	92	29.1		
								25	District 2											597 683	42 739	471 564	457 201	24 945	34 478	202 153	67 284	28 419	28 177	71 745	26 096	5 907	34.4		
																				597 683	42 739	471 564	457 201	24 945	34 478	202 153	67 284	28 419	28 177	71 745	26 096	5 907	34.4		
										26	COUNTY									45 283	3 433	34 712	33 427	1 763	2 132	16 477	5 830	2 063	1 671	3 491	1 104	215	33.6		
																				370 268	24 545	198 645	290 424	15 054	22 132	120 950	40 438	18 939	19 791	53 220	19 751	4 550	35.7		
												27	Baltimore County							182 132	14 761	138 207	133 350	8 128	64 726	44 726	20 016	7 317	6 715	15 034	5 241	1 142	32.1		
																				182 132	14 761	138 207	133 350	8 128	64 726	44 726	20 016	7 317	6 715	15 034	5 241	1 142	32.1		
														28	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					13 087	1 078	9 852	9 473	501	717	4 420	1 327	579	639	1 290	398	64	32.3		
																				13 087	1 078	9 852	9 473	501	717	4 420	1 327	579	639	1 290	398	64	32.3		
																29	Bardonia town			14 880	1 236	10 950	10 517	556	652	5 573	1 741	426	439	1 042	102	157	31.2		
																				14 880	1 236	10 950	10 517	556	652	5 573	1 741	426	439	1 042	102	157	31.2		
																		30	Bel Air North CD	26 421	2 475	19 874	19 307	821	1 450	10 793	2 718	883	789	1 853	641	171	31.0		
																				26 421	2 475	19 874	19 307	821	1 450	10 793	2 718	883	789	1 853	641	171	31.0		
31	Bel Air South CD																			13 248	1 010	11 122	10 785	491	1 044	7 553	1 816	736	671	1 256	181	101	33.0		
																				13 248	1 010	11 122	10 785	491	1 044	7 553	1 816	736	671	1 256	181	101	33.0		
		32	Baltimore County																	65 800	4 177	53 359	51 957	2 372	3 738	20 258	6 954	3 664	4 189	10 578	3 385	593	36.8		
																				65 800	4 177	53 359	51 957	2 372	3 738	20 258	6 954	3 664	4 189	10 578	3 385	593	36.8		
				33	Baltimore County															23 903	2 417	17 155	16 555	1 344	1 806	8 959	2 093	1 111	1 111	3 650	61	27.6	36.8		
																				23 903	2 417	17 155	16 555	1 344	1 806	8 959	2 093	1 111	1 111	3 650	61	27.6	36.8		
						34	Baltimore County													40 872	3 261	32 095	31 151	1 745	2 863	13 747	4 089	1 978	1 827	5 002	1 726	347	35.0		
																				40 872	3 261	32 095	31 151	1 745	2 863	13 747	4 089	1 978	1 827	5 002	1 726	347	35.0		
								35	Baltimore County											8 474	984	6 022	5 836	258	463	4 040	154	543	126	246	73	15	28.4		
																				8 474	984	6 022	5 836	258	463	4 040	154	543	126	246	73	15	28.4		
										36	Baltimore County									11 084	742	8 690	8 376	483	660	3 924	1 503	559	454	793	238	36	33.3		
																				11 084	742	8 690	8 376	483	660	3 924	1 503	559	454	793	238	36	33.3		
												37	Baltimore County							13 269	788	10 393	9 945	436	620	4 345	2 067	653	516	1 108	361	66	36.0		
																				13 269	788	10 393	9 945	436	620	4 345	2 067	653	516	1 108	361	66	36.0		
														38	Baltimore County					16 442	779	14 028	13 666	483	703	4 019	2 134	1 615	1 370	3 792	1 603	503	46.1		
																				16 442	779	14 028	13 666	483	703	4 019	2 134	1 615	1 370	3 792	1 603	503	46.1		
																39	Baltimore County			10 106	760	8 046	7 828	233	425	3 441	1 294	611	1 170	2 998	30	37.9	33.6		
																				10 106	760	8 046	7 828	233	425	3 441	1 294	611	1 170	2 998	30	37.9	33.6		
																		40	Baltimore County	24 616	2 083	18 902	18 327	914	1 530	8 641	2 418	1 094	1 087	2 643	825	141	32.2		
																				24 616	2 083	18 902	18 327	914	1 530	8 641	2 418	1 094	1 087	2 643	825	141	32.2		
41	Baltimore County																			5 332	302	4 478	4 383	184	297	3 026	1 679	506	328	1 180	506	201	38.3		
																				5 332	302	4 478	4 383												



[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

MARYLAND 3

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age											Median age				
				All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over		85 years and over			
Maryland	District 5	COUNTY	597 681	45 159	465 564	450 198	31 490	43 702	217 515	67 899	24 076	20 184	45 332	16 337	3 447	31.3			
			78 258	5 233	61 705	59 345	3 240	4 572	28 857	10 323	3 372	2 821	6 160	2 229	508	33.5			
			51 372	4 066	38 238	36 772	1 926	2 498	18 212	5 851	1 921	1 782	4 582	1 680	326	32.6			
			101 154	8 617	74 495	71 398	4 639	6 147	36 237	11 398	3 570	2 834	6 573	2 402	452	30.2			
			293 423	20 449	234 624	228 262	17 913	25 202	107 461	32 937	12 750	10 822	21 717	7 630	2 313	31.3			
			75 974	6 794	58 502	54 421	3 772	5 283	26 748	7 390	2 463	2 463	6 300	2 396	544	29.5			
			PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
			Adelphi CDP (pt.)	5 370	311	4 395	4 267	249	454	1 736	615	288	289	636	184	32	34.3		
			Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	14 194	1 333	11 128	11 126	4	1 125	5 933	1 4	—	—	—	—	—	25.0		
			Baltimore city	37 589	2 963	29 403	28 470	1 429	2 551	13 611	5 211	2 062	1 517	2 384	423	88	32.1		
Bowie city	4 461	2 275	3 789	3 704	1 811	443	1 629	603	300	212	336	100	139	32.9					
Clinton CDP (pt.)	3 046	154	2 506	2 426	130	1 60	870	494	205	168	397	107	12	40.1					
Comp Springs CDP (pt.)	19 987	1 327	15 664	15 040	903	1 027	6 835	2 829	958	730	1 758	736	227	35.0					
Jannet CDP	21 987	1 987	19 764	19 507	523	5 284	4 517	1 317	589	730	1 758	736	227	35.0					
College Park city	1 427	127	1 427	1 427	406	4 027	3 178	1 319	825	730	1 825	615	111	34.0					
Carroll County	11 423	755	8 850	8 496	408	602	4 178	1 619	331	888	395	121	34.0						
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	4 600	423	3 450	3 344	208	339	1 804	412	138	319	107	16	29.4						
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	5 567	443	4 140	3 970	269	323	2 003	715	244	156	260	90	22	31.0					
Greenbelt city	21 096	1 363	17 900	17 590	1 109	2 845	9 136	1 844	732	546	1 378	519	142	29.7					
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	12 086	908	9 430	9 389	409	755	4 626	1 113	413	486	1 587	694	129	33.5					
Worlessville city (pt.)	1 701	177	1 310	1 276	69	169	4 779	1 106	45	43	65	22	3	28.5					
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	19 640	1 675	15 930	15 331	522	1 596	9 391	1 640	624	486	1 321	179	126	30.6					
Landman-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	6 757	415	5 779	5 260	276	395	2 095	897	504	367	627	36.7	19	31.5					
Louisa city (pt.)	7 718	520	5 779	5 493	403	483	2 500	1 167	327	232	380	106	34	31.5					
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	28 717	3 072	20 108	19 261	141	1 921	11 851	2 328	626	414	931	288	37	27.6					
St. Charles CDP	18 591	1 562	14 734	14 324	740	1 917	7 880	1 900	645	424	818	298	65	29.1					
South Laurel CDP	15 058	1 331	11 032	10 570	725	929	5 777	1 731	452	307	649	197	27	29.4					
Waldorf CDP	597 688	43 892	463 406	447 788	26 147	33 915	202 119	67 193	25 348	24 772	68 294	28 116	6 726	33.6					
Maryland	District 6	COUNTY	74 946	4 365	60 520	58 581	4 549	4 359	19 546	8 005	3 833	4 409	13 880	5 970	1 371	37.5			
			123 372	9 625	93 954	90 625	5 265	6 263	42 713	14 441	4 801	4 562	12 557	5 371	1 369	33.3			
			150 208	11 902	114 370	110 477	6 826	8 798	53 626	16 045	5 331	4 209	14 209	5 734	1 392	32.3			
			28 138	2 951	21 430	20 516	1 113	1 399	8 392	3 052	4 280	3 305	3 867	2 624	388	33.7			
			99 631	7 956	76 263	73 753	3 133	5 396	38 048	12 736	4 124	3 324	6 990	2 499	510	33.2			
			121 393	8 093	96 869	93 657	5 161	7 690	39 794	12 912	5 668	5 841	16 791	6 918	1 696	34.4			
			PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
			Columbia CDP (pt.)	7 499	587	5 947	5 749	276	489	3 335	1 088	286	163	262	78	12	31.9		
			Elliot CDP (pt.)	23 704	1 542	19 057	18 442	1 059	1 179	5 085	2 231	1 198	1 451	2 527	2 518	452	31.9		
			Frederick city	41 233	3 063	31 738	30 455	1 262	1 216	15 087	5 094	1 837	1 621	3 628	1 362	296	34.4		
Frederick city CDP (pt.)	40 148	3 349	31 297	30 491	1 790	3 174	14 837	5 174	1 248	1 402	4 853	2 342	698	31.0					
Hagerstown city	35 445	2 830	27 828	27 044	1 372	2 436	11 316	3 164	1 452	1 623	2 484	626	33.2	33.2					
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	1 525	11 354	11 078	10 778	469	6 799	1 421	910	426	333	597	174	27	30.0					
Westminster city	13 068	1 051	10 395	10 154	1 136	1 222	4 355	910	331	397	1 803	940	234	29.2					
District 7	597 680	46 594	462 741	448 177	29 105	39 703	200 879	55 993	24 689	25 561	72 347	29 687	7 048	32.1					
Maryland	District 7	COUNTY	127 605	8 955	102 612	99 794	5 630	7 802	44 825	13 801	5 320	5 644	17 272	7 687	2 091	34.3			
			470 075	37 639	360 129	348 363	23 475	31 901	156 054	42 392	19 369	19 917	55 075	22 000	4 957	31.5			
			Baltimore County (pt.)																
			Baltimore city																
			PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
			Baltimore city (pt.)	37 639	2 134	340 129	348 363	23 475	31 901	156 054	42 392	19 369	19 917	55 075	22 000	4 957	31.5		
			Croftville CDP (pt.)	35 233	2 134	29 428	28 625	1 973	1 933	11 345	3 997	1 402	1 683	7 192	3 731	1 067	37.1		
			Adelphi CDP (pt.)	19 532	1 582	15 216	14 810	727	1 312	6 835	1 895	736	740	2 033	766	13	32.2		
			Adelphi CDP (pt.)	19 532	1 582	15 216	14 810	727	1 312	6 835	1 895	736	740	2 033	766	13	32.2		
			Adelphi CDP (pt.)	19 532	1 582	15 216	14 810	727	1 312	6 835	1 895	736	740	2 033	766	13	32.2		

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

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State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age											Median age	
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over		85 years and over
District 8.....	597 682	44 842	469 252	454 721	19 566	31 777	217 910	72 602	26 217	24 503	62 146	24 569	5 868	34.3
COUNTY	597 682	44 842	469 252	454 721	19 566	31 777	217 910	72 602	26 217	24 503	62 146	24 569	5 868	34.3
Montgomery County (pt.) .....														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.) .....	27 794	1 525	22 700	21 951	1 138	1 640	8 332	4 198	2 101	1 854	2 688	645	153	37.7
Bethesda CDP .....	62 936	3 135	53 342	51 981	1 678	3 162	19 755	8 374	3 501	3 887	11 624	4 669	999	41.1
Beltsville CDP .....	2 908	2 289	2 192	2 133	1 73	1 129	11 327	3 284	95	94	131	48	6	31.5
Frederick CDP (pt.) .....	39 342	3 515	30 639	29 774	1 387	2 835	20 776	7 354	1 068	808	2 532	1 368	487	30.5
Gaithersburg city .....	41 145	4 768	30 325	29 775	1 287	2 969	20 779	7 288	1 708	547	807	228	25	28.5
Greenbelt Village CDP .....	36 313	2 697	25 546	25 002	762	1 924	13 718	3 660	1 592	1 495	4 409	2 896	690	31.3
North Bethesda CDP .....	18 455	1 966	12 546	11 982	530	553	7 713	2 158	344	247	437	147	25	31.2
North Potomac CDP .....	23 019	2 035	16 617	15 907	909	1 013	6 399	3 297	826	582	881	291	57	32.3
Olney CDP .....	45 634	2 428	35 730	34 112	1 738	2 040	11 888	8 794	3 196	2 558	3 898	1 122	246	40.2
Potomac CDP .....														
Redland CDP .....	16 145	1 476	11 780	11 263	629	922	6 086	1 976	638	437	575	145	28	30.6
Rockville city .....	44 835	3 106	35 389	34 456	1 882	2 427	16 047	5 417	2 146	2 050	4 687	1 871	575	34.6
Silver Spring CDP (pt.) .....	23 716	3 486	17 566	17 178	1 216	1 659	8 265	2 863	1 461	1 346	4 583	1 668	399	38.0
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.) .....	53 720	3 970	42 739	41 350	2 027	3 100	19 483	5 600	2 281	2 430	6 370	2 050	395	33.8
White Oak CDP (pt.) .....														



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
				White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race					
<b>The State</b> .....	4 781 468	2 318 671	2 462 797	3 393 964	1 189 899	12 972	139 719	44 914	125 102	1 177 823	12 143	136 619	3 672
<b>County</b> .....	597 684	294 178	303 506	498 523	89 773	1 380	6 204	1 804	6 580	89 194	1 328	6 024	254
<b>County</b> .....	239 623	119 441	120 182	207 269	26 543	678	4 301	832	3 470	26 326	655	4 179	99
Anne Arundel County (pt.) .....	27 035	13 115	13 920	22 355	4 459	58	79	84	231	22 225	4 435	58	79
Caroline County .....	71 347	35 022	35 725	67 450	3 240	150	310	197	635	67 053	3 193	145	307
Dorchester County .....	14 324	7 164	7 160	12 548	8 423	51	138	76	177	12 478	8 382	51	135
Kent County .....	30 236	14 324	15 912	21 548	8 423	51	138	76	177	21 478	8 382	51	135
Queen Anne's County .....	33 953	16 789	17 164	29 911	3 534	45	125	33	467	3 615	49	62	4
Somerset County .....	23 440	12 424	11 016	18 282	8 943	47	96	72	229	18 775	45	93	16
Talbot County .....	30 549	14 491	16 058	24 833	5 502	42	102	70	167	24 754	8 880	45	93
Wicomico County .....	35 028	16 854	18 174	27 253	16 573	137	671	203	610	56 404	16 493	129	656
Worcester County .....	33 028	16 854	18 174	27 253	17 467	72	163	103	203	27 063	7 448	68	158
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	14 292	6 875	7 417	12 782	1 250	71	151	38	130	12 700	1 239	71	144
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b> .....													
Annapolis city .....	33 187	15 417	17 770	21 552	10 964	77	445	149	483	21 233	71	433	32
Arundel CDP .....	20 261	9 996	10 265	18 899	1 265	34	295	52	273	18 677	34	293	8
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	14 292	6 875	7 417	12 782	1 250	71	151	38	130	12 700	1 239	71	144
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.) .....	9 168	4 463	4 705	8 839	1 627	57	95	15	94	8 771	54	86	7
Cambridge city .....	11 514	5 181	6 333	6 312	5 093	19	45	45	106	6 280	19	45	1
Farmersville CDP (pt.) .....	1 348	662	686	1 105	204	4	32	3	28	1 081	4	31	1
Green Haven CDP (pt.) .....	6 101	2 991	3 113	5 567	330	32	163	9	32	5 549	326	32	161
Green Haven CDP (pt.) .....	36	23	13	32	14	1	1	1	—	21	—	—	—
Green Haven CDP (pt.) .....	37 305	18 269	19 036	32 185	4 212	109	650	149	503	31 885	107	629	17
Green Haven CDP (pt.) .....	5 942	2 999	2 943	5 726	112	40	22	22	48	5 726	112	39	—
Odenton CDP (pt.) .....	5 115	2 565	2 550	4 552	404	22	94	43	121	4 488	395	22	86
Pasadena CDP (pt.) .....	10 745	4 913	5 832	9 134	188	15	9	13	109	9 051	739	22	133
Pasadena CDP (pt.) .....	1 801	913	888	1 588	150	15	85	15	15	1 575	187	15	84
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.) .....	9 765	4 824	4 941	9 500	150	15	85	15	88	9 428	150	15	84
Solidarity city .....	20 592	9 858	10 734	14 481	5 634	48	320	109	252	14 353	5 601	47	310
Solidarity city .....	2 633	1 355	1 278	2 252	324	9	46	2	47	2 226	310	4	46
Sewena Park CDP (pt.) .....	19 389	9 603	9 786	18 234	664	32	441	18	199	18 064	663	31	432
South Gate CDP .....	27 564	13 518	14 046	23 038	3 311	82	990	143	596	22 650	3 259	78	966
<b>County</b> .....	597 683	291 608	306 075	547 999	35 295	1 499	10 995	1 895	7 242	543 173	34 894	1 412	10 763
<b>County</b> .....	45 283	22 794	22 489	43 120	1 487	154	457	65	388	42 831	141	442	4
Anne Arundel County (pt.) .....	370 248	177 878	192 370	342 320	18 278	855	8 035	780	4 033	339 354	821	7 875	103
Baltimore County .....	182 132	90 936	91 196	162 559	15 530	490	2 503	1 050	2 821	160 988	450	2 446	92
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b> .....													
Aberdeen town .....	13 887	6 308	6 779	9 284	3 259	51	370	123	320	9 132	41	362	11
Bel Air North CDP .....	14 880	7 408	7 472	14 476	26	26	147	22	157	14 353	22	144	—
Bel Air South CDP .....	26 421	13 019	13 402	25 126	740	43	438	74	357	24 859	43	430	8
Conney CDP .....	25 578	12 395	13 183	29 376	1 001	29	1 097	65	297	23 151	39	1 077	13
Cockeysville CDP .....	18 668	9 040	9 628	16 630	885	37	1 063	53	282	16 421	876	27	1 051
Dundalk CDP .....	31 804	15 804	16 000	33 996	4 025	246	619	140	619	30 973	245	277	14
Edgewood CDP .....	23 023	11 713	11 310	18 744	4 044	126	446	363	383	18 633	389	443	16
Green Haven CDP (pt.) .....	19 755	9 755	10 000	18 774	3 774	30	1 092	32	122	18 633	389	156	29
Green Haven CDP (pt.) .....	8 474	4 184	4 298	8 289	289	30	1 092	32	122	7 906	26	128	16
Joppatowne CDP .....	11 084	5 507	5 577	10 031	848	29	137	39	147	9 927	28	135	10
Lake Shore CDP .....	6 783	3 285	3 498	6 486	181	42	95	8	79	12 876	42	91	—
Lutherville-Imonium CDP .....	10 422	4 778	5 323	9 518	1 265	4	289	33	167	8 235	4	289	3
Middle River CDP (pt.) .....	24 616	12 113	12 503	22 902	1 290	102	889	11	48	22 779	97	283	8
Parville CDP (pt.) .....	5 332	2 435	2 897	5 131	91	10	89	8	11	5 095	10	89	—
Pasadena CDP (pt.) .....	8 211	4 114	4 097	8 211	630	18	115	8	82	7 382	10	111	—
Perry Hall CDP (pt.) .....	15 176	7 342	7 834	14 275	266	19	609	19	181	14 137	260	7	590
Riverdale CDP (pt.) .....	1 25	78	10	1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverdale CDP (pt.) .....	1 25	78	10	1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverdale CDP (pt.) .....	1 25	78	10	1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverdale CDP (pt.) .....	1 25	78	10	1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewena Park CDP (pt.) .....	13 321	6 418	6 902	12 925	178	25	191	7	91	12 895	22	190	1
Sewena Park CDP (pt.) .....	6 490	3 242	3 248	6 175	215	18	71	11	54	6 135	18	70	—
Towson CDP (pt.) .....	37 864	16 316	21 548	35 317	1 628	49	790	80	532	34 891	49	784	3

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Cont.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin				Not of Hispanic origin			
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, or Alut.	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, or Alut.	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3	597 680	284 661	313 019	475 260	104 380	1 920	13 314	2 806	10 264	468 997	103 169	1 818	13 018	414
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	64 075	32 031	32 044	49 322	11 812	222	2 104	615	1 898	48 375	11 576	208	2 064	44
Arundel County (pt.)	184 241	92 461	101 800	167 314	21 585	318	4 489	515	2 153	165 435	21 576	135	4 385	103
Baltimore County (pt.)	87 697	43 568	44 129	68 037	15 009	223	3 847	581	2 154	66 690	14 734	197	2 755	10
Baltimore city (pt.)	251 647	116 601	135 046	190 587	55 974	1 157	2 874	1 055	3 767	188 302	55 563	1 102	2 755	157
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arbutus CDP	19 750	9 555	10 195	17 900	933	36	822	59	233	17 742	910	36	821	8
Baltimore city (pt.)	251 647	116 601	135 046	190 587	55 974	1 157	2 874	1 055	3 767	188 302	55 563	1 102	2 755	157
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	1 819	—	—	1 805	—	—	3	2	15	1 792	—	—	—	—
Columbia CDP (pt.)	68 184	33 260	34 924	51 563	12 717	171	3 229	504	1 806	50 441	12 495	148	3 196	98
Columbia CDP (pt.)	12 153	6 165	6 001	11 154	756	32	370	49	15	11 588	740	30	368	6
Edridge CDP (pt.)	10 487	5 247	5 240	11 154	756	32	370	49	—	11 588	740	30	368	6
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	12 254	6 487	5 767	8 834	1 046	28	273	73	182	8 750	1 023	27	267	1
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	12 473	6 984	5 489	8 479	3 156	64	427	347	219	8 069	3 047	58	414	26
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	15 509	7 486	8 023	14 388	407	60	234	40	857	14 227	783	59	220	3
Landowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	5 465	2 620	2 845	4 013	1 372	2	71	7	51	3 977	1 363	2	71	1
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	26	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	48	26	—	—	—	—
Marys Chapel CDP (pt.)	3 027	1 343	1 684	1 744	1 173	7	80	23	68	1 716	1 156	7	74	6
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Overlea CDP	12 137	5 870	6 267	11 717	276	12	112	20	94	11 653	272	12	106	10
Parkville CDP (pt.)	26 285	12 220	14 065	21 806	3 924	37	435	60	345	21 593	3 849	37	451	10
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	7 547	3 631	3 916	6 874	1 326	2	332	13	113	6 791	321	1	319	17
Pikesville CDP	24 815	11 579	13 236	23 647	791	19	315	43	126	23 449	775	19	313	17
Pikesville CDP (pt.)	15 177	7 188	7 989	12 641	3 971	30	444	91	63	12 457	1 931	23	439	12
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	5 378	2 580	2 798	3 372	1 941	12	43	10	31	3 343	1 923	12	37	12
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	21 866	10 714	11 152	14 310	6 337	65	1 077	173	600	13 985	6 130	78	1 056	17
Severn CDP (pt.)	11 381	5 354	6 027	11 001	6 337	16	205	22	110	10 912	337	14	203	5
Towson CDP (pt.)	597 690	284 719	312 971	200 081	349 499	1 838	27 344	18 928	37 962	185 923	344 650	1 661	26 463	1 031
District 4														
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.)	159 345	75 719	83 626	93 645	43 238	479	13 903	8 080	17 913	85 480	41 540	405	13 626	381
Prince George's County (pt.)	438 345	209 000	229 345	106 436	306 261	1 359	13 441	10 848	20 049	100 443	303 110	1 256	12 837	650
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	8 154	3 960	4 194	2 691	3 869	18	1 031	545	905	2 402	3 776	16	1 018	37
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	10 034	5 649	4 385	6 915	2 506	38	381	194	1 541	6 623	2 465	37	356	12
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	17 700	8 172	9 528	11 077	4 443	87	1 479	614	1 747	10 001	4 378	84	1 459	48
Beltsville CDP (pt.)	7 585	3 669	3 916	5 210	1 170	14	1 129	62	1 001	5 015	1 157	14	1 114	13
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	13 366	6 323	7 043	5 503	6 700	83	1 420	69	252	5 677	6 939	48	1 408	22
Chillum CDP	31 309	14 497	16 812	6 725	21 619	105	1 166	1 698	3 068	5 859	86	1 092	77	21
Colesville CDP (pt.)	18 819	9 237	9 582	12 402	3 564	27	2 634	192	611	12 041	3 519	25	2 602	21
Coor Hills CDP	11 032	5 219	5 813	12 867	10 009	37	47	72	103	861	9 975	37	46	10
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	9 587	4 872	4 715	4 184	4 296	31	492	584	1 030	3 841	4 195	28	463	30
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	16 920	7 914	9 006	9 696	5 392	38	1 521	273	1 391	9 190	5 269	32	1 505	15
Fairford CDP	16 731	7 803	8 928	4 196	12 201	52	180	102	239	4 111	12 142	52	170	17
Forestville CDP	24 032	11 829	12 203	8 429	12 539	80	2 625	542	905	12 471	12 471	78	2 486	30
Fort Washington CDP	5 961	3 390	2 571	2 887	2 892	36	1 112	34	1 011	2 848	2 863	36	1 110	3
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	8 570	4 239	4 331	3 816	12 555	38	1 199	962	1 940	2 987	2 420	30	1 170	29
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 756	883	873	1 176	1 143	14	16	10	10	1 176	1 143	14	16	10
Hillcrest Heights CDP	1 773	883	890	310	1 463	14	16	10	10	1 176	1 143	14	16	10
Hyattsville city (pt.)	15 773	8 221	7 552	3 359	6 508	63	1 473	212	6 662	1 590	6 000	34	1 413	74
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	7 152	3 593	3 559	2 920	3 943	18	212	59	199	2 813	3 916	15	206	3
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	12 593	6 067	6 526	3 428	8 515	32	538	80	233	3 340	8 450	32	517	21
Mitchellville CDP	5 245	2 398	2 847	923	3 914	8	330	70	194	852	3 863	6	324	6
New Carrollton city (pt.)	35 794	16 712	19 082	6 506	27 869	120	1 011	288	674	6 363	27 678	112	947	20
Oxon Hill-Glassman CDP	52 068	24 721	27 347	30 329	14 491	164	2 770	414	8 660	26 826	13 685	140	2 622	135
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	35 111	15 867	19 244	4 758	29 613	104	440	196	1 487	4 645	29 407	104	427	41
Suillus-Silver Hill CDP	16 700	7 762	8 938	9 200	6 013	717	717	709	1 619	8 509	5 749	50	710	63
Takoma Park city	10 920	4 942	5 978	7 355	10 045	36	40	44	98	5 002	10 002	36	40	14
Walker Mill CDP	18 671	8 828	9 843	11 246	5 184	49	1 575	617	1 410	10 581	5 026	—	1 568	51
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Cont.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and (In Selected States) County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race			Not of Hispanic origin									
	Sex		Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black							Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut			
District 5.....	597 681	299 649	298 032	461 610	110 953	2 374	18 185	4 559	14 520	453 101	109 630	2 241	17 708		481
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Anne Arundel County (pt.).....	78 258	40 816	37 442	66 242	10 683	238	813	282	1 149	65 509	10 575	218	786		21
Alvert County.....	51 372	25 487	25 885	42 825	8 046	127	122	82	1 505	42 540	8 002	1 278	278		18
Calvert County.....	101 154	50 249	50 905	80 234	18 419	761	1 338	402	1 705	79 115	18 264	737	1 278		54
Prince George's County (pt.).....	290 923	144 423	146 500	202 647	63 530	980	14 814	3 419	9 934	202 647	62 595	916	14 507		324
St. Mary's County.....	75 974	38 674	37 300	64 129	10 275	268	928	374	1 230		10 194	248	858		64
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Adelphi CDP (pt.).....	5 370	2 481	2 889	3 097	1 504	10	554	205	504	2 854	1 458	10	522		22
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.).....	194	96	98	176	4	3	4	3	7		10	1	4		
Beltville CDP.....	14 476	7 194	7 282	10 291	2 671	32	1 228	254	629	9 969	2 627	32	1 209		10
Bowie city.....	37 369	18 639	18 750	33 311	2 144	114	854	136	828	53 676	2 116	108	828		13
Calverton CDP (pt.).....	2 224	2 224	2 237	3 311	1 642	16	430	636	177	3 211	632	16	419		6
Comp Springs CDP (pt.).....	3 046	1 483	1 563	1 595	3 116	5	110	164	164	1 568	9 025	3	101		6
Clinton CDP.....	19 987	9 662	10 325	10 086	9 106	78	581	136	418	9 884	9 009	76	563		21
College Park city.....	21 927	11 388	10 539	18 192	9 105	75	1 442	225	685	17 751	9 966	68	1 432		25
Crofton CDP (pt.).....	11 433	5 565	5 868	10 891	357	18	141	26	180	10 740	356	16	141		5
East Riverdale CDP (pt.).....	4 600	2 279	2 321	2 293	1 833	4	188	216	523	2 099	1 774	2	187		9
Greater Upper Meriame CDP (pt.).....	5 567	2 787	2 780	2 953	3 181	16	45	32	92	2 266	3 140	16	44		39
Greenbelt city.....	21 996	10 644	10 932	14 804	4 085	1	1 901	266	807	14 320	4 014	35	1 881		3
Hillandale CDP (pt.).....	1 748	890	858	1 289	312	15	112	20	53	7 262	3 303	15	112		24
Hyattsville city.....	12 085	5 712	6 373	7 948	3 321	42	439	435	865	6 600	3 135	40	421		9
Langley Park CDP (pt.).....	1 701	888	813	340	1 086	10	89	176	284	2 270	1 044	—	84		15
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.).....	9 640	4 758	4 882	2 401	2 401	42	289	181	289	6 129	2 360	38	809		24
Lauri city.....	19 458	9 354	9 894	15 506	2 717	42	2 717	197	357	15 142	2 671	41	973		15
Leesville CDP (pt.).....	7 718	3 855	3 864	6 222	1 154	91	229	57	189	4 136	1 151	19	214		6
Leesville CDP (pt.).....	28 717	13 956	14 761	23 896	3 931	153	526	211	714	23 358	3 866	143	502		29
St. Charles CDP.....	18 591	9 001	9 218	13 004	4 290	89	966	270	714	12 644	4 219	52	937		25
South Laurel CDP.....	15 058	7 519	7 539	12 431	2 194	71	273	71	283	12 246	2 173	84	268		4
Waldorf CDP.....	597 688	294 658	303 030	560 853	26 838	977	7 662	1 358	5 495	557 040	26 469	913	7 540		231
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Allegany County.....	74 946	35 274	39 672	72 955	1 535	59	321	76	319	72 715	1 522	57	307		26
Carroll County.....	151 372	71 955	79 417	139 906	2 013	28	1 510	485	1 710	138 660	2 881	176	736		16
Frederick County.....	28 138	13 721	14 417	27 963	8 105	282	5 100	40	1 110	27 963	7 102	22	1 400		78
Gaithersburg city.....	99 431	49 684	49 747	87 862	7 010	179	4 251	329	1 545	86 727	6 918	169	4 214		58
Howard County.....	121 393	61 275	60 118	112 826	7 245	241	793	286	905	112 325	7 124	216	772		51
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Columbia CDP (pt.).....	7 699	3 756	3 943	5 944	1 303	18	396	38	129	5 873	1 278	16	392		11
Cumberland city.....	23 704	10 645	13 061	22 471	1 047	22	127	39	107	22 399	1 039	22	121		18
Ellicott City CDP (pt.).....	41 233	20 265	20 968	36 366	2 146	51	2 569	101	598	35 874	2 129	48	563		7
Frederick city.....	40 148	18 769	21 359	33 825	5 151	117	773	282	847	33 320	5 085	114	747		35
Hagerstown city.....	35 445	16 355	19 090	32 803	2 232	51	263	96	277	32 649	2 201	40	258		20
Hagerstown CDP (pt.).....	13 006	7 653	5 353	13 006	1 113	11	358	47	139	12 666	1 113	32	552		14
Westminster city.....	13 068	6 017	7 051	12 179	721	30	97	41	139	12 104	700	25	95		5
District 7.....	597 680	280 037	317 643	162 648	424 132	1 622	7 937	1 341	5 268	160 598	422 173	1 557	7 757		327
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Baltimore County (pt.).....	127 405	60 000	67 405	78 264	45 588	295	3 020	438	1 563	77 413	45 270	285	2 968		106
Baltimore city (pt.).....	470 075	220 037	250 038	84 384	378 544	1 327	4 917	903	3 705	83 185	376 903	1 272	4 789		221
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Baltimore city (pt.).....	470 075	220 037	250 038	84 384	378 544	1 327	4 917	903	3 705	83 185	376 903	1 272	4 789		221
Camden city (pt.).....	35 233	16 349	18 924	31 240	3 261	73	587	72	363	30 984	3 222	46	579		17
Lotham CDP (pt.).....	19 775	9 197	10 578	16 578	15 696	46	125	67	185	3 797	15 601	46	121		25
Milford Mill CDP (pt.).....	19 520	9 607	10 453	6 467	12 670	54	260	69	176	6 377	12 591	52	254		13
Randallstown CDP (pt.).....	10 771	5 001	5 771	5 709	4 704	32	275	49	176	5 609	4 670	32	272		13
Riverdale CDP (pt.).....	4 112	1 955	2 157	3 382	8 065	18	101	22	83	3 329	880	18	98		4
Woodlawn CDP.....	32 907	15 717	17 190	23 029	8 065	56	1 602	135	501	22 748	8 010	56	1 574		18



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 8.....	597 682	289 161	308 521	486 990	49 029	1 362	48 078	12 223	462 973	47 644	1 213	47 346	735
COUNTY	597 682	289 161	308 521	486 990	49 029	1 362	48 078	12 223	462 973	47 644	1 213	47 346	735
Montgomery County (pt.) .....													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.) .....	27 794	13 581	14 213	22 279	2 171	79	2 727	538	1 767	2 114	70	2 487	34
Bethesda CDP (pt.) .....	62 936	29 239	33 697	56 226	1 889	86	4 177	558	3 729	1 823	73	4 124	72
Beltsville CDP (pt.) .....	2 908	1 443	1 465	2 111	406	1	376	14	2 053	401	1	370	2
Fortland CDP (pt.) .....	39 542	19 126	20 416	28 531	5 094	157	4 022	1 738	26 722	4 943	143	3 977	63
Geithersburg city .....	41 145	20 333	20 812	33 095	4 986	104	2 287	673	31 825	4 875	91	2 222	42
Germanstown CDP .....	32 315	15 679	16 636	23 423	3 661	106	2 197	1 006	24 194	3 558	94	2 060	46
Montgomery Village CDP .....	19 456	9 127	10 329	14 554	1 826	120	2 337	503	13 686	1 782	65	2 849	43
North Bethesda CDP .....	18 456	9 127	9 329	14 456	1 799	36	2 872	193	13 686	1 782	65	2 849	43
Rockville city .....	23 019	11 413	11 606	20 120	1 493	58	1 164	184	19 632	1 475	57	1 148	9
Silver Spring CDP (pt.) .....	43 634	22 059	23 575	38 509	1 671	44	5 085	325	36 451	1 609	32	5 049	37
White Oak CDP (pt.) .....													
Redland CDP .....	16 145	7 994	8 151	11 450	2 302	35	1 993	365	10 825	2 238	34	1 949	19
Rockville city .....	44 835	22 074	22 761	35 491	3 699	119	4 394	1 132	32 910	3 585	99	4 313	65
Silver Spring CDP (pt.) .....	23 978	11 467	12 511	19 236	2 805	57	1 432	448	18 523	2 724	50	1 404	32
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.) .....	53 720	26 005	27 715	36 013	8 686	137	5 961	2 923	32 771	8 374	120	5 844	130
White Oak CDP (pt.) .....													

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	7 547	2 997	2 124	1 763	276	873	646	151	121	2.52	2.95	—	—	—
Pikesville CDP	24 541	10 756	7 358	6 453	692	3 398	2 856	1 334	1 102	2.28	2.75	274	274	—
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	15 505	5 596	4 598	3 815	632	998	817	320	262	2.77	3.05	—	—	—
Sisterstown CDP (pt.)	15 158	5 663	4 215	3 244	786	1 468	1 156	326	278	2.68	3.11	19	—	19
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	5 378	1 707	1 442	1 077	295	261	182	59	46	3.15	3.37	—	—	—
Seyern CDP (pt.)	21 866	6 969	5 903	4 467	1 145	1 066	778	159	125	3.14	3.38	—	—	—
Towson CDP (pt.)	11 486	4 761	3 203	2 745	366	1 558	1 261	654	551	2.41	2.94	95	95	—
District 4	590 434	216 758	150 376	99 918	39 301	66 382	50 864	11 007	8 475	2.72	3.23	7 256	3 684	3 572
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.)	157 894	62 251	40 157	29 801	7 809	22 094	16 351	4 267	3 423	2.54	3.09	1 451	1 079	372
Prince George's County (pt.)	432 540	154 507	110 219	70 117	31 492	44 288	34 513	6 740	5 052	2.80	3.29	5 805	2 605	3 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	7 912	3 337	1 856	1 234	458	1 481	1 031	166	122	2.37	2.97	242	206	36
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	7 728	2 167	2 074	1 887	126	93	86	—	—	3.57	3.65	2 306	—	2 306
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	17 422	6 959	4 436	3 131	1 023	2 523	1 719	418	337	2.50	3.04	278	268	10
Calverton CDP (pt.)	7 265	2 632	2 005	1 656	260	627	443	57	44	2.77	3.12	300	300	—
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	13 346	4 521	3 651	2 826	628	870	682	209	148	2.95	3.25	—	—	—
Chillum CDP	30 833	11 595	7 731	4 593	2 420	3 864	2 930	564	562	2.66	3.20	476	363	113
Colesville CDP (pt.)	18 769	5 872	5 266	4 649	466	606	457	136	94	3.20	3.35	50	18	32
Coral Hills CDP	11 030	3 539	2 706	1 421	1 018	833	666	114	77	3.12	3.52	2	—	2
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	9 578	3 245	2 299	1 477	569	946	705	151	107	2.95	3.41	9	—	9
Forland CDP (pt.)	16 844	7 039	4 301	3 155	906	2 738	1 828	159	139	2.39	2.94	76	76	—
Forestville CDP	16 524	5 897	4 365	2 729	1 322	1 532	1 174	219	160	2.80	3.21	207	155	52
Fort Washington CDP	23 882	7 711	6 476	5 338	844	1 235	964	185	137	3.10	3.37	150	149	1
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	4 780	1 847	1 283	1 088	146	564	427	125	92	2.59	3.09	1 181	1 181	—
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	8 504	2 963	2 139	1 500	473	824	552	178	129	2.87	3.22	66	35	31
Hillcrest Heights CDP	17 126	7 005	4 472	2 532	1 598	2 533	2 164	452	341	2.44	3.07	10	—	10
Hyattsville city (pt.)	1 770	717	437	252	152	280	211	15	14	2.47	3.03	9	—	9
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	15 690	4 897	3 571	2 164	922	1 326	911	165	121	3.20	3.52	83	—	83
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	7 152	2 324	1 904	1 463	317	420	297	60	42	3.08	3.35	—	—	—
Minnehille CDP	12 447	4 122	3 299	2 736	420	823	630	201	159	3.02	3.38	146	146	—
New Carrollton city (pt.)	5 238	2 277	1 250	578	535	1 027	746	32	28	2.30	2.94	7	—	7
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	35 457	12 972	9 078	5 368	3 036	3 894	3 008	377	277	2.73	3.24	337	124	213
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	51 833	22 319	12 688	9 061	2 611	9 631	7 619	2 359	1 918	2.32	2.99	235	201	34
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	35 070	14 500	8 834	4 433	3 589	5 666	4 604	681	500	2.42	3.05	41	37	4
Takoma Park city	16 345	6 822	3 910	2 651	972	2 912	2 149	613	482	2.40	3.04	355	90	265
Walker Mill CDP	10 881	3 588	2 874	1 526	1 130	714	581	93	71	3.03	3.35	39	—	39
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	18 580	7 464	4 851	3 599	959	2 613	1 878	474	377	2.49	3.00	91	91	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 5	576 910	204 414	152 238	123 765	20 614	52 176	37 247	9 760	7 470	2.82	3.22	20 771	8 558	12 213
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	72 286	25 474	19 840	16 683	2 257	5 634	4 226	1 294	989	2.84	3.20	5 972	5 375	597
Calvert County	51 089	16 986	13 882	11 681	1 592	3 104	2 408	962	743	3.01	3.33	283	283	—
Charles County	99 973	32 950	26 767	21 520	3 909	6 183	4 676	1 574	1 203	3.03	3.35	1 181	764	417
Prince George's County (pt.)	280 265	103 504	72 228	57 614	10 534	31 276	21 313	4 586	3 587	2.71	3.14	10 658	1 322	9 336
St. Mary's County	73 297	25 500	19 521	16 267	2 322	5 979	4 624	1 344	948	2.87	3.29	2 677	814	1 863
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	5 357	1 786	1 403	1 120	211	383	231	96	74	3.00	3.19	13	—	13
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	194	71	55	52	3	16	15	—	—	2.73	3.22	—	—	—
Beltville CDP	14 182	5 273	3 621	2 851	570	1 652	1 091	181	145	2.69	3.12	294	107	187
Bowie city	37 583	12 891	10 479	8 995	1 026	2 412	1 632	377	298	2.92	3.19	6	—	6
Calverton CDP (pt.)	4 461	1 794	1 231	972	184	563	409	53	42	2.49	2.93	—	—	—
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	3 046	1 026	853	692	130	173	141	68	53	2.97	3.21	—	—	—
Clinton CDP	19 460	6 279	5 218	4 347	620	1 061	824	303	250	3.10	3.37	527	521	6
College Park city	15 710	5 740	3 325	2 710	438	2 415	1 207	529	425	2.74	3.03	6 217	—	6 217
Grafton CDP (pt.)	11 269	4 140	3 135	2 646	380	1 005	738	178	154	2.72	3.11	164	164	—
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	4 596	1 622	1 102	713	286	520	397	59	39	2.83	3.35	4	—	4
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	5 563	1 660	1 439	1 192	156	221	165	40	27	3.35	3.58	4	—	4
Greenbelt city	20 968	9 347	4 664	3 298	1 013	4 683	2 999	470	379	2.24	2.84	128	126	2
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 748	605	494	442	36	111	76	31	23	2.89	3.12	—	—	—
Hyattsville city (pt.)	12 043	4 822	2 967	2 061	695	1 855	1 447	539	449	2.50	3.09	42	31	11
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	1 698	627	386	225	109	241	156	13	10	2.71	3.25	3	—	3
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	9 528	3 440	2 514	1 988	413	926	605	104	74	2.77	3.13	112	—	112
Laurel city	19 198	8 551	4 834	3 691	832	3 117	2 276	365	293	2.25	2.86	240	171	69
New Carrollton city (pt.)	6 757	2 220	1 840	1 541	221	380	286	85	68	3.04	3.32	—	—	—
Odenton CDP (pt.)	7 685	2 379	1 999	1 652	262	380	293	94	72	3.23	3.52	33	—	33
St. Charles CDP	28 674	9 503	7 642	5 983	1 314	1 861	1 286	290	247	3.02	3.33	43	43	—
South Laurel CDP	18 412	7 344	4 773	3 834	2 571	1 747	1 290	95	251	3.01	3.01	179	122	57
Waldorf CDP	15 037	4 904	4 058	3 348	500	846	582	101	74	3.07	3.33	21	—	21
District 6	578 812	214 745	162 206	137 284	18 752	52 539	42 940	18 197	14 408	2.70	3.12	18 876	12 947	5 929
COUNTY														
Allegany County	71 895	29 634	20 403	16 387	3 272	9 231	8 205	4 544	3 650	2.43	2.96	3 051	1 118	1 933
Carroll County	120 457	42 248	33 909	29 476	3 236	8 359	6 777	3 045	2 440	2.85	3.19	2 915	1 941	974
Frederick County	146 365	52 570	40 216	34 058	4 561	12 354	9 478	3 391	2 662	2.78	3.18	3 843	1 538	2 305
Garrett County	27 460	10 110	7 781	6 565	894	2 329	2 063	988	762	2.74	3.16	478	457	21
Howard County (pt.)	99 090	35 421	27 548	24 153	2 444	7 873	5 841	1 353	1 032	2.80	3.17	541	449	92
Washington County	113 345	44 762	32 349	26 445	4 345	12 413	10 576	4 876	3 862	2.53	3.00	8 048	7 444	604



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]						Family households				Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households		All households		Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters		
									Total	Total	Female							
																	65 years and over	
District 6—Con.																		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Columbia CDP (pt.)	7 673	2 919	2 094	1 819	202	825	585	37	25	2.63	3.09	26	—	26				
Cumberland city	23 050	10 266	6 301	4 483	1 543	3 965	3 603	2 001	1 612	2.25	2.90	656	523	133				
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	41 034	15 022	11 515	10 172	1 010	3 507	2 794	805	640	2.73	3.15	199	199	—				
Frederick city	38 448	15 671	9 952	7 539	1 936	5 719	4 286	1 427	1 146	2.45	3.03	1 700	936	764				
Hagerstown city	34 655	15 063	9 341	6 645	2 175	5 722	4 858	2 159	1 722	2.30	2.91	790	625	165				
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	15 006	5 579	4 043	3 356	476	1 536	1 040	127	96	2.69	3.10	—	—	—				
Westminster city	11 976	5 180	3 121	2 305	640	2 059	1 658	786	670	2.31	2.92	1 092	199	893				
District 7	579 393	216 574	139 988	72 613	56 580	76 586	61 793	21 104	15 893	2.68	3.30	18 287	12 341	5 946				
COUNTY																		
Baltimore County (pt.)	123 556	48 737	33 528	25 297	6 498	15 209	12 041	4 130	3 301	2.54	3.03	4 049	2 610	1 439				
Baltimore city (pt.)	455 837	167 837	106 460	47 316	50 082	61 377	49 752	16 974	12 592	2.72	3.38	14 238	9 731	4 507				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Baltimore city (pt.)	455 837	167 837	106 460	47 316	50 082	61 377	49 752	16 974	12 592	2.72	3.38	14 238	9 731	4 507				
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	32 474	13 496	8 756	7 094	1 316	4 740	3 809	1 847	1 528	2.41	2.96	2 759	1 735	1 024				
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	19 635	7 357	5 418	3 678	1 403	1 939	1 602	385	281	2.67	3.10	140	140	—				
Millford Mill CDP (pt.)	19 375	7 635	5 267	3 528	1 409	2 368	1 813	484	371	2.54	2.99	145	144	1				
Rondellstown CDP (pt.)	10 397	3 949	2 837	2 165	538	1 112	852	204	164	2.63	3.09	375	375	—				
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	3 961	1 735	990	743	171	745	577	102	75	2.28	2.96	151	151	—				
Woodlawn CDP	32 907	12 913	8 892	6 876	1 562	4 021	3 174	1 018	811	2.55	3.06	—	—	—				
District 8	591 363	219 977	158 075	133 082	18 770	61 902	46 593	15 141	12 484	2.69	3.13	6 319	4 816	1 503				
COUNTY																		
Montgomery County (pt.)	591 363	219 977	158 075	133 082	18 770	61 902	46 593	15 141	12 484	2.69	3.13	6 319	4 816	1 503				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	27 773	9 569	7 807	6 652	896	1 762	1 256	423	339	2.90	3.17	21	—	21				
Bethesda CDP	61 462	26 956	16 520	14 395	1 630	10 436	8 620	3 163	2 614	2.28	2.85	1 474	471	1 003				
Fairland CDP (pt.)	2 908	1 016	774	652	87	242	160	19	11	2.86	3.23	—	—	—				
Gaithersburg city	39 067	15 202	9 768	7 353	1 771	5 434	3 908	752	656	2.57	3.13	475	458	17				
Germanstown CDP	41 121	15 784	10 644	8 527	1 584	5 140	3 472	208	166	2.61	3.11	24	—	24				
Montgomery Village CDP	32 315	12 284	8 317	6 577	1 333	3 967	2 890	477	401	2.63	3.15	—	—	—				
North Bethesda CDP	28 739	13 154	7 365	6 089	902	5 789	4 536	1 269	1 006	2.18	2.83	917	848	69				
North Potomac CDP	18 453	5 569	4 891	4 404	378	678	484	31	26	3.31	3.53	3	—	3				
Olney CDP	22 997	7 156	6 252	5 471	609	904	625	116	89	3.21	3.42	22	9	13				
Potomac CDP	45 517	15 150	12 912	11 700	925	2 238	1 778	584	474	3.00	3.22	117	93	24				
Redland CDP	16 131	4 960	4 221	3 494	561	739	413	57	44	3.25	3.44	14	12	2				
Rockville city	43 364	15 660	11 332	9 249	1 546	4 328	3 139	1 165	978	2.77	3.18	1 471	1 363	108				
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	23 641	9 277	6 401	5 409	741	2 876	2 225	1 019	817	2.55	3.01	337	300	37				
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	53 522	19 235	14 005	10 986	2 271	5 230	3 846	1 423	1 176	2.78	3.20	198	177	21				
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer		All persons	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer
The State	4 781 468	25 316.3	9 774.6	188.9	489.2				
District 1	597 684	9 003.7	3 476.3	66.4	171.9				
COUNTY									
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	239 623	377.1	145.6	635.4	1 645.8				
Caroline County	27 035	829.2	320.2	32.6	84.4				
Cecil County	71 347	901.7	348.2	79.1	204.9				
Orchester County	30 236	1 444.1	557.6	20.9	54.2				
Kent County	17 842	723.8	279.4	24.7	63.9				
Queen Anne's County	33 953	764.1	295.2	35.2	91.2				
Somerset County	23 440	847.5	327.2	27.7	71.6				
Talbot County	30 549	697.2	269.2	43.8	113.5				
Wicomico County	74 339	977.0	377.2	76.1	197.1				
Worcester County	35 028	1 225.7	473.2	28.6	74.0				
Baltimore city (pt.)	14 292	16.3	6.3	876.8	2 268.6				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Annapolis city	33 187	16.4	6.3	2 023.6	5 267.8				
Annapolis CDP	20 261	28.0	10.8	723.6	1 876.0				
Baltimore city (pt.)	14 292	16.3	6.3	876.8	2 268.6				
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	9 168	7.0	2.7	1 309.7	3 395.6				
Cambridge city	11 514	17.1	6.6	673.3	1 744.5				
Crofton CDP (pt.)	1 348	3.5	1.4	385.1	962.9				
Ferndale CDP (pt.)	6 101	5.5	2.1	1 109.3	2 905.2				
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	5 36	—	—	360.0	—				
Glen Burnie CDP	37 305	31.8	12.3	1 173.1	3 032.9				
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	5 942	4.1	1.6	1 449.3	3 713.8				
Odenton CDP (pt.)	5 115	13.1	5.0	390.5	1 023.0				
Parole CDP	10 554	26.7	10.3	376.6	976.1				
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	1 801	7.3	2.8	246.7	643.2				
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	9 765	5.2	2.0	1 877.9	4 882.5				
Salisbury city	20 592	26.7	10.3	771.2	1 999.2				
Severn CDP (pt.)	2 633	6.9	2.6	381.6	1 012.7				
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	19 389	25.7	9.9	754.4	1 958.5				
South Gate CDP	27 564	16.4	6.3	1 680.7	4 375.2				
District 2	597 683	2 341.0	903.8	255.3	661.3				
COUNTY									
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	45 283	80.0	30.9	566.0	1 465.5				
Baltimore County (pt.)	370 268	1 120.4	432.6	330.5	855.9				
Harford County	182 132	1 140.6	440.4	159.7	413.6				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aberdeen town	13 087	13.7	5.3	955.3	2 469.2				
Bel Air North CDP	14 880	42.6	16.4	349.2	907.3				
Bel Air South CDP	26 421	41.0	15.8	644.4	1 672.2				
Carmey CDP	25 578	18.1	7.0	1 413.1	3 654.0				
Cockeysville CDP	18 668	29.1	11.2	641.5	1 666.8				
Dundalk CDP	65 800	34.5	13.3	1 907.2	4 947.4				
Edgewood CDP	23 903	46.6	18.0	512.9	1 327.9				
Essex CDP	40 872	24.6	9.5	661.5	4 302.3				
Green Haven CDP	8 474	4.2	1.6	2 017.6	5 296.3				
Joppatowne CDP	11 084	17.6	6.8	629.8	1 630.0				
Lake Shore CDP	13 269	26.4	10.2	502.6	1 300.9				
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	26 442	19.3	7.4	851.9	2 221.9				
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	10 106	9.5	3.7	1 063.8	2 731.4				
Middle River CDP	24 616	20.1	7.8	1 224.7	3 155.9				
Parkville CDP (pt.)	5 332	1.8	0.7	2 962.2	7 617.1				
Pasadena CDP	8 211	11.9	4.6	690.0	1 785.0				
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	15 176	12.4	4.8	1 223.9	3 161.7				
Reisterstown CDP	2 25	—	—	1 250.0	250.0				
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	1 611	1.0	0.4	1 611.0	4 027.5				
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	13 325	14.8	5.7	900.3	2 337.7				
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	6 490	7.7	3.0	842.9	2 163.3				
Towson CDP (pt.)	37 864	23.5	9.1	1 611.2	4 160.9				
District 3	597 680	552.5	213.3	1 081.8	2 802.1				
COUNTY									
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	64 075	99.8	38.5	642.0	1 664.3				
Baltimore County (pt.)	194 261	238.7	92.2	813.8	2 107.0				
Howard County (pt.)	87 697	111.6	43.1	785.8	2 034.7				
Baltimore city (pt.)	251 647	102.3	39.5	2 459.9	6 370.8				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Arbutus CDP	19 750	16.8	6.5	1 175.6	3 038.5				
Baltimore city (pt.)	251 647	102.3	39.5	2 459.9	6 370.8				
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	1 819	0.6	0.2	3 031.7	9 095.0				
Caronsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—				
Columbia CDP	68 184	51.0	19.7	1 336.9	3 461.1				
Elkridge CDP	12 953	20.5	7.9	631.9	1 639.6				
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	163	0.2	0.1	815.0	1 630.0				
Ferndale CDP (pt.)	10 254	4.9	1.9	2 092.7	5 396.8				
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	12 473	16.9	6.5	738.0	1 918.9				
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	15 509	10.6	4.1	1 463.1	3 782.7				
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	5 465	4.2	1.6	1 301.2	3 415.6				
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	26	0.2	0.1	130.0	260.0				
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	3 027	1.2	0.5	2 522.5	6 054.0				
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	2	0.2	0.2	4.0	10.0				
Overlea CDP	12 137	8.0	3.1	1 517.1	3 915.2				
Parkville CDP (pt.)	26 285	9.2	3.5	2 857.1	7 510.0				
District 3—Con.									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	7 547	5.7	2.2	1 324.0	3 430.5				
Pikesville CDP	24 815	31.0	12.0	800.5	2 067.9				
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	15 505	11.7	4.5	1 325.2	3 445.6				
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	15 177	9.3	3.6	1 631.9	4 215.8				
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	5 378	2.8	1.1	1 920.7	4 889.1				
Severn CDP (pt.)	21 866	27.0	10.4	809.9	2 102.5				
Towson CDP (pt.)	11 581	12.8	5.0	904.8	2 316.2				
District 4	597 690	499.7	193.0	1 196.1	3 096.8				
COUNTY									
Montgomery County (pt.)	159 345	91.6	35.4	1 739.6	4 501.3				
Prince George's County (pt.)	438 345	408.1	157.6	1 074.1	2 781.4				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	8 154	1.9	0.7	4 291.6	11 648.6				
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	10 034	15.5	6.0	647.4	1 672.3				
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	17 700	9.8	3.8	1 806.1	4 657.9				
Calverton CDP (pt.)	7 585	8.2	3.2	925.0	2 370.3				
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	13 346	16.2	6.3	823.8	2 118.4				
Chillum CDP	31 309	4.1	2	2 953.7	7 636.3				
Colesville CDP (pt.)	18 819	23.9	9.2	787.4	2 045.5				
Carol Hills CDP	11 032	3.9	1.5	2 828.7	7 354.7				
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	9 587	2.3	0.9	4 168.3	10 652.2				
Fairland CDP (pt.)	16 920	9.3	3.6	1 819.4	4 700.0				
Forestville CDP	16 731	11.7	4.5	1 430.0	3 718.0				
Fort Washington CDP	24 032	35.2	13.6	682.7	1 767.1				
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	5 261	13.1	5.1	175.8	455.0				
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	8 570	3.5	1.3	2 448.6	6 292.6				
Hillcrest Heights CDP	17 136	6.3	2.4	2 720.0	7 140.0				
Hyattsville city (pt.)	1 779	1.1	0.4	1 617.3	4 447.5				
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	15 773	2.1	0.8	7 511.0	19 716.3				
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	7 152	8.6	3.3	831.6	2 167.3				
Mitchellville CDP	12 593	27.9	10.8	451.4	1 166.0				
New Carrollton city (pt.)	5 245	0.6	0.2	8 741.7	26 225.0				
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	35 794	22.8	8.8	1 569.9	4 067.5				
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	52 068	17.2	6.6	3 027.2	7 889.1				
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	35 111	17.2	6.6	2 041.3	5 319.8				
Tokoma Park city	16 700	5.2	2.0	3 211.5	8 350.0				
Walker Mill CDP	10 920	8.2	3.2	1 331.7	3 412.5				
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	18 671	12.9	5.0	1 447.4	3 734.2				
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—				
District 5	597 681	4 059.3	1 567.3	147.2	381.3				
COUNTY									
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	78 258	520.3	200.9	150.4	389.5				
Calvert County	51 372	557.4	215.2	92.2	238.7				
Charles County	101 154	1 194.2	461.1	84.7	219.4				
Prince George's County (pt.)	290 923	851.7	328.8	364.6	884.8				
St. Mary's County	75 974	935.7	361.3	81.2	210.3				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	5 370	5.8	2.2	925.9	2 440.9				
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	194	2.1	0.8	92.4	242.5				
Beltville CDP	14 476	17.0	6.6	851.5	2 193.3				
Bowie city	37 589	33.3	12.8	2 128.8	5 413.9				
Calverton CDP (pt.)	4 461	4.2	1.6	1 062.1	2 788.1				
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	3 046	2.3	0.9	1 324.3	3 384.4				
Clinton CDP	19 987	27.8	10.7	719.0	1 867.9				
College Park city	21 927	14.0	5.4	1 566.2	4 060.6				
Crofton CDP (pt.)	11 433	9.5	3.7	1 203.5	3 090.0				
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	4 600	2.1	0.8	2 190.5	5 750.0				
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	5 067	62.4	24.1	89.2	231.0				
Greenbelt city	21 596	15.4	5.9	1 369.9	3 575.6				
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 748	1.8	0.7	971.1	2 497.1				
Hyattsville city (pt.)	12 085	4.4	1.7	2 746.6	7 108.8				
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	1 701	4.0	1.6	2 525.5	6 505.0				
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	9 640	5.0	1.9	1 928.0	5 073.7</				

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer Square mile	All persons		Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer Square mile		
District 6—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					District 7—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b> —Con.				
Columbia CDP (pt.) .....	7 699	9.1 3.5	846.0 2 199.7		Woodlawn CDP .....	32 907	24.9 9.6	1 321.6 3 427.8	
Cumberland city .....	23 706	21.4 8.3	1 107.8 2 856.1		District 8 .....	597 682	1 189.3 459.2	502.5 1 301.6	
Elicott City CDP (pt.) .....	41 233	82.9 32.0	497.4 1 288.5		<b>COUNTY</b>				
Frederick city .....	40 148	47.1 18.2	852.4 2 205.9		Montgomery County (pt.) .....	597 682	1 189.3 459.2	502.5 1 301.6	
Hagerstown city .....	35 445	25.7 9.9	1 379.2 3 580.3		<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>				
North Laurel CDP (pt.) .....	15 006	26.0 10.0	577.2 1 500.6		Aspen Hill CDP (pt.) .....	27 794	17.3 6.7	1 606.6 4 148.4	
Westminster city .....	13 068	14.3 5.5	913.8 2 376.0		Bethesda CDP .....	62 936	38.4 14.8	1 639.0 4 252.4	
District 7 .....	597 680	282.0 108.9	2 119.4 5 488.3		Fairland CDP (pt.) .....	2 908	3.6 1.4	807.8 2 077.1	
<b>COUNTY</b>					Gaithersburg city .....	39 542	23.6 9.1	1 675.5 4 345.3	
Baltimore County (pt.) .....	127 605	191.2 73.8	667.4 1 729.1		Germentown CDP .....	41 145	27.8 10.7	1 480.0 3 845.3	
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	470 075	90.7 35.0	5 182.7 13 430.7		Montgomery Village CDP .....	32 315	16.8 6.5	1 923.5 4 971.5	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					North Bethesda CDP .....	29 656	19.3 7.4	1 536.6 4 007.6	
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	470 075	90.7 35.0	5 182.7 13 430.7		North Potomac CDP .....	18 456	15.6 6.0	1 183.1 3 076.0	
Catonsville CDP (pt.) .....	35 233	36.3 14.0	970.6 2 516.6		Olney CDP .....	23 019	23.5 9.1	979.5 2 529.6	
Lochearn CDP (pt.) .....	19 775	10.2 4.0	1 938.7 4 943.8		Potomac CDP .....	45 634	82.3 31.8	554.5 1 435.0	
Milford Mill CDP (pt.) .....	19 520	16.8 6.5	1 161.9 3 003.1		Redland CDP .....	16 145	17.9 6.9	902.0 2 339.9	
Randallstown CDP (pt.) .....	10 772	15.0 5.8	718.1 1 857.2		Rockville city .....	44 835	31.4 12.1	1 427.9 3 705.4	
Reisterstown CDP (pt.) .....	4 112	3.6 1.4	1 142.2 2 937.1		Silver Spring CDP (pt.) .....	23 978	14.4 5.6	1 665.1 4 281.8	
					Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.) .....	53 720	26.5 10.2	2 027.2 5 266.7	
					White Oak CDP (pt.) .....	—	—	—	



Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>									
All housing units.....	1 891 917	269 162	233 772	247 292	228 160	215 948	230 013	237 408	230 162
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	1 748 991	221 366	222 476	232 681	216 758	204 414	214 745	216 574	219 977
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 137 296	155 576	156 883	147 368	114 355	147 011	154 378	101 523	160 202
White.....	933 223	139 826	150 445	132 502	52 499	123 829	149 499	42 866	141 757
Black.....	173 801	14 344	4 038	12 243	56 135	19 274	3 246	57 311	7 210
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2 254	282	277	266	301	490	166	219	253
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	24 141	972	1 947	2 061	4 296	2 877	1 343	978	9 667
Other race.....	3 877	152	176	296	1 124	541	124	149	1 315
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15 881	908	1 118	1 521	3 171	2 230	821	749	5 363
Renter-occupied housing units.....	611 695	65 790	65 593	85 313	102 403	57 403	60 367	115 051	59 775
White.....	360 671	48 957	56 103	58 869	28 307	40 233	55 163	27 256	45 783
Black.....	227 659	15 771	7 916	23 898	67 129	14 578	4 296	85 542	8 529
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2 152	224	242	366	356	245	158	356	205
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	13 921	582	1 010	1 664	3 092	1 754	521	1 619	3 679
Other race.....	7 292	256	322	516	3 519	593	229	278	1 579
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	18 523	788	990	1 667	7 037	1 658	668	1 028	4 687
<b>ROOMS</b>									
All housing units.....	1 891 917	269 162	233 772	247 292	228 160	215 948	230 013	237 408	230 162
1 or 2 rooms.....	71 951	8 010	4 642	7 316	17 177	6 352	4 652	15 645	8 157
3 or 4 rooms.....	412 300	63 887	45 596	56 431	64 456	38 816	42 279	61 391	39 444
5 or 6 rooms.....	702 293	110 323	90 982	100 887	72 821	76 339	91 795	99 285	59 861
7 or 8 rooms.....	473 435	62 110	66 204	60 544	47 735	62 640	60 723	47 869	65 610
9 or more rooms.....	231 938	24 832	26 348	22 114	25 971	31 801	30 564	13 218	57 090
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 137 296	155 576	156 883	147 368	114 355	147 011	154 378	101 523	160 202
1.00 or less.....	1 120 224	153 812	155 661	145 994	110 387	144 389	153 185	99 060	157 736
1.01 to 1.50.....	12 894	1 458	975	1 083	2 693	2 022	1 017	1 871	1 775
1.51 or more.....	4 178	306	247	291	1 275	600	176	592	691
Mean.....	.40	.41	.40	.39	.42	.41	.41	.42	.37
Renter-occupied housing units.....	611 695	65 790	65 593	85 313	102 403	57 403	60 367	115 051	59 775
1.00 or less.....	575 628	63 201	63 590	81 565	91 217	54 044	58 876	106 999	56 116
1.01 to 1.50.....	21 325	1 826	1 389	2 576	5 401	1 900	1 082	5 290	1 861
1.51 or more.....	14 742	763	614	1 172	5 785	1 459	389	2 762	1 798
Mean.....	.54	.52	.50	.52	.61	.55	.50	.58	.52
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	142 926	47 796	11 296	14 611	11 402	11 534	15 268	20 834	10 185
For sale only.....	19 036	3 986	2 276	2 692	1 511	1 734	2 205	1 701	2 931
For rent.....	44 397	4 355	5 032	6 958	7 298	3 420	3 907	9 287	4 140
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13 701	1 910	1 129	2 185	866	1 043	1 959	3 416	1 192
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	42 268	32 058	1 127	374	178	3 472	4 170	186	703
For migrant workers.....	218	62	4	8	10	60	27	24	23
Other vacant.....	23 306	5 425	1 728	2 394	1 539	1 805	3 000	6 220	1 195
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
All housing units.....	1 891 917	269 162	233 772	247 292	228 160	215 948	230 013	237 408	230 162
1, detached.....	938 545	168 687	126 479	83 879	96 590	142 712	153 263	38 267	128 637
1, attached.....	393 185	23 302	51 229	88 624	28 707	23 515	24 674	110 835	42 299
2.....	48 006	8 409	3 456	10 828	1 099	1 345	8 016	14 425	428
3 or 4.....	56 326	6 774	6 227	7 989	5 850	2 962	7 263	17 287	1 974
5 to 9.....	105 530	11 642	11 422	16 263	21 280	9 090	8 682	16 188	10 963
10 to 19.....	171 289	16 131	21 501	21 837	43 688	18 785	12 064	18 305	18 978
20 to 49.....	40 495	8 363	2 557	4 555	7 782	3 853	3 437	4 096	5 852
50 or more.....	82 580	7 541	3 223	8 980	21 361	4 182	2 143	15 589	19 611
Mobile home or trailer.....	42 729	16 223	6 054	2 418	8 230	8 230	8 473	141	606
Other.....	13 263	2 090	1 624	1 919	1 219	1 274	1 998	2 275	864
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	970 864	127 419	136 480	127 483	100 944	125 378	128 352	89 014	135 794
Less than \$20,000.....	12 072	1 859	432	1 715	221	342	2 319	4 965	219
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	120 000	5 690	5 843	5 528	7 009	7 750	7 750	16 920	2 297
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	77 916	12 971	8 068	17 227	1 898	2 460	11 452	23 529	311
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	85 622	13 709	17 615	18 585	5 729	4 733	10 876	13 420	955
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	173 111	28 489	30 138	30 189	21 968	19 397	21 672	15 795	5 463
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	274 242	32 797	42 755	30 165	38 002	54 602	35 555	11 023	29 343
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	139 611	14 026	18 448	11 096	17 456	26 982	19 992	2 703	28 508
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	60 253	6 186	7 748	5 308	7 743	8 153	9 195	878	19 424
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	38 521	4 334	4 071	4 027	4 029	3 523	4 905	375	14 797
\$300,000 or more.....	65 551	7 358	5 277	3 868	3 370	4 277	4 636	406	36 359
Median (dollars).....	116 500	101 300	110 900	91 000	124 000	132 100	113 700	60 100	207 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	593 977	62 427	63 181	83 491	101 653	55 215	56 917	112 330	58 763
Less than \$150.....	42 165	6 414	2 689	6 276	2 790	2 013	5 758	14 529	1 696
\$150 to \$199.....	18 782	3 128	1 234	2 007	659	715	3 907	6 673	589
\$200 to \$249.....	27 146	4 268	2 150	3 218	707	1 176	4 909	10 201	517
\$250 to \$299.....	36 061	4 860	3 871	4 697	800	993	5 337	14 906	597
\$300 to \$399.....	94 624	11 705	14 343	18 220	3 424	3 554	10 242	31 617	1 519
\$400 to \$599.....	181 054	18 229	26 774	29 928	37 993	15 240	16 026	27 186	9 678
\$600 to \$749.....	108 134	6 615	6 764	10 546	38 608	18 551	5 432	3 929	17 689
\$750 to \$999.....	40 253	2 613	4 023	4 023	12 922	9 368	1 867	1 256	16 256
\$1,000 or more.....	15 193	718	740	982	1 813	1 323	718	626	8 273
No cash rent.....	19 868	3 877	2 721	3 314	1 937	2 282	2 831	1 455	1 451
Median (dollars).....	473	390	432	428	610	620	369	329	721

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units					
	Total	Units in structure					Mobile home, trailer, or other	Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate		
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units									
The State	1 891 917	938 514	393 185	104 332	105 530	294 364	55 992	6.0	1 748 991	53 139	142 926	42 268	1.6	6.8	
District 1	269 162	168 687	23 302	15 183	11 642	32 035	18 313	5.8	221 366	4 353	47 796	32 D58	2.5	6.2	
COUNTY															
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	92 127	57 859	13 069	3 255	4 155	12 512	1 277	6.3	87 213	1 496	4 914	1 174	1.5	5.6	
Caroline County	10 745	8 100	134	612	388	155	1 356	5.8	9 983	238	762	100	1.8	4.6	
Cecil County	27 656	19 667	2 045	1 547	940	429	3 028	5.9	24 727	553	2 931	1 569	2.0	6.7	
Dorchester County	14 269	10 385	368	1 144	470	376	1 526	5.6	12 117	231	2 152	860	2.5	7.7	
Kent County	8 181	6 546	208	364	282	200	581	5.9	6 702	116	1 479	814	3.4	6.9	
Queen Anne's County	13 944	11 555	469	405	304	170	1 041	6.2	12 489	220	1 455	651	2.6	5.5	
Somerset County	9 393	6 578	127	614	252	215	1 607	5.6	7 977	188	1 416	445	2.8	5.5	
Talbot County	14 697	11 154	653	1 046	630	378	836	6.0	12 677	168	2 020	1 019	2.8	5.4	
Wicomico County	30 108	21 803	901	1 724	1 061	2 026	2 593	5.8	27 772	579	2 336	1 312	2.7	6.0	
Worcester County	41 800	14 351	1 822	2 796	2 992	15 439	4 400	4.7	14 142	293	27 658	25 112	8.6	9.8	
Baltimore city (pt.)	6 242	689	3 506	1 676	168	135	68	5.0	5 569	271	673	2	1.5	6.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Annapolis city	15 252	5 761	2 908	1 153	1 841	3 411	178	5.4	14 061	445	1 191	274	2.7	5.1	
Arnold CDP	7 238	5 054	1 601	56	251	210	66	7.2	6 971	51	267	47	1.2	4.3	
Baltimore city (pt.)	6 242	689	3 506	1 676	168	135	68	5.0	5 569	271	673	2	1.5	6.4	
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	3 762	2 394	638	644	46	15	25	5.8	3 589	60	173	9	1.3	8.4	
Cambridge city	5 256	3 104	291	991	411	354	105	5.2	4 737	116	519	28	2.2	8.2	
Crofton CDP (pt.)	472	64	395	1	5	1	6	7.0	457	4	15	1	1.2	1.5	
Ferndale CDP (pt.)	2 232	1 871	16	106	16	211	12	6.2	2 201	32	31	2	.3	2.4	
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	9	9	4	2	3	9	9	5.6	9	1	—	—	—	—	
Glen Burnie CDP	14 664	9 781	418	437	781	3 109	138	5.6	14 042	299	622	43	1.0	6.3	
Glen Haven CDP (pt.)	2 080	1 666	333	50	12	8	11	6.2	2 006	23	74	8	1.5	5.0	
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 961	1 220	174	58	50	274	185	6.4	1 807	41	154	4	2.1	8.5	
Parole CDP	4 534	2 981	789	64	62	580	58	6.5	4 188	19	346	69	3.8	6.0	
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	627	600	14	7	—	—	6	6.3	610	17	17	—	.2	6.2	
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	3 691	2 009	1 416	187	29	21	29	6.4	3 573	34	118	20	1.3	3.1	
Salisbury city	8 746	4 623	651	1 189	775	1 394	114	5.3	8 169	213	577	29	3.8	5.1	
Seyern CDP (pt.)	874	827	1	15	6	—	—	7.1	849	14	25	—	.8	8.0	
Seyern Park CDP (pt.)	6 528	6 154	238	97	13	1	25	7.9	6 375	43	153	23	.8	5.0	
South Gate CDP	11 116	3 603	2 563	121	637	4 055	137	5.7	10 599	251	517	18	.7	6.8	
District 2	233 772	126 479	51 229	9 683	11 422	27 281	7 678	6.1	222 476	3 225	11 296	1 127	1.4	7.1	
COUNTY															
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	16 180	13 949	1 397	254	51	382	147	6.9	15 504	147	676	303	1.0	4.0	
Baltimore County (pt.)	151 146	70 845	39 802	6 610	8 424	21 873	3 592	6.0	143 779	2 001	7 367	629	1.2	7.9	
Harford County	66 446	41 685	10 030	2 819	2 947	5 026	3 939	6.4	63 193	1 077	3 253	195	2.1	5.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen town	5 214	2 994	444	246	422	940	168	5.4	5 001	165	213	7	1.5	4.8	
Bel Air North CDP	5 116	3 975	751	68	126	149	47	7.3	4 786	26	330	5	4.0	3.7	
Bel Air South CDP	10 296	5 823	2 381	51	208	1 766	67	6.7	9 641	60	655	19	4.0	5.9	
Corney CDP	10 366	4 356	2 971	156	811	2 036	36	6.0	10 028	129	338	5	.6	5.9	
Cockeysville CDP	9 346	2 114	1 084	99	1 027	4 995	27	5.3	8 604	134	742	4	3.6	8.9	
Dundalk CDP	26 464	7 974	13 467	1 798	977	1 673	575	5.6	25 596	366	868	30	.7	5.7	
Edgewood CDP	8 408	2 870	2 930	587	640	711	670	5.7	7 923	255	485	10	1.9	5.9	
Essex CDP	17 675	6 256	4 887	1 932	1 315	3 063	222	5.0	16 332	426	1 343	83	1.8	10.3	
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 987	1 534	1 104	15	19	296	19	6.4	2 915	29	72	—	1.7	1.5	
Joppatowne CDP	4 064	2 411	991	32	290	203	137	6.4	3 978	49	86	6	.6	2.5	
Lake Shore CDP	4 605	4 509	20	46	—	—	30	7.0	4 412	35	193	92	.7	6.6	
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	6 596	5 440	242	34	54	801	25	7.0	6 482	46	114	9	.5	3.2	
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	4 234	1 608	1 642	39	525	374	46	7.3	4 082	20	152	17	1.8	4.3	
Middle River CDP	9 925	3 221	3 577	431	383	1 145	1 168	5.2	9 368	226	557	19	1.5	9.0	
Parkville CDP (pt.)	2 171	368	1 397	297	71	32	6	5.9	2 109	16	62	2	.8	5.0	
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	2 882	2 563	116	69	24	86	24	7.0	2 799	26	83	27	1.0	3.9	
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	5 584	3 293	1 502	33	59	668	29	6.7	5 459	50	125	5	.6	6.1	
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	11	2	—	5	4	—	—	5.2	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	587	507	46	30	1	—	3	6.5	560	6	27	12	1.4	4.8	
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	5 267	3 943	364	87	170	593	110	6.1	5 156	43	111	5	.6	5.3	
Seyern Park CDP (pt.)	2 315	2 151	85	44	7	—	—	28	7.5	2 246	21	69	20	.9	1.7
Towson CDP (pt.)	16 530	4 350	4 720	997	1 865	4 366	232	5.8	15 599	90	931	52	1.1	7.8	
District 3	247 292	83 879	88 624	18 817	16 263	35 372	4 337	5.9	232 681	5 122	14 611	374	1.8	7.5	
COUNTY															
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	21 754	11 218	5 788	1 082	1 039	1 257	1 370	6.0	20 923	667	831	21	1.0	4.2	
Baltimore County (pt.)	79 226	38 270	18 686	3 559	6 361	11 801	549	6.1	75 764	1 238	3 462	164	1.5	7.0	
Howard County (pt.)	35 075	13 433	9 868	502	2 511	7 541	1 220	6.4	32 916	482	2 159	83	1.6	10.0	
Baltimore city (pt.)	111 237	20 958	54 282	13 674	6 352	14 773	1 198	5.5	103 078	2 735	8 159	106	2.3	7.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Arbutus CDP	7 966	3 586	2 597	972	600	138	73	6.0	7 653	140	313	7	1.2	7.1	
Baltimore city (pt.)	111 237	20 958	54 282	13 674	6 352	14 773	1 198	5.5	103 078	2 735	8 159	106	2.3	7.8	
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	692	61	602	27	—	—	2	6.3	681	6	11	—	.5	2.4	
Cotonsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Columbia CDP (pt.)	27 323	10 541	7 730	349	2 325	6 238	140	6.5	25 672	379	1 651	55	1.7	10.0	
Elkridge CDP	5 574	1 773	1 530	109	114	1 142	906	5.8	5 203	73	371	20	1.3	10.9	
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	54	—	1	—	—	—	
Ferndale CDP (pt.)	4 114	1 710	1 051	188	283	853	29	5.3	3 976	111	138	2	.7	4.6	
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	3 021	285	1 690	499	463	58	26	5.0	2 870	151	151	—	.4	—	
Lonsdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	5 781	2 079	2 731	241	67	548	115	5.2	5 456	222	325	1	.9	9.7	
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	2 236	1 904	29	23	201	76	3	6.9	2 190	21	46	13	.5	3.3	
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Milford Hall CDP (pt.)	1 500	178	221	11	240	846	4	5.1	1 384	35	116	3	.5	7.0	
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Overlea CDP	4 925	2 553	1 438	243	238	430	23	6.1	4 773	44	152	4	.7	6.0	
Parkville CDP (pt.)	11 180	5 064	2 802	799	1 112	1 341	62	5.7	10 860	168	320	4	.7	5.4	



Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vac- ancy rate	Rental vac- ancy rate	
		1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 3—Con.														
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>														
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	3 161	1 121	1 136	33	408	453	10	5.8	2 997	41	164	2	1.6	7.9
Pikesville CDP	11 455	4 636	1 633	324	1 883	2 920	59	6.3	10 756	111	699	64	2.5	9.1
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	5 729	4 397	593	19	42	667	11	7.0	5 596	64	133	1	1.1	4.4
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	5 858	2 887	1 555	178	250	925	63	6.0	5 663	129	195	3	1.9	4.3
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	1 790	695	947	20	19	103	6	6.3	1 707	80	83	1	.5	11.8
Severn CDP (pt.)	7 336	3 990	2 308	142	255	124	517	6.3	6 969	305	367	10	1.4	8.4
Towson CDP (pt.)	4 951	3 475	301	478	350	329	18	6.8	4 761	17	190	19	1.3	5.2
District 4	228 160	96 590	28 707	6 949	21 280	72 831	1 803	5.6	216 758	15 154	11 402	178	1.3	6.7
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Montgomery County (pt.)	65 561	25 235	8 237	2 066	4 706	24 923	394	5.7	62 251	3 897	3 310	97	1.2	7.2
Prince George's County (pt.)	162 599	71 355	20 470	4 883	16 574	47 908	1 409	5.5	154 507	11 257	8 092	81	1.3	6.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	3 536	540	28	30	220	2 687	31	4.1	3 337	394	199	2	.8	6.1
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	2 264	1 107	1 688	191	115	3	160	5.7	2 167	77	97	—	.7	4
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	7 336	3 321	1 711	61	412	3 792	39	5.5	6 959	371	377	11	1.7	7.0
Calvertown CDP (pt.)	2 662	1 246	1 210	9	40	141	16	7.0	2 632	65	30	5	.5	1.0
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	4 636	3 898	117	169	272	164	16	7.2	4 521	142	115	7	.9	4.0
Chillum CDP	12 093	4 598	721	261	1 185	5 260	68	4.9	11 595	1 097	498	6	.8	5.3
Colesville CDP (pt.)	5 995	5 509	455	5	3	2	21	8.4	5 872	133	123	9	1.2	2.5
Coral Hills CDP	3 907	2 305	115	84	169	1 224	10	5.3	3 539	364	368	1	2.2	13.4
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	3 411	1 615	301	191	822	468	14	5.2	3 245	335	166	2	1.4	5.9
Forland CDP (pt.)	7 445	1 295	1 884	135	377	3 720	34	5.4	7 039	248	406	11	1.5	7.3
Forestville CDP	6 192	2 795	583	53	520	2 229	12	5.6	5 897	327	295	4	1.2	7.3
Fort Washington CDP	7 874	7 028	34	63	335	361	53	7.6	7 711	235	163	5	.6	5.2
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 921	1 187	498	65	28	116	27	6.7	1 847	32	74	3	2.3	2.5
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	3 075	1 256	59	62	392	1 287	19	5.3	2 963	470	112	1	.7	4.6
Hillcrest Heights CDP	7 232	1 779	2 316	62	234	2 795	46	5.3	7 005	328	227	3	1.6	3.2
Hyattsville city (pt.)	742	75	—	16	122	524	5	3.8	717	112	25	1	—	2.9
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	5 152	736	645	516	1 498	1 732	25	4.0	4 897	1 372	255	1	—	6.1
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	2 435	2 104	5	4	21	293	8	6.8	2 324	108	111	—	1.0	13.3
Mitchellville CDP	4 422	3 106	951	7	12	328	18	7.5	4 122	69	300	4	3.4	18.6
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 401	6	9	48	657	1 670	11	4.0	2 277	207	124	4	3.4	4.8
Oxon Hill-Glossmanor CDP	13 698	4 605	1 602	284	2 426	4 667	114	5.2	12 972	1 030	726	2	1.0	7.2
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	23 938	9 093	1 076	1 063	2 058	10 477	171	5.0	22 319	1 777	1 619	49	1.4	8.9
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	15 328	2 914	913	962	1 904	8 557	78	4.6	14 500	1 058	828	3	3.0	5.4
Takoma Park city	7 133	3 121	84	723	684	2 463	58	5.2	6 822	380	311	4	1.1	3.9
Walker Mill CDP	3 744	1 462	830	51	514	858	29	5.9	3 588	269	156	1	.8	5.7
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	7 826	2 892	627	68	774	3 425	40	5.8	7 464	346	362	6	1.0	6.5
District 5	215 948	142 712	23 515	4 307	9 090	26 820	9 504	6.3	204 414	5 981	11 534	3 472	1.2	5.6
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	27 133	20 709	2 750	235	587	929	1 923	6.7	25 474	411	1 659	715	1.2	6.3
Calvert County	18 974	17 330	387	232	80	175	770	6.5	16 986	434	1 988	1 092	2.2	4.9
Charles County	34 487	24 377	5 463	849	1 244	1 163	1 391	6.5	32 950	870	1 537	399	1.2	3.9
Prince George's County (pt.)	107 491	60 922	13 482	1 720	6 430	23 359	1 578	6.2	103 504	3 435	3 987	157	.9	6.1
St. Mary's County	27 863	19 374	1 433	1 271	749	1 194	3 842	5.9	25 500	831	2 363	1 109	1.1	5.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	1 815	1 420	99	11	17	262	6	6.8	1 786	86	29	1	.4	2.7
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	77	—	3	—	2	—	72	4.5	71	5	6	—	—	16.7
Beltville city	5 503	2 666	365	46	229	2 173	24	5.9	5 273	232	230	6	.9	8.8
Bowie city	13 066	10 450	2 066	57	57	400	36	7.0	12 891	118	175	11	.5	2.1
Calvertown CDP (pt.)	1 819	919	200	3	23	669	5	5.8	1 794	89	25	3	.6	1.4
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	1 040	974	63	2	—	—	1	8.0	1 026	15	14	1	.5	3.8
Clinton CDP	6 378	5 789	333	23	22	178	33	7.5	6 279	144	99	2	.6	2.9
College Park city	5 880	4 152	123	190	364	1 014	37	6.0	5 740	205	140	3	.7	3.3
Crofton CDP (pt.)	4 246	1 965	1 904	48	104	206	19	7.1	4 140	27	106	8	.8	3.9
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	1 701	827	61	151	564	84	14	5.2	1 622	162	79	—	.8	6.4
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 693	1 653	16	7	—	1	16	7.3	1 660	41	33	—	.5	1.9
Greenbelt city	9 938	674	2 724	98	1 207	5 170	65	4.8	9 347	465	591	12	.9	8.6
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	613	608	2	1	—	1	1	7.8	605	7	8	—	1.0	3.4
Hyattsville city (pt.)	5 031	2 558	441	230	441	1 318	43	5.4	4 822	217	209	4	1.5	5.8
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	640	141	5	31	69	392	2	4.1	627	103	13	—	—	3.0
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	3 566	2 091	504	8	60	892	11	6.5	3 440	130	126	2	.7	7.7
Laurel city	9 049	6 678	3 129	545	879	2 744	74	5.1	8 551	253	498	6	2.4	6.7
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 247	2 223	12	3	—	—	9	7.3	2 220	70	27	—	—	3.2
Odenton CDP (pt.)	2 417	1 650	593	25	68	51	30	7.1	2 379	42	38	4	.7	1.6
St. Charles CDP	9 775	5 032	2 801	539	835	540	28	6.2	9 303	216	272	5	1.3	4.0
South Laurel CDP	7 861	1 917	979	64	1 279	3 599	23	5.4	7 344	311	517	7	2.3	6.7
Weidort CDP	5 038	3 367	1 160	36	84	192	199	6.7	4 904	96	134	4	.8	5.2
District 6	230 013	153 263	24 674	15 279	8 682	17 644	10 471	6.2	214 745	2 664	15 268	4 170	1.4	6.1
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Allegany County	32 513	21 892	2 578	3 534	1 112	1 525	1 872	5.7	29 634	277	2 879	450	1.7	7.3
Carroll County	43 553	32 895	3 533	2 748	803	2 380	1 194	6.5	42 248	377	1 305	79	1.1	3.6
Fredrick County	54 872	35 749	7 918	2 980	2 860	4 699	1 446	6.4	52 570	771	2 302	200	1.0	5.6
Garrett County	14 119	10 488	343	444	260	184	2 400	5.7	10 110	220	4 009	3 022	2.0	7.9
Howard County (pt.)	37 508	24 281	4 850	614	1 920	5 084	759	7.0	35 421	463	2 087	72	2.1	8.8
Washington County	47 448	27 958	5 452	4 959	2 507	3 772	2 800	5.7	44 762	556	2 686	347	1.3	5.4

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use				
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other			Total	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate		
District 6—Con														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia CDP (pt.)	3 328	1 486	526	23	124	1 163	6	6.6	2 919	36	409	15	.9	22.9
Cumberland city	11 431	6 024	1 623	2 031	686	898	169	5.4	10 266	81	1 165	40	2.5	7.7
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	15 859	10 283	1 607	239	1 504	2 157	69	7.0	15 022	192	837	29	2.8	6.0
Frederick city	16 611	5 271	4 375	1 604	1 173	4 048	140	5.5	15 671	332	940	38	1.6	6.0
Hagerstown city	16 361	5 064	3 960	3 227	1 744	2 172	194	5.1	15 063	210	1 298	26	2.3	6.3
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	5 841	2 571	1 734	118	160	926	332	6.3	5 579	96	262	6	1.3	5.8
Westminster city	5 469	1 360	1 520	802	370	1 365	52	5.3	5 180	69	289	10	3.3	3.9
District 7	237 408	38 267	110 835	31 712	16 188	37 990	2 416	5.4	216 574	10 515	20 834	186	1.6	7.5
COUNTY														
Baltimore County (pt.)	51 181	24 941	9 746	2 587	3 503	10 025	379	6.0	48 737	835	2 444	56	1.2	7.7
Baltimore city (pt.)	186 227	13 326	101 089	29 125	12 685	27 965	2 037	5.3	167 837	9 680	18 390	130	1.9	7.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Baltimore city (pt.)	186 227	13 326	101 089	29 125	12 685	27 965	2 037	5.3	167 837	9 680	18 390	130	1.9	7.4
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	14 080	7 173	2 709	1 669	373	2 012	144	6.2	13 496	90	584	16	1.1	6.2
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	7 669	4 527	741	147	838	1 395	21	6.0	7 357	169	312	4	.8	7.4
Millford Mill CDP (pt.)	8 171	3 232	1 787	222	1 144	1 727	59	5.6	7 635	187	536	6	1.4	9.0
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	4 137	1 761	499	95	166	1 600	16	6.2	3 949	91	188	1	.9	7.4
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	1 932	509	28	45	151	1 185	14	5.0	1 735	56	197	4	3.9	10.4
Woodlawn CDP	13 478	6 155	3 963	364	831	2 106	59	6.1	12 913	235	565	19	1.2	7.4
District 8	230 162	128 637	42 299	2 402	10 963	44 391	1 470	6.7	219 977	6 125	10 185	703	1.8	6.5
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.)	230 162	128 637	42 299	2 402	10 963	44 391	1 470	6.7	219 977	6 125	10 185	703	1.8	6.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	9 821	8 050	372	42	627	703	27	7.6	9 569	269	252	6	1.3	3.4
Bethesda CDP	28 253	16 860	1 061	209	579	9 426	118	6.4	26 956	336	1 297	205	1.9	5.2
Fairland CDP (pt.)	1 028	466	557	—	1	2	2	7.1	1 016	25	12	—	.3	2.9
Gaithersburg city	16 059	2 837	4 874	284	2 148	5 833	83	5.7	15 202	761	857	20	2.5	5.8
Germanstown CDP	17 121	2 382	8 951	427	1 341	3 554	466	5.8	15 784	417	1 337	34	3.1	12.3
Montgomery Village CDP	13 120	2 487	7 295	91	948	2 230	69	6.2	12 284	390	836	36	2.6	11.1
North Bethesda CDP	14 026	4 091	1 569	133	1 515	6 625	93	5.5	13 154	428	872	45	3.1	6.5
North Potomac CDP	5 749	4 298	1 405	12	16	3	15	8.2	5 569	108	180	5	1.7	4.8
Olney CDP	7 267	5 548	1 415	23	214	49	18	8.1	7 156	105	111	4	.8	3.0
Potomac CDP	15 630	12 248	1 926	49	76	1 286	45	8.5	15 150	146	480	51	1.7	4.5
Redland CDP	5 121	2 982	1 527	19	131	449	13	7.4	4 960	219	161	4	1.2	5.0
Rockville city	16 238	10 122	2 189	257	647	2 967	56	6.4	15 660	701	578	19	.9	6.0
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	9 556	7 488	453	117	648	824	26	6.9	9 277	179	279	7	1.1	4.6
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	19 977	12 044	2 570	126	1 211	3 935	91	6.2	19 235	1 256	742	27	1.0	6.5
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
The State	1 137 296	1 053 444	2.79	6.9	970 864	87 334	300 852	274 242	139 611	103 274	65 551	79 000	116 500	169 300
District 1	155 576	141 970	2.69	6.6	127 419	13 278	49 440	32 797	14 026	10 520	7 358	72 400	101 300	150 100
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	61 114	58 319	2.79	7.0	54 876	720	15 803	19 247	8 146	6 542	4 418	94 400	125 600	176 700
Caroline County	7 338	6 380	2.70	6.2	5 089	1 054	2 732	857	293	119	34	54 300	75 000	101 400
Cecil County	18 534	16 239	2.87	6.4	14 224	944	6 673	3 889	1 643	793	282	75 900	97 000	136 800
Dorchester County	8 193	7 112	2.48	6.1	6 099	1 668	2 979	803	328	199	122	47 700	68 600	98 400
Kent County	4 797	4 449	2.53	6.4	3 723	564	1 705	627	323	270	233	61 900	87 700	139 400
Queen Anne's County	10 119	9 347	2.72	6.5	8 096	499	2 614	2 227	1 092	929	735	83 500	118 000	178 800
Somerset County	5 758	4 710	2.51	6.1	3 882	1 610	1 810	286	89	73	14	38 400	55 600	76 000
Talbot County	8 636	8 041	2.44	6.6	6 924	561	2 321	1 438	762	722	1 120	79 000	118 100	213 500
Wicomico County	18 535	16 556	2.62	6.4	14 896	3 232	8 296	2 070	731	411	156	52 500	71 100	97 300
Worcester County	9 797	8 240	2.47	6.1	7 201	1 412	3 169	1 301	613	462	244	56 300	83 500	128 000
Baltimore city (pt.)	2 755	2 577	2.55	6.0	2 410	1 014	1 338	52	6	—	—	42 800	53 300	65 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Annapolis city	6 716	5 994	2.39	6.5	5 621	102	1 327	1 818	1 076	757	541	99 400	138 500	193 300
Arnold CDP	5 716	5 541	2.91	7.6	5 239	32	755	1 881	1 176	798	597	113 400	148 700	209 200
Baltimore city (pt.)	2 755	2 577	2.55	6.0	2 410	1 014	1 338	52	6	—	—	42 800	53 300	65 700
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	2 797	2 653	2.59	6.2	2 513	138	1 710	621	39	5	—	68 400	85 200	102 000
Cambridge city	2 125	1 978	2.32	6.2	1 846	650	939	157	65	25	10	42 800	60 200	82 600
Crofton CDP (pt.)	3 265	318	2.83	7.2	308	2	46	172	80	5	3	108 100	129 900	153 600
Fennell CDP (pt.)	1 760	1 731	2.87	6.6	1 635	17	740	802	69	6	1	85 600	102 600	120 300
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Burnie CDP	9 174	8 610	2.80	6.4	8 129	160	4 976	2 715	205	48	25	80 800	93 400	111 600
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	1 723	1 699	2.96	6.4	1 623	36	739	725	82	37	4	83 900	101 600	120 000
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 298	1 132	2.93	7.2	1 059	7	189	539	237	76	11	107 400	133 200	158 900
Parole CDP	3 439	3 175	2.36	7.0	2 971	17	150	544	885	843	532	151 700	193 400	268 200
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	534	528	2.97	6.5	497	11	151	260	45	23	7	92 100	112 600	136 000
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	2 984	2 911	2.71	6.6	2 781	40	1 549	974	156	56	6	83 300	96 300	118 300
Salisbury city	3 273	3 051	2.32	6.4	2 888	736	1 745	277	67	50	13	49 700	64 300	85 800
Severn CDP (pt.)	769	750	3.11	7.3	704	8	124	287	154	116	15	110 600	140 800	174 100
Severn Park CDP (pt.)	5 824	5 793	3.03	8.1	5 448	50	333	1 260	1 301	1 791	713	140 600	189 300	264 400
South Gate CDP	5 022	4 896	2.95	7.2	4 669	23	1 498	2 759	336	48	5	93 400	113 500	134 500
District 2	156 883	147 660	2.78	6.9	136 480	4 469	53 312	42 755	18 848	11 819	5 277	80 400	110 900	153 800
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	13 905	13 467	2.95	7.1	12 716	150	2 429	4 987	2 490	1 783	877	105 700	137 200	187 400
Baltimore County (pt.)	96 274	91 503	2.68	6.8	84 929	3 384	37 292	23 094	10 130	7 113	3 916	74 200	103 400	149 800
Harford County	46 704	42 690	2.92	7.0	38 835	935	13 591	14 674	6 228	2 923	484	87 400	114 700	149 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen town	2 623	2 471	2.78	6.5	2 353	130	1 599	489	112	21	2	67 400	84 100	102 800
Bel Air North CDP	4 221	4 151	3.12	7.6	3 931	17	663	1 906	834	477	34	107 500	132 800	165 900
Bel Air South CDP	7 489	7 319	2.91	7.3	7 009	28	1 733	3 772	1 048	357	71	99 900	119 300	145 400
Corney CDP	6 312	6 199	2.67	6.8	5 887	55	2 817	2 414	500	89	12	84 500	101 200	125 900
Cockeysville CDP	2 762	2 627	2.75	7.6	2 471	13	147	1 101	795	303	112	121 600	148 900	185 200
Oundok CDP	18 427	17 722	2.60	6.0	16 779	1 840	13 583	1 109	197	44	6	58 800	68 400	82 200
Edgewood CDP	5 088	4 146	2.89	6.3	3 976	101	3 026	760	56	24	9	71 200	85 100	98 100
Essex CDP	8 078	7 866	2.68	6.1	7 472	489	5 376	1 161	261	136	49	64 300	76 900	97 200
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 577	2 354	2.92	6.6	2 269	15	709	1 377	159	6	3	93 900	112 800	132 600
Joppatown CDP	2 906	2 777	2.92	7.0	2 599	46	1 216	1 073	144	110	10	82 800	101 200	122 700
Lake Shore CDP	4 088	4 057	3.02	7.2	3 818	68	670	1 487	832	490	271	107 500	139 700	185 400
Luthers-Timonium CDP	5 362	5 340	2.59	7.6	5 036	22	494	2 047	1 472	745	256	120 900	149 000	188 500
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	3 417	2 879	2.52	7.6	2 743	11	56	1 010	756	681	229	138 000	166 400	225 600
Middle River CDP	5 493	4 442	2.62	5.8	4 229	246	3 196	636	78	47	26	63 100	72 500	93 500
Parkville CDP (pt.)	1 559	1 538	2.50	6.3	1 466	37	1 309	114	5	1	—	67 400	78 600	91 400
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	2 500	2 400	2.99	7.3	2 259	16	328	769	560	460	126	113 400	151 600	203 500
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	4 516	4 368	2.89	7.1	4 168	29	1 195	2 134	716	89	5	96 000	119 200	144 300
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	5	2	1.60	7.0	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	55 000	60 000	67 500
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	500	490	2.90	6.7	465	5	122	256	40	42	—	97 200	116 300	140 900
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	4 184	4 054	2.67	6.5	3 831	104	2 048	1 550	115	12	2	79 900	96 000	117 400
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	2 013	1 985	2.91	7.7	1 868	11	195	476	564	395	227	130 400	169 000	229 400
Towson CDP (pt.)	8 563	7 885	2.42	7.1	7 467	47	1 656	3 210	1 255	772	527	102 100	125 900	172 100
District 3	147 368	135 483	2.62	6.7	127 483	16 177	58 382	30 165	11 096	7 795	3 868	64 900	91 000	130 600
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	12 843	11 587	2.86	6.7	10 937	236	3 960	4 750	1 393	523	75	86 600	112 100	141 200
Baltimore County (pt.)	50 897	48 077	2.69	7.0	45 246	797	22 218	13 840	3 159	2 848	2 384	82 000	99 400	132 500
Howard County (pt.)	22 659	19 643	2.76	7.3	18 678	80	2 175	8 185	4 971	2 859	408	115 300	143 500	184 600
Baltimore city (pt.)	60 969	56 176	2.47	6.4	52 622	15 064	30 029	3 390	1 573	1 565	1 001	47 400	63 600	84 800
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arbutus CDP	5 414	5 071	2.62	6.7	4 805	107	2 981	1 552	128	28	9	79 400	92 500	110 700
Baltimore city (pt.)	60 969	56 176	2.47	6.4	52 622	15 064	30 029	3 390	1 573	1 565	1 001	47 400	63 600	84 800
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	600	596	2.66	6.4	568	24	532	12	—	—	—	62 500	69 000	77 000
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia City CDP	17 013	15 312	2.81	7.6	14 592	38	1 403	6 126	4 289	2 404	332	120 800	148 000	188 700
Elkridge CDP	3 916	2 896	2.59	6.3	2 749	29	595	1 489	498	118	20	101 900	122 400	148 000
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	54	54	3.02	7.7	52	—	1	13	14	24	—	145 000	190 000	228 900
Fennell CDP (pt.)	1 989	1 963	2.73	6.2	1 866	20	1 89	612	32	10	3	79 400	92 300	109 900
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	3	3	4.10	15.6	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	5		



Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Value									
					Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	1 808	1 788	2.73	6.7	1 718	15	665	826	198	13	1	89 500	108 600	132 100
Pikesville CDP	7 301	5 834	2.46	7.2	5 412	40	1 060	1 546	880	1 076	810	107 400	152 700	243 200
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	4 715	4 702	2.87	7.5	4 407	27	2 057	2 127	157	33	6	86 500	102 000	120 200
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	3 480	3 270	2.83	7.0	3 103	39	1 478	1 341	207	29	9	81 600	100 900	120 500
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	1 189	1 181	2.87	6.9	1 116	24	686	371	25	9	1	72 000	89 900	112 300
Severna CDP (pt.)	4 674	4 220	3.07	7.0	3 989	79	953	1 987	696	253	21	98 800	126 400	149 400
Towson CDP (pt.)	3 544	3 454	2.60	7.5	3 248	17	488	991	777	553	422	115 200	157 400	222 600
District 4	114 355	106 890	2.93	7.0	100 944	1 290	29 054	38 002	17 456	11 772	3 370	94 200	124 000	166 900
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.)	31 547	29 093	2.76	7.4	27 399	159	1 243	6 057	8 657	8 704	2 579	145 900	185 500	239 500
Prince George's County (pt.)	82 808	77 797	3.00	6.8	73 545	1 131	27 811	31 945	8 799	3 068	791	87 400	110 500	139 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	1 147	490	2.20	5.2	460	1	47	272	117	18	5	113 400	134 700	156 400
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	149	17	2.59	4.8	17	2	9	2	4	—	—	71 300	89 600	143 800
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	3 193	2 510	2.70	7.0	2 408	11	139	731	558	649	320	135 500	168 900	249 500
Calverton CDP (pt.)	2 340	2 186	2.75	7.1	2 088	17	102	574	983	407	5	137 700	165 600	193 500
Comp Springs CDP (pt.)	3 577	3 552	3.00	7.8	3 339	13	492	2 001	698	114	21	110 000	132 200	150 000
Chillum CDP	4 858	4 654	2.97	6.5	4 367	33	1 126	2 691	448	55	14	98 300	115 900	136 800
Colesville CDP (pt.)	5 526	5 506	3.16	8.5	5 114	40	71	373	1 259	2 379	992	185 600	233 300	287 600
Coral Hills CDP	1 966	1 951	3.31	6.2	1 836	108	1 480	216	19	9	4	67 600	81 500	94 200
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	1 630	1 620	3.10	6.3	1 538	21	942	554	20	1	—	80 100	93 300	110 400
Fairland CDP (pt.)	3 021	2 783	2.68	7.0	2 665	20	164	1 040	497	765	179	128 200	157 400	229 900
Forestville CDP	3 360	2 986	2.87	6.4	2 837	24	1 377	1 321	101	7	7	85 700	100 500	119 100
Fort Washington CDP	6 737	6 456	3.15	8.0	6 104	29	431	2 489	1 760	910	485	126 000	152 300	194 800
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 614	1 503	2.64	7.0	1 416	9	74	710	445	142	36	124 900	145 100	172 700
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 146	1 136	2.84	7.4	1 059	4	45	299	400	251	60	139 100	167 000	212 700
Hillcrest Heights CDP	3 687	3 499	2.76	6.6	3 298	48	1 894	1 087	243	23	3	80 300	94 800	120 800
Hyattsville city (pt.)	73	69	2.58	7.9	64	—	—	15	31	16	2	151 400	173 600	208 300
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	1 276	1 144	3.10	5.6	1 084	13	422	592	49	7	1	88 400	107 400	126 600
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	1 915	1 910	3.11	7.2	1 810	20	337	1 200	209	39	5	103 400	119 300	139 800
Mitchellville CDP	3 557	3 524	3.15	8.0	3 373	16	268	1 129	683	1 148	129	123 900	168 500	227 000
New Carrollton city (pt.)	518	10	1.87	3.9	10	3	4	—	—	2	—	42 500	67 500	162 500
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	5 727	5 395	2.98	6.7	5 104	50	2 049	2 507	427	58	13	88 100	107 300	129 700
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	9 623	8 592	2.50	6.9	8 072	34	347	1 683	3 093	2 337	578	148 900	182 700	226 200
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	3 780	3 335	2.85	6.5	3 143	34	1 393	1 541	150	23	2	86 000	103 400	121 600
Takoma Park city	2 898	2 741	2.74	7.1	2 567	18	240	748	848	567	146	129 300	163 800	209 700
Walker Mill CDP	1 870	1 843	3.11	7.2	1 743	31	741	876	87	5	3	84 900	104 100	122 200
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	3 408	3 233	2.76	7.9	3 017	13	83	413	1 219	1 042	247	160 300	191 200	235 300
District 5	147 011	136 500	2.92	7.0	125 378	2 110	25 731	54 602	26 982	11 676	4 277	103 300	132 100	166 300
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	20 787	19 046	2.88	7.1	17 391	195	3 183	6 302	3 025	2 804	1 882	107 000	141 300	209 600
Calvert County	14 431	13 826	3.03	6.9	12 383	224	3 173	3 772	2 479	1 948	787	96 700	136 100	191 300
Charles County	24 957	23 997	3.11	7.1	21 697	680	5 533	9 340	4 258	1 556	330	95 500	122 300	156 500
Prince George's County (pt.)	69 061	64 166	2.83	7.1	60 325	588	8 557	30 153	15 593	4 545	889	111 100	136 400	163 700
St. Mary's County	17 775	15 465	2.96	6.6	13 582	423	5 285	5 035	1 627	823	389	84 400	109 100	143 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	1 352	1 344	2.95	7.3	1 267	8	110	509	355	168	117	123 500	150 800	194 800
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	66	—	2.68	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beltville CDP	3 592	2 712	2.69	6.7	2 584	15	196	1 291	765	306	11	122 400	143 500	171 600
Bowie city	10 855	10 700	2.91	7.2	10 134	29	352	5 786	3 303	584	80	127 500	143 200	162 900
Calverton CDP (pt.)	1 016	1 008	2.82	7.6	967	3	27	297	603	35	2	135 300	159 700	174 600
Comp Springs CDP (pt.)	949	948	2.91	8.0	892	3	106	457	278	45	3	115 500	139 000	161 700
Clinton CDP	5 514	5 488	3.13	7.7	5 176	25	742	3 301	987	106	15	108 600	129 200	147 400
College Park city	3 523	3 442	2.74	7.0	3 272	17	596	1 677	792	168	22	105 300	127 000	157 600
Crofton CDP (pt.)	3 137	3 082	2.78	7.5	2 960	7	391	948	554	622	38	115 600	157 700	196 200
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	723	718	3.01	6.6	677	11	259	356	44	1	6	87 900	106 900	123 800
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 503	1 492	3.33	7.5	1 346	16	266	825	106	85	48	102 600	118 700	141 900
Greenbelt city	4 144	2 985	2.16	5.7	2 874	185	1 290	765	475	145	14	64 700	96 800	146 000
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	577	576	2.85	7.8	540	1	22	233	220	61	3	130 200	152 200	173 300
Hyattsville city (pt.)	2 723	2 559	2.73	6.5	2 421	29	927	1 163	228	68	6	88 900	109 400	134 400
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	1 209	127	2.71	5.4	120	2	28	82	7	1	—	100 000	119 700	137 500
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	2 304	2 288	2.88	7.3	2 181	17	203	1 444	411	100	6	114 900	134 100	149 200
Laurel city	4 531	3 818	2.34	6.0	3 671	25	712	2 237	555	133	9	103 400	120 900	144 000
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 039	2 029	2.98	7.3	1 918	10	135	1 508	253	11	1	114 600	131 500	144 300
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 900	1 883	3.28	7.5	1 787	8	524	1 090	144	15	6	95 500	118 100	138 100
St. Charles CDP	6 275	6 225	3.15	7.0	5 959	15	1 648	3 378	838	71	9	97 200	115 800	139 000
South Laurel CDP	2 303	2 291	2.94	7.8	2 195	5	138	631	1 206	214	1	132 200	163 500	186 300
Waldorf CDP	3 650	3 499	3.15	7.2	3 324	15	521	2 075	647	58	8	107 500	128 400	147 300
District 6	154 378	144 645	2.82	6.9	128 352	15 622	38 447	35 555	19 992	14 100	4 636	74 600	113 700	163 800
COUNTY														
Allegany County	20 719	19 028	2.52	6.3	17 183	9 439	6 631	788	208	90	27	32 300	46 700	67 200
Carroll County	33 164	31 808	2.97	7.0	28 023	454	6 821	12 424	5 603	2 363	358	98 700	126 700	159 100
Frederick County	37 227	35 590	2.89	7.1	31 498	805	7 863	11 854	6 815	3 371	790	96 500	129 500	168 400
Gorham County	7 998	6 648	2.80	6.1	4 984	1 753	2 568	374	136	92	61	42 000	60 200	82 700
Howard County (pt.)	26 693	25 662	2.99	7.8	23 582	104	1 429	5 455	5 770	7 595	3 229	141 100	191 500	256 800
Washington County	28 577	25 909	2.62	6.4	23 082	3 067	13 135	4 660	1 460	589	171	62 600	85 000	109 400

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 6—Con.														
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Columbia CDP (pt.)	1 779	1 702	3.01	8.2	1 617	3	27	463	283	553	288	143 500	206 000	279 300
Cumberland city	5 684	5 361	2.36	6.3	5 009	3 304	1 448	136	63	37	21	28 100	40 700	57 600
Elliott City CDP (pt.)	11 105	10 751	2.99	8.0	10 197	36	325	2 091	3 179	3 893	673	151 600	192 100	240 400
Frederick city	7 130	6 618	2.58	6.7	6 305	132	2 197	2 720	807	322	127	89 000	113 400	143 200
Hagerstown city	6 199	5 648	2.39	6.2	5 337	1 311	3 265	580	138	29	14	50 300	68 200	89 400
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	3 853	3 544	2.84	7.1	3 396	13	573	1 215	592	788	215	109 100	144 800	216 900
Westminster city	2 267	2 088	2.58	6.6	1 996	57	1 163	517	142	103	14	81 500	94 300	118 600
District 7	101 523	95 447	2.82	6.7	89 014	33 768	39 861	11 023	2 703	1 253	406	41 000	60 100	89 100
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Baltimore County (pt.)	30 823	29 630	2.73	7.0	27 788	493	14 965	9 185	2 061	908	176	80 700	96 500	122 200
Baltimore city (pt.)	70 700	65 817	2.86	6.5	61 226	33 275	24 896	1 838	642	345	230	35 000	47 900	63 900
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Baltimore city (pt.)	70 700	65 817	2.86	6.5	61 226	33 275	24 896	1 838	642	345	230	35 000	47 900	63 900
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	9 469	8 831	2.60	7.0	8 331	147	3 092	3 560	976	493	63	87 900	110 800	140 200
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	5 045	4 852	2.85	6.7	4 539	129	3 763	600	42	5	—	70 500	83 300	95 000
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	3 496	3 416	2.73	6.9	3 192	68	2 348	712	44	20	—	77 200	88 500	99 700
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	2 122	2 094	2.97	7.7	1 973	18	800	905	210	32	8	88 300	107 500	132 400
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	538	464	2.73	7.2	431	2	122	238	50	14	5	95 900	115 000	138 700
Woodlawn CDP	8 708	8 590	2.70	7.0	8 142	104	4 624	2 856	475	72	11	80 800	95 300	117 100
District 8	160 202	144 849	2.77	7.5	135 794	620	6 625	29 343	28 508	34 339	36 359	146 000	207 200	313 800
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Montgomery County (pt.)	160 202	144 849	2.77	7.5	135 794	620	6 625	29 343	28 508	34 339	36 359	146 000	207 200	313 800
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	7 776	7 583	2.92	8.1	7 171	48	146	1 083	2 913	2 021	960	159 100	189 900	239 300
Bethesda CDP	17 970	15 119	2.45	7.6	14 056	39	66	261	892	4 789	8 009	255 400	327 200	451 400
Fairland CDP (pt.)	915	911	2.84	7.2	853	10	40	441	72	150	140	130 500	145 500	250 500
Gaithersburg city	7 544	6 327	2.76	6.9	6 094	45	444	2 735	1 503	1 191	176	123 000	147 300	192 800
Germanstown CDP	10 770	8 901	2.64	6.4	8 612	29	1 063	5 209	1 445	761	105	109 500	129 300	154 200
Montgomery Village CDP	8 535	7 850	2.62	6.9	7 558	25	1 043	3 570	1 214	1 494	212	110 600	136 900	193 000
North Bethesda CDP	7 720	4 815	2.28	6.7	4 501	9	64	285	995	1 148	2 000	188 800	279 700	378 700
North Potomac CDP	5 029	5 013	3.31	8.3	4 764	35	237	333	667	1 796	1 696	194 200	260 700	336 900
Olney CDP	6 541	6 306	3.20	8.3	5 978	11	125	823	1 055	3 317	647	179 100	223 800	266 500
Potomac CDP	13 525	12 775	3.02	8.8	11 785	31	75	93	240	1 910	9 436	319 300	421 700	500 000+
Redland CDP	3 756	3 724	3.22	8.0	3 576	18	253	809	739	1 515	242	139 600	198 200	240 600
Rockville city	10 374	9 912	2.84	7.5	9 344	65	522	2 432	2 296	2 396	1 633	139 100	180 900	268 600
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	7 255	6 874	2.62	7.4	6 462	22	168	1 276	3 227	1 412	357	152 300	177 100	208 000
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	12 615	11 853	2.75	6.9	11 211	85	933	4 013	3 959	1 904	317	126 300	155 400	188 700
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

**MARYLAND 23**



**Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent											With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								Upper quintile (dollars)		
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quintile (dollars)	Median (dollars)				
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>																
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	1 189	382	2.19	4.6	1 153	5	594	534	19	1	445	496	615	5		
Pikesville CDP	3 455	261	1.90	4.5	3 355	65	1 223	1 788	239	40	467	553	655	10		
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	881	199	2.23	4.7	846	68	471	267	38	2	412	466	528	1		
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	2 183	1 050	2.44	4.5	2 089	133	1 598	328	30	—	337	418	484	4		
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	518	405	3.79	5.3	487	9	120	346	12	—	480	521	544	—		
Severn CDP (pt.)	2 295	1 783	3.28	5.0	2 135	318	744	935	126	12	334	502	623	2		
Towson CDP (pt.)	1 217	213	1.85	4.8	1 177	25	533	413	154	52	443	509	656	2		
District 4	102 403	15 035	2.49	4.1	99 716	4 156	15 227	65 598	12 922	1 813	521	610	697	1 167		
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Montgomery County (pt.)	30 704	3 648	2.31	4.0	30 187	1 169	3 306	17 611	6 895	1 206	561	665	770	766		
Prince George's County (pt.)	71 699	11 387	2.57	4.2	69 529	2 987	11 921	47 987	6 027	607	512	591	668	401		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	2 190	71	2.46	3.6	2 180	8	416	1 308	420	28	532	638	723	6		
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	2 018	1 697	3.64	5.8	1 076	21	417	419	201	18	395	580	728	7		
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	3 766	449	2.34	4.4	3 715	160	381	1 904	1 155	115	628	709	824	235		
Colverton CDP (pt.)	292	247	2.89	6.2	274	11	28	25	133	77	758	887	1 000+	5		
Comp Springs CDP (pt.)	944	385	2.78	5.1	898	16	107	609	138	28	541	610	691	—		
Chillum CDP	6 737	566	2.44	3.8	6 666	72	1 201	4 861	503	29	521	600	667	19		
Colesville CDP (pt.)	346	336	3.71	7.2	302	10	38	120	45	89	607	688	1 000+	2		
Coral Hills CDP	1 573	343	2.87	4.3	1 525	67	421	992	39	6	475	531	587	2		
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	1 615	238	2.80	4.2	1 591	15	125	1 382	58	11	535	597	643	5		
Fairland CDP (pt.)	4 018	347	2.18	4.3	3 977	154	106	2 356	1 263	98	643	712	823	1		
Forestville CDP	2 537	306	2.71	4.5	2 483	119	161	1 952	246	5	571	635	695	4		
Fort Washington CDP	974	482	2.72	5.4	933	8	94	545	200	86	562	656	816	4		
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	233	120	2.24	4.5	206	97	37	17	46	9	138	283	769	—		
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 817	153	2.89	4.0	1 783	21	18	1 421	289	34	607	659	732	9		
Hillcrest Heights CDP	3 318	506	2.10	3.9	3 268	201	530	2 393	131	13	506	565	633	14		
Hyattsville city (pt.)	3 644	5	2.46	3.4	635	1	241	390	2	1	482	520	565	2		
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	3 621	220	3.24	3.4	3 599	66	502	2 821	196	14	524	583	642	32		
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	409	157	2.90	5.1	385	9	33	263	68	12	538	613	722	1		
Mitchellville CDP	565	322	2.20	4.5	512	13	5	84	214	196	780	930	1 000+	197		
New Carrollton city (pt.)	1 759	3	2.43	4.0	1 752	9	90	1 568	84	1	564	633	689	5		
Oxon Hill-Glossmanor CDP	7 245	672	2.54	4.1	7 160	190	1 062	5 294	592	22	524	590	661	21		
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	12 696	1 289	2.19	3.6	12 491	371	1 452	7 749	2 343	576	541	640	742	300		
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	10 720	348	2.27	3.9	10 649	329	1 558	7 967	782	13	530	615	681	17		
Takoma Park city	3 924	365	2.14	3.8	3 863	228	1 214	1 977	378	66	454	547	648	192		
Walker Mill CDP	1 718	415	2.95	4.5	1 670	234	309	1 047	74	6	419	569	635	2		
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
White Oak CDP (pt.)	4 056	228	2.26	4.2	4 004	140	162	2 319	1 272	111	624	705	825	19		
District 5	57 403	21 961	2.57	4.7	52 933	3 904	9 757	28 581	9 368	1 323	492	620	725	144		
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	4 687	2 977	2.66	5.3	4 036	288	688	2 308	653	99	506	634	719	7		
Calvert County	2 555	2 051	2.88	5.1	2 094	368	607	871	219	29	330	519	660	13		
Charles County	7 993	4 669	2.81	5.0	7 051	1 210	1 540	3 255	969	77	352	603	702	26		
Prince George's County (pt.)	34 443	8 656	2.46	4.5	33 357	1 087	4 153	19 817	7 215	1 085	544	645	749	75		
St. Mary's County	7 725	3 608	2.68	4.8	6 395	951	2 769	2 330	312	33	325	447	589	23		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	434	157	3.14	5.3	422	6	21	220	146	29	708	739	869	—		
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	5	3	3.40	5.0	3	1	1	—	—	—	188	475	613	—		
Beltville CDP	1 681	273	2.68	4.5	1 648	16	95	1 182	302	53	612	674	740	2		
Bowie city	2 036	1 662	2.92	5.8	1 948	39	62	514	1 239	94	726	822	921	5		
Colverton CDP (pt.)	778	100	2.05	3.5	771	1	20	649	87	14	600	645	715	1		
Comp Springs CDP (pt.)	69	75	3.66	7.2	69	—	3	30	25	10	695	755	927	—		
Clinton CDP	765	544	2.85	6.0	706	152	102	185	217	50	321	657	854	5		
College Park city	2 207	760	2.73	4.5	2 121	291	445	574	560	251	410	624	875	5		
Crofton CDP (pt.)	1 003	697	2.54	5.8	958	3	27	612	270	46	652	699	821	3		
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	899	148	2.69	4.2	887	5	179	661	38	4	513	578	631	7		
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	157	145	3.53	6.1	110	10	18	37	41	4	492	690	857	—		
Greenbelt city	5 203	352	2.31	4.2	5 158	93	397	3 392	1 167	109	612	685	749	6		
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	28	27	3.79	7.9	22	—	—	3	15	4	792	883	975	—		
Hyattsville city (pt.)	2 099	371	2.19	4.1	2 050	141	542	1 211	123	33	471	537	624	4		
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	418	19	2.71	3.4	418	1	140	266	9	2	486	522	561	—		
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	1 136	267	2.55	4.9	1 102	11	17	742	289	43	610	677	799	2		
Laurel city	4 020	813	2.14	4.1	3 972	30	893	2 374	626	49	506	587	690	15		
New Carrollton city (pt.)	181	179	3.79	7.0	168	2	8	35	94	29	738	854	965	—		
Odenton CDP (pt.)	479	327	3.03	5.7	430	63	103	168	93	3	437	588	735	—		
St. Charles CDP	3 228	1 446	2.76	4.9	3 148	424	539	1 540	625	20	408	655	737	14		
South Laurel CDP	5 041	500	2.31	4.3	4 978	49	349	3 987	556	37	544	614	685	8		
Waldorf CDP	1 254	919	2.83	5.2	1 187	37	113	834	186	17	603	639	698	1		
District 6	60 367	23 549	2.38	4.7	54 086	14 444	23 890	13 147	1 887	718	241	369	527	647		
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Allegany County	8 915	3 700	2.22	4.6	8 067	5 179	2 705	104	43	36	154	216	286	83		
Carroll County	9 084	3 719	2.42	4.8	7 954	1 197	4 724	1 633	200	200	308	397	505	268		
Frederick County	15 343	6 740	2.52	4.9	13 582	1 741	5 427	5 733	609	72	349	487	591	50		
Garrett County	2 112	1 002	2.50	4.9	1 584	927	635	20	—	2	166	230	293	9		
Howard County (pt.)	8 728	2 295	2.19	4.6	8 203	322	1 720	4 784	979	398	500	574	702	156		
Washington County	16 185	6 093	2.38	4.6	14 696	5 078	8 679	873	56	10	212	297	387	81		

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
					Contract rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
<b>District 6—Con.</b>														
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Columbia CDP (pt.)	1 140	206	2.03	4.6	1 123	6	5	726	295	91	592	677	839	3
Cumberland city	4 582	1 657	2.11	4.4	4 316	2 875	1 364	50	19	8	152	211	277	60
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	3 917	596	2.00	4.5	3 795	177	1 280	1 947	157	234	469	520	575	146
Frederick city	8 541	2 673	2.35	4.5	8 265	971	2 684	4 353	240	17	395	517	597	27
Hagerstown city	8 864	2 846	2.24	4.4	8 615	3 291	4 865	437	21	1	203	281	360	42
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	1 726	632	2.35	4.4	1 668	22	80	1 240	306	20	583	675	737	1
Westminster city	2 913	636	2.10	4.3	2 830	473	1 747	581	22	7	305	398	482	80
<b>District 7</b>	115 051	43 915	2.55	4.4	110 875	31 408	65 380	12 258	1 208	626	232	329	424	1 189
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Baltimore County (pt.)	17 914	4 119	2.21	4.5	17 305	828	9 332	6 479	470	196	417	480	546	499
Baltimore city (pt.)	97 137	39 796	2.61	4.4	93 570	30 575	56 048	5 779	738	430	214	305	384	690
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Baltimore city (pt.)	97 137	39 796	2.61	4.4	93 570	30 575	56 048	5 779	738	430	214	305	384	690
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	4 027	826	1.95	4.3	3 900	204	1 991	1 264	274	167	389	471	599	431
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	2 312	324	2.28	4.5	2 242	138	1 627	434	34	9	404	447	493	39
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	4 139	1 359	2.38	4.6	3 963	119	1 991	1 827	24	2	437	493	548	5
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	1 827	127	2.24	4.6	1 796	60	782	926	25	3	457	507	565	2
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	1 197	58	2.08	4.1	1 176	35	765	364	10	2	430	473	518	6
Woodlawn CDP	4 205	1 262	2.24	4.5	4 088	260	2 096	1 627	94	11	416	485	538	15
<b>District 8</b>	59 775	21 286	2.47	4.8	57 312	2 802	4 935	24 548	16 754	8 273	596	721	910	1 308
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Montgomery County (pt.)	59 775	21 286	2.47	4.8	57 312	2 802	4 935	24 548	16 754	8 273	596	721	910	1 308
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	1 793	720	2.83	5.4	1 730	79	120	678	655	198	662	748	910	7
Bethesda CDP	8 986	2 268	1.94	4.3	8 641	220	544	2 827	2 326	2 724	642	828	1 000+	27
Fairland CDP (pt.)	101	100	3.02	6.3	97	—	6	13	57	21	773	879	986	—
Gaithersburg city	7 658	1 142	2.38	4.5	7 566	229	981	4 653	1 416	287	538	639	739	335
Germanstown CDP	5 014	1 976	2.54	4.8	4 906	229	282	3 083	1 192	120	590	675	768	9
Montgomery Village CDP	3 749	1 630	2.65	4.9	3 653	82	106	1 830	1 424	211	648	735	877	115
North Bethesda CDP	5 434	699	2.05	4.0	5 329	35	308	1 833	2 007	1 146	671	811	977	348
North Potomac CDP	540	515	3.37	7.0	490	21	34	81	133	221	732	955	1 000+	—
Olney CDP	615	554	3.32	6.5	588	42	31	134	278	103	672	828	960	7
Potomac CDP	1 625	981	2.83	6.1	1 483	161	166	259	186	711	566	959	1 000+	5
Redland CDP	1 204	675	3.34	5.7	1 166	124	86	469	377	110	542	684	880	5
Rockville city	5 286	2 108	2.63	4.6	5 147	500	567	1 696	1 814	570	559	730	901	18
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	2 022	897	2.28	5.0	1 933	48	313	768	499	305	529	668	911	257
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	6 620	2 475	2.84	4.8	6 342	367	376	2 901	2 359	339	618	723	868	67
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Race of householder						Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
	All occupied housing units	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	1 748 991	1 293 894	401 460	4 406	38 062	11 169	34 404	1 274 425	398 023	4 204	37 257	678
District 1	221 366	188 783	30 115	506	1 554	408	1 696	187 661	29 982	490	1 505	32
COUNTY												
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	87 213	76 794	8 904	235	1 076	204	954	76 119	8 854	229	1 041	16
Caroline County	9 983	8 387	1 540	20	14	22	53	8 360	1 535	20	14	1
Cecil County	24 725	23 720	842	59	65	39	162	23 607	833	57	64	2
Dorchester County	12 117	8 928	3 121	18	32	18	47	8 907	3 112	18	31	2
Kent County	6 702	5 395	2 65	13	13	16	59	5 367	1 255	9	12	—
Queen Anne's County	12 489	11 132	1 306	19	27	5	47	11 095	1 301	19	27	—
Somerset County	7 977	5 616	2 298	17	29	17	52	5 587	2 290	17	27	4
Talbot County	12 677	10 468	2 155	22	17	15	42	10 448	2 146	22	16	3
Wicomico County	27 772	21 869	5 626	46	184	47	168	21 774	5 605	44	179	2
Worcester County	14 142	11 450	2 606	29	46	11	71	11 396	2 602	27	44	2
Baltimore city (pt.)	5 569	5 024	452	28	51	14	41	5 001	449	28	50	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Annapolis city	14 061	10 118	3 737	35	131	40	155	10 011	3 731	34	125	5
Arnold CDP	6 971	6 574	299	14	70	14	72	6 517	297	14	70	1
Baltimore city (pt.)	5 569	5 024	452	28	51	14	41	5 001	449	28	50	—
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	3 589	3 488	56	19	22	4	26	3 468	56	19	20	—
Cambridge city	4 737	2 771	1 934	4	14	14	30	2 761	1 926	4	14	2
Crofton CDP (pt.)	4 557	2 392	54	3	8	—	8	384	54	3	8	—
Femdale CDP (pt.)	2 201	2 022	127	9	40	3	13	2 015	125	9	39	—
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Burnie CDP	14 042	12 257	1 518	35	181	51	172	12 159	1 501	33	173	4
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 006	1 949	37	7	9	4	14	1 939	37	7	9	—
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 807	1 636	124	6	24	17	43	1 612	121	6	23	2
Parole CDP	4 188	3 975	175	8	27	3	23	3 955	175	8	27	—
Posaden CDP (pt.)	610	537	62	5	6	—	3	534	62	5	6	—
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	3 573	3 492	49	5	24	3	26	3 470	49	5	23	—
Solisbury city	8 169	6 125	1 906	13	100	25	76	6 083	1 898	13	97	2
Severn CDP (pt.)	10	849	111	2	10	10	10	719	109	1	10	—
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	6 375	6 059	204	11	97	4	55	6 011	204	11	94	—
South Gate CDP	10 599	8 995	1 244	33	284	43	183	8 877	1 230	32	276	1
District 2	222 476	206 548	11 954	519	2 957	498	2 108	205 104	11 849	500	2 885	30
COUNTY												
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	15 504	14 855	467	56	114	12	85	14 792	463	54	110	—
Baltimore County (pt.)	143 779	134 516	6 477	306	2 247	233	1 276	133 573	6 422	297	2 196	15
Harford County	63 193	57 177	5 010	157	596	253	747	56 739	4 964	149	579	15
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Aberdeen town	5 001	3 681	1 177	17	89	37	98	3 637	1 164	14	87	1
Bel Air North CDP	4 786	4 687	53	11	32	3	33	4 658	53	10	32	—
Bel Air South CDP	9 641	9 189	289	20	118	25	113	9 109	283	20	114	2
Camey CDP	10 028	9 424	269	16	306	13	83	9 359	269	16	300	1
Cockeysville CDP	8 604	7 854	371	12	344	23	99	7 788	368	9	338	2
Dundalk CDP	25 596	23 855	1 542	76	83	40	209	23 702	1 531	75	78	1
Edgewood CDP	7 923	6 491	1 207	35	106	84	179	6 414	1 192	31	103	4
Essex CDP	16 332	14 799	1 305	62	118	48	185	14 683	1 290	60	110	4
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 915	2 762	96	13	37	7	32	2 739	95	13	36	—
Joppatown CDP	3 978	3 606	299	11	43	19	54	3 572	298	11	41	2
Lake Shore CDP	4 412	4 314	59	17	21	1	16	4 300	59	17	20	—
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	6 482	6 177	69	4	224	8	71	6 118	69	4	220	—
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	4 082	3 911	29	2	139	1	26	3 886	29	2	139	—
Middle River CDP	9 368	8 799	443	44	74	8	60	8 752	440	43	72	1
Parkville CDP (pt.)	2 109	2 051	30	3	22	3	15	2 039	30	3	22	—
Posaden CDP (pt.)	2 799	2 573	190	5	30	1	17	2 562	188	3	29	—
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	5 459	5 209	93	4	146	7	52	5 170	91	4	142	—
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	560	549	7	1	3	—	3	547	6	1	3	—
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	5 156	5 025	75	6	47	3	27	5 003	74	6	46	—
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	2 246	2 154	70	5	15	2	7	2 149	70	5	15	—
Towsan CDP (pt.)	15 599	14 929	419	12	220	19	173	14 779	415	12	220	—
District 3	232 681	191 371	36 141	632	3 725	812	3 188	189 382	35 785	607	3 643	76
COUNTY												
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	20 923	16 883	3 400	61	423	156	441	16 662	3 343	58	414	5
Baltimore County (pt.)	75 764	66 389	7 804	124	1 266	181	849	65 824	7 714	123	1 235	19
Howard County (pt.)	32 916	26 422	5 172	70	1 100	152	627	26 023	5 097	66	1 089	14
Baltimore city (pt.)	103 078	81 677	19 765	377	936	323	1 271	80 873	19 631	360	905	38
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Arbutus CDP	7 653	7 076	288	12	254	23	81	7 018	287	12	253	2
Baltimore city (pt.)	103 078	81 677	19 765	377	936	323	1 271	80 873	19 631	360	905	38
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	681	677	1	1	1	1	6	672	1	1	—	—
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia CDP (pt.)	25 672	19 957	4 613	52	923	127	530	19 621	4 549	48	912	12
Elkridge CDP	5 203	4 775	292	13	106	17	64	4 731	288	13	106	1
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	54	50	2	—	2	—	—	50	2	—	2	—
Femdale CDP (pt.)	3 976	3 469	393	11	80	23	55	3 444	387	11	78	1
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	2 870	2 024	726	17	26	77	184	1 942	701	15	24	4
Londonsville-Baltimore Highlands CDP	5 456	5 080	274	23	62	17	71	5 032	272	23	57	1
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	2 190	1 700	464	2	21	3	23	1 683	461	2	21	—
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	1 384	844	502	2	31	5	30	826	496	2	30	—
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overlea CDP	4 773	4 627	105	7	28	6	32	4 604	104	7	26	—
Parkville CDP (pt.)	10 860	9 084	1 618	13	124	21	130	9 005	1 590	13	120	2



Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder						Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	
District 3—Con.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.													
Perry Hall COP (pt.)	2 997	2 776	121	2	94	4	38	2 748	120	2	89	—	—
Pikesville COP	10 756	10 264	368	10	103	11	82	10 198	361	10	102	3	3
Rondallstown COP (pt.)	5 596	3 970	1 489	7	121	9	47	3 941	1 481	6	118	3	3
Reisterstown COP (pt.)	5 663	4 787	720	14	110	32	106	4 728	706	14	107	2	2
Rosedale COP (pt.)	1 707	1 199	491	3	10	4	18	1 192	485	3	9	—	—
Seyern COP (pt.)	6 969	4 810	1 842	21	243	53	154	4 737	1 820	20	238	—	—
Towson COP (pt.)	4 761	4 538	159	6	54	4	31	4 512	159	6	53	—	—
District 4	216 758	80 806	123 264	657	7 388	4 643	10 208	76 773	121 784	614	7 165	214	—
COUNTY													
Montgomery County (pt.)	62 251	39 037	17 167	182	3 831	2 034	5 008	36 610	16 621	164	3 756	92	—
Prince George's County (pt.)	154 507	41 769	106 097	475	3 557	2 609	5 200	40 163	105 163	450	3 409	122	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Adelphi COP (pt.)	3 337	1 178	1 632	13	369	145	277	1 081	1 594	12	367	6	—
Andrews AFB COP (pt.)	2 167	1 538	543	8	37	41	109	1 479	536	8	34	1	—
Aspen Hill COP (pt.)	6 959	4 691	1 632	36	444	156	513	4 369	1 591	35	437	14	—
Calverton COP (pt.)	2 632	1 899	416	4	296	17	90	1 831	411	4	292	4	—
Camp Springs COP (pt.)	4 521	2 237	2 131	18	104	31	78	2 204	2 116	18	99	6	—
Chillum COP	11 595	2 866	7 994	35	616	27	27	2 639	7 849	27	301	18	—
Colesville COP (pt.)	5 872	4 152	1 061	6	616	37	136	4 069	1 051	6	608	2	—
Coral Hills COP	3 539	358	3 136	14	13	18	27	356	3 127	14	13	2	—
East Riverdale COP (pt.)	3 245	1 506	1 485	13	114	127	239	1 428	1 453	12	108	5	—
Fairland COP (pt.)	7 039	4 235	2 265	12	442	85	292	4 073	2 221	11	437	5	—
Forestville COP	5 897	1 634	4 171	20	48	24	73	1 605	4 152	20	45	2	—
Fort Washington COP	7 711	3 271	3 799	27	579	35	133	3 216	3 783	27	549	3	—
Greater Upper Marlboro COP (pt.)	1 847	1 203	601	6	25	12	27	1 195	595	16	24	—	—
Hillandale COP (pt.)	2 963	1 508	919	13	305	218	464	1 300	881	9	299	10	—
Hillcrest Heights COP	7 005	986	5 957	11	29	22	63	970	5 929	10	29	4	—
Hyattsville city (pt.)	717	133	503	4	27	50	82	112	492	4	27	—	—
Langley Park COP (pt.)	4 897	1 179	2 266	19	399	1 034	1 607	753	2 125	13	384	15	—
Lanham-Seabrook COP (pt.)	2 324	1 034	1 216	6	54	14	55	1 004	1 208	5	52	—	—
Mitchellville COP	4 122	1 283	2 680	8	132	19	59	1 259	2 666	8	126	4	—
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 277	453	1 706	2	98	18	58	433	1 687	2	96	1	—
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor COP	12 972	2 782	9 782	37	290	81	200	2 739	9 722	35	271	5	—
Silver Spring COP (pt.)	22 319	13 857	6 435	74	828	1 125	2 487	12 768	6 176	68	787	33	—
Suitland-Silver Hill COP	14 500	2 319	11 936	48	144	53	159	2 273	11 870	48	139	11	—
Takoma Park city	6 822	4 033	2 370	21	218	180	461	3 834	2 281	18	216	12	—
Walker Mill COP	3 588	306	3 255	9	7	11	31	296	3 243	9	7	2	—
Wheaton-Glenmont COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak COP (pt.)	7 464	4 702	2 093	18	485	166	429	4 481	2 041	16	483	14	—
District 5	204 414	164 062	33 852	735	4 631	1 134	3 888	161 724	33 504	701	4 514	83	—
COUNTY													
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	25 474	23 089	2 067	62	198	58	266	22 899	2 056	58	192	3	—
Calvert County	16 986	14 601	2 246	52	64	23	143	14 497	2 234	49	59	4	—
Charles County	32 950	26 829	5 513	219	294	95	440	26 539	5 478	213	273	7	—
Prince George's County (pt.)	103 504	77 568	20 879	313	3 889	855	2 723	76 007	20 604	296	3 816	58	—
St. Mary's County	25 500	21 975	3 147	89	186	103	316	21 782	3 132	85	174	11	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Adelphi COP (pt.)	1 786	1 136	470	4	136	40	110	1 081	458	4	129	4	—
Andrews AFB COP (pt.)	71	65	4	—	—	2	2	65	4	—	—	—	—
Beltville COP	5 273	3 894	937	14	349	79	207	3 783	922	14	344	3	—
Bowie city	12 891	11 940	662	37	217	35	201	11 779	656	36	215	1	—
Calverton COP (pt.)	1 794	1 352	294	3	124	12	43	1 316	290	3	122	—	—
Camp Springs COP (pt.)	1 026	609	387	1	23	6	15	604	384	—	22	—	—
Clinton COP	6 279	3 509	2 596	26	118	30	110	3 457	2 572	25	114	1	—
College Park city	5 740	4 963	399	18	323	37	150	4 855	396	17	320	2	—
Crofton COP (pt.)	4 140	3 977	111	4	42	6	43	3 941	110	4	42	—	—
East Riverdale COP (pt.)	1 622	865	668	—	48	41	114	803	657	—	48	—	—
Greater Upper Marlboro COP (pt.)	1 660	757	880	7	13	3	20	747	872	7	13	—	—
Greenbelt city	9 347	6 951	1 676	20	607	93	279	6 785	1 650	18	601	14	—
Hillandale COP (pt.)	605	477	94	3	27	4	14	468	93	3	27	—	—
Hyattsville city (pt.)	4 822	3 328	1 261	10	123	100	227	3 234	1 230	10	118	3	—
Langley Park COP (pt.)	6 227	134	424	2	21	46	75	118	411	—	20	—	—
Lanham-Seabrook COP (pt.)	3 440	2 399	803	11	208	19	85	2 354	789	9	199	4	—
Laurel city	8 551	7 037	1 152	19	285	58	189	6 914	1 139	19	282	8	—
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 220	1 642	294	12	43	10	40	1 620	450	5	105	—	—
Odenton COP (pt.)	2 379	1 961	343	5	50	20	50	1 938	341	4	46	—	—
St. Charles COP	9 503	8 013	1 271	50	119	50	209	7 874	1 257	49	111	3	—
South Laurel COP	7 344	5 340	1 627	22	276	79	234	5 225	1 595	18	267	5	—
Waldorf COP	4 904	4 139	661	29	58	17	80	4 089	653	26	56	—	—
District 6	214 745	204 662	7 542	324	1 864	353	1 489	203 606	7 470	314	1 839	27	—
COUNTY													
Allegany County	29 634	29 053	461	22	82	16	102	28 969	460	21	79	3	—
Carroll County	42 248	41 210	791	55	153	39	231	41 031	781	54	150	1	—
Frederick County	52 570	49 338	2 632	102	368	130	469	49 021	2 612	98	362	8	—
Garrett County	10 110	10 082	4	8	14	2	28	10 056	4	8	14	—	—
Howard County (pt.)	35 421	31 644	2 521	83	1 076	97	249	31 322	2 494	82	1 066	7	—
Washington County	44 762	43 335	1 133	54	171	69	210	43 207	1 119	51	168	8	—

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder nat of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>District 6—Con.</b>												
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Columbia CDP (pt.) .....	2 919	2 285	501	9	115	9	39	2 263	493	9	114	1
Cumberland city .....	10 266	9 844	372	10	34	6	39	9 812	371	10	33	1
Ellicott City CDP (pt.) .....	15 D22	13 524	801	27	638	32	194	13 368	796	26	636	2
Frederick city .....	15 671	13 573	1 768	45	207	78	252	13 412	1 755	44	203	5
Hagerstown city .....	15 D63	14 138	802	22	68	33	86	14 092	796	20	66	3
North Laurel CDP (pt.) .....	5 579	4 963	435	14	145	22	98	4 893	428	14	144	2
Westminster city .....	5 180	4 889	241	10	26	14	49	4 859	238	9	25	—
<b>District 7 .....</b>	<b>216 574</b>	<b>70 122</b>	<b>142 853</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>2 597</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1 777</b>	<b>69 357</b>	<b>142 258</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>2 542</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Baltimore County (pt.) .....	48 737	31 548	16 132	109	828	120	468	31 295	16 D35	106	811	22
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	167 837	38 574	126 721	466	1 769	307	1 309	38 D62	126 223	447	1 731	65
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	167 837	38 574	126 721	466	1 769	307	1 309	38 D62	126 223	447	1 731	65
Catonsville CDP (pt.) .....	13 496	12 236	1 D78	26	136	20	114	12 158	1 062	25	134	3
Lochearn CDP (pt.) .....	7 357	1 689	5 598	16	38	16	50	1 674	5 575	16	38	4
Milford Mill CDP (pt.) .....	7 635	2 901	4 602	21	88	23	71	2 875	4 575	20	85	9
Randallstown CDP (pt.) .....	3 949	2 215	1 615	16	85	18	56	2 191	1 601	15	83	3
Reisterstown CDP (pt.) .....	1 735	1 434	253	4	38	6	24	1 421	251	4	35	—
Woodlawn CDP .....	12 913	9 492	2 933	21	431	36	144	9 403	2 918	21	424	3
<b>District 8 .....</b>	<b>219 977</b>	<b>187 540</b>	<b>15 739</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>13 346</b>	<b>2 894</b>	<b>10 050</b>	<b>180 818</b>	<b>15 391</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>13 164</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Montgomery County (pt.) .....	219 977	187 540	15 739	458	13 346	2 894	10 D50	180 818	15 391	425	13 164	129
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.) .....	9 569	8 041	688	25	698	117	447	7 731	672	23	690	6
Bethesda CDP .....	26 956	24 907	561	34	1 309	145	1 218	23 846	545	33	1 297	17
Fairland CDP (pt.) .....	1 D16	775	139	—	100	2	23	758	136	—	99	—
Gaithersburg city .....	15 202	11 685	1 822	52	1 201	442	1 014	11 161	1 775	49	1 188	15
Germanatown CDP .....	15 784	13 147	1 732	38	675	192	600	12 786	1 698	34	656	10
Montgomery Village CDP .....	12 284	10 151	1 215	40	639	239	624	9 801	1 194	36	621	8
North Bethesda CDP .....	13 154	11 681	431	29	839	174	685	11 190	414	25	831	9
North Potomac CDP .....	5 569	4 503	237	11	774	44	190	4 363	234	8	772	2
Diney CDP .....	7 156	6 359	433	19	297	48	207	6 208	428	19	294	—
Potomac CDP .....	15 150	13 320	459	10	1 292	69	604	12 795	451	10	1 284	6
<b>Redland CDP .....</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 710</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3 555</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>—</b>
Rockville city .....	15 660	13 087	1 D28	39	1 259	247	959	12 426	997	34	1 236	8
Silver Spring CDP (pt.) .....	9 277	7 857	944	19	355	102	349	7 637	919	18	349	5
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.) .....	19 235	14 197	2 801	44	1 537	656	1 593	13 339	2 729	41	1 510	23
White Oak CDP (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



**Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
All persons .....	4 781 468	597 821	597 450	597 712	597 791	597 573	597 660	597 701	597 760
Urban .....	3 887 981	323 594	492 372	586 569	593 942	418 263	316 653	592 868	563 720
Inside urbanized area .....	3 581 336	252 840	453 229	586 569	588 033	310 715	250 069	592 868	547 013
Outside urbanized area .....	306 645	70 754	39 143	—	5 909	107 548	66 584	—	16 707
Rural .....	893 487	274 227	105 078	11 143	3 849	179 310	281 007	4 833	34 400
Farm .....	32 596	11 567	2 657	203	139	6 697	10 125	98	1 110
<b>ANCESTRY</b>									
All persons .....	4 781 468	597 821	597 450	597 712	597 791	597 573	597 660	597 701	597 760
Ancestry specified .....	4 313 456	522 829	550 670	547 976	546 376	543 091	526 408	515 252	560 854
Single ancestry .....	2 888 172	331 275	304 353	350 803	457 313	337 036	311 246	444 920	351 226
Multiple ancestry .....	1 425 284	191 554	246 317	197 173	89 063	206 055	215 162	70 332	209 628
Ancestry unclassified or not reported .....	468 012	74 992	46 780	49 736	51 415	54 482	71 252	82 449	36 906
Total ancestries reported .....	5 738 740	714 383	796 987	745 149	635 439	749 146	741 570	585 584	770 482
Arab .....	15 862	953	1 229	1 640	2 095	2 035	1 039	1 075	5 796
Austrian .....	18 181	1 243	2 046	3 300	1 329	1 690	1 759	879	5 935
Belgian .....	3 865	550	454	425	246	399	272	280	1 039
Canadian .....	67 725	6 756	9 315	9 315	1 969	1 969	762	1 471	1 645
Czech .....	24 863	2 737	6 486	4 571	1 220	2 469	2 517	1 371	3 492
Danish .....	12 563	1 440	1 352	1 249	1 151	2 141	1 572	416	3 242
Dutch .....	80 433	12 352	12 935	9 447	4 749	11 759	15 717	3 277	10 197
English .....	670 960	124 577	99 726	70 526	39 999	110 817	97 523	29 706	98 086
Finnish .....	5 547	754	854	575	327	968	689	174	1 246
French (except Basque) .....	125 586	18 072	19 109	14 580	8 046	21 403	18 388	5 456	20 532
French Canadian .....	23 504	3 252	2 666	2 484	2 085	4 932	2 868	923	4 094
German .....	1 219 199	154 582	234 615	175 244	54 372	145 811	264 221	61 400	128 954
Greek .....	32 203	2 525	6 582	6 118	2 244	3 560	2 106	982	8 086
Hungarian .....	26 726	3 075	2 859	4 418	1 835	3 558	2 983	1 026	6 972
Irish .....	770 049	116 105	135 938	106 312	42 721	117 562	113 401	40 216	98 154
Italian .....	253 277	28 241	52 577	41 071	16 520	35 387	31 031	13 194	35 256
Lithuanian .....	23 608	2 480	5 594	1 417	1 695	2 728	2 728	2 034	3 940
Norwegian .....	67 725	2 918	2 783	2 305	1 625	3 875	2 790	1 016	5 285
Polish .....	200 570	22 302	47 748	45 550	8 778	17 810	17 000	10 408	30 974
Portuguese .....	6 898	508	597	642	1 006	1 378	422	271	2 074
Romanian .....	7 672	350	537	1 502	830	619	517	346	2 971
Russian .....	95 896	3 875	5 166	28 302	7 699	6 452	5 017	4 288	35 097
Scottish-Irish .....	89 223	13 092	12 745	9 823	6 457	15 387	13 872	3 712	14 135
Scottish .....	108 427	16 966	15 300	11 507	6 649	16 122	18 223	4 856	18 804
Slovak .....	33 597	3 764	6 722	4 598	2 298	5 444	4 201	1 475	5 095
Subsaharan African .....	30 126	1 102	762	1 853	14 061	3 519	750	2 982	5 097
Swedish .....	40 456	6 135	5 158	4 141	3 136	6 851	5 196	1 569	8 270
Swiss .....	14 405	1 778	1 363	1 418	1 088	2 065	2 924	521	3 248
Ukrainian .....	15 872	2 332	2 480	2 894	1 067	1 644	1 625	734	3 096
United States or American .....	178 714	35 499	22 503	20 731	14 170	24 802	31 379	12 990	16 640
White .....	47 236	7 180	8 087	4 841	2 833	6 789	8 180	2 669	7 257
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) .....	4 636	690	593	2 728	15 185	3 463	689	4 118	4 855
Yugoslavian .....	4 657	388	593	627	359	681	619	302	1 298
Other ancestries .....	1 496 961	121 812	79 919	153 018	367 134	165 010	68 790	371 301	169 977
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>									
Persons under 18 years .....	1 162 222	142 600	140 652	138 666	150 655	147 694	150 106	149 924	141 925
Citizen .....	1 136 264	141 981	139 776	136 936	142 797	145 578	149 238	148 714	131 244
Native .....	1 131 488	141 810	139 357	136 396	141 479	145 114	149 099	148 350	129 883
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	4 776	171	419	464	1 318	464	139	364	1 361
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	25 958	619	876	1 730	7 858	2 116	868	1 210	10 681
Persons 18 years and over .....	3 619 246	455 221	456 798	459 046	447 136	449 879	447 554	447 777	455 835
Citizen .....	3 458 715	449 997	449 765	445 077	398 274	433 519	442 516	438 875	400 692
Native .....	3 336 486	442 372	438 140	428 586	375 401	419 016	436 047	432 020	364 904
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	122 229	7 625	11 625	16 491	22 873	14 503	6 469	6 855	35 788
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	160 531	5 224	7 033	13 969	48 862	16 360	5 038	8 902	55 143
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families .....	1 256 327	161 658	165 939	159 660	151 739	153 299	163 375	141 548	159 709
With own children under 18 years .....	594 500	72 856	75 240	73 072	77 154	75 542	79 226	64 610	76 800
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 028 171	126 991	129 337	125 190	127 854	132 638	139 591	112 524	134 046
Married-couple families .....	967 023	130 404	137 510	121 239	102 089	126 348	139 931	74 094	135 408
With own children under 18 years .....	449 703	56 929	62 188	54 260	51 492	62 545	67 193	29 668	65 428
Number of own children under 18 years .....	796 071	101 139	109 239	95 115	88 793	112 951	120 160	52 092	116 582
Female householder, no husband present .....	228 559	23 946	21 992	30 197	39 134	19 878	17 739	57 145	18 528
With own children under 18 years .....	120 057	12 588	10 706	15 090	21 342	10 013	9 403	31 117	9 298
Number of own children under 18 years .....	196 026	21 026	16 727	25 572	32 772	15 349	15 641	54 595	14 344
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over .....	1 812 954	232 494	230 537	224 110	219 073	235 192	229 706	214 969	226 873
Never married .....	575 811	67 328	61 484	68 138	80 206	77 471	60 358	94 659	66 167
Now married, except separated .....	1 021 204	136 188	143 811	127 026	111 173	133 007	145 724	82 307	141 968
Separated .....	57 492	6 789	6 220	6 975	9 102	6 203	4 991	12 978	4 234
Widowed .....	42 849	6 022	5 296	6 454	4 596	3 815	4 895	8 023	3 748
Divorced .....	115 598	16 167	13 726	15 517	13 996	14 696	13 738	17 002	10 756
Females 15 years and over .....	1 981 387	244 962	247 970	254 450	250 620	237 499	241 309	254 692	249 885
Never married .....	508 132	51 305	51 280	62 725	81 024	61 047	47 783	93 134	59 834
Now married, except separated .....	1 009 078	135 410	141 530	125 608	109 103	132 085	143 477	80 316	141 549
Separated .....	79 140	8 549	8 067	9 871	13 714	7 220	5 888	19 263	6 568
Widowed .....	215 571	29 217	28 102	32 797	20 890	19 172	26 598	36 412	22 383
Divorced .....	169 466	20 481	18 991	23 449	25 889	17 975	17 563	25 567	19 551
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	283	310	217	301	298	209	237	510	142
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 134	1 269	1 152	1 078	1 040	1 147	1 268	1 312	855
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	1 763	1 853	1 737	1 686	1 697	1 829	1 864	1 823	1 644

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	4 781 468	597 821	597 450	597 712	597 791	597 573	597 660	597 701	597 760
Native	4 467 974	584 182	577 497	564 982	516 080	564 130	585 146	580 370	494 767
Born in State of residence	2 383 407	358 563	401 527	380 763	105 066	218 842	371 551	421 822	125 293
Born in a different State	2 028 123	219 322	169 441	176 448	403 426	336 268	208 617	155 250	359 351
Born abroad	56 424	6 297	6 529	7 771	8 388	9 020	4 978	3 298	10 143
Foreign born	313 494	13 639	19 953	32 730	80 911	33 443	12 514	17 331	102 973
Naturalized citizen	127 005	7 796	12 044	17 031	24 191	14 967	6 608	7 219	37 149
Not a citizen	186 489	5 843	7 909	15 699	56 720	18 476	5 906	10 112	65 824
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	4 425 285	555 717	555 027	553 045	550 665	552 792	553 759	551 092	553 188
Speak a language other than English	395 051	24 574	32 120	47 336	84 349	44 209	21 182	30 714	110 567
Do not speak English "very well"	148 493	8 282	10 173	17 156	37 282	15 074	6 513	11 074	42 399
Linguistically isolated	71 134	3 528	3 425	8 281	21 543	6 399	2 191	4 231	22 536
Speak Spanish	122 871	8 499	6 879	9 957	36 625	13 197	5 631	10 277	31 806
Do not speak English "very well"	53 198	3 169	2 052	3 408	19 868	4 743	1 774	3 921	14 263
Linguistically isolated	25 555	747	417	1 126	12 333	1 730	409	1 122	7 671
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	84 160	3 831	6 281	7 564	17 704	10 103	3 926	4 786	29 965
Do not speak English "very well"	42 007	1 811	1 447	4 213	8 732	1 746	2 436	2 436	15 206
Linguistically isolated	24 859	947	1 526	2 605	5 219	2 539	956	1 492	9 575
Linguistically isolated households	29 166	1 253	1 712	4 099	7 945	2 531	1 030	2 651	7 945
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 212 333	143 777	144 580	145 287	160 696	163 504	147 901	154 015	152 573
Preprimary school	92 759	10 881	11 351	11 958	10 841	11 427	11 285	9 670	15 346
Public school	50 058	6 538	5 994	5 834	5 465	6 029	6 736	6 903	6 509
Elementary or high school	93 367	89 678	89 678	86 834	97 877	95 158	98 368	100 852	90 239
Public school	653 321	83 741	77 155	69 912	85 529	81 924	90 632	89 792	74 636
College	367 181	39 529	43 551	46 495	51 978	56 919	38 248	43 493	46 968
Public college	279 128	31 949	33 522	32 314	39 436	48 557	29 027	30 954	33 369
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	3 122 665	393 140	398 461	401 293	380 511	376 262	388 196	379 959	404 843
Less than 9th grade	246 505	37 038	31 817	39 055	20 770	20 362	34 847	48 437	14 179
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	427 427	62 387	55 595	60 826	44 001	42 952	52 215	88 214	21 237
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	878 432	129 626	122 625	104 252	104 541	115 345	130 941	104 253	66 849
Some college, no degree	580 833	66 854	77 811	68 799	84 659	80 420	66 745	61 775	73 590
Associate degree	163 304	19 099	21 842	19 031	21 660	21 569	22 417	16 001	22 085
Bachelor's degree	486 695	50 066	55 049	62 713	63 111	61 082	48 818	35 597	110 259
Graduate or professional degree	339 469	28 070	33 722	46 437	42 169	34 532	32 213	25 682	96 644
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.4	74.7	78.1	75.1	83.0	83.2	77.6	64.0	91.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.5	19.9	22.3	27.2	27.7	25.4	20.9	16.1	51.1
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	4 425 285	555 717	555 027	553 045	550 665	552 792	553 759	551 092	553 188
Same house	2 318 399	293 303	310 787	295 594	265 495	274 372	301 823	313 942	263 083
Different house in the United States	1 995 097	256 175	236 761	244 559	257 277	264 543	247 180	231 566	257 036
Same county	1 020 700	133 574	112 631	117 282	125 285	119 611	120 206	154 841	137 270
Different county	974 397	122 601	124 130	127 277	131 992	144 932	126 974	76 725	119 766
Same State	442 594	56 887	79 033	72 390	26 042	67 225	72 251	43 859	24 367
Different State	531 803	65 714	49 077	54 247	105 950	77 707	54 723	32 866	95 399
Northeast	433 911	21 093	14 653	19 010	15 154	17 835	18 640	12 881	24 645
Midwest	57 548	7 014	6 384	7 379	7 271	8 214	6 275	3 543	11 468
South	271 119	30 979	18 285	21 294	75 077	40 956	24 332	13 306	46 890
West	59 225	6 628	5 775	6 664	8 448	10 702	5 476	3 136	12 396
Puerto Rico	2 437	323	282	362	505	340	57	138	470
U.S. outlying area	1 708	185	319	124	514	56	56	164	144
Elsewhere	107 644	5 731	7 108	12 446	26 874	13 125	4 643	5 282	32 435
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	2 482 482	306 366	310 093	305 634	336 110	332 730	299 846	255 211	336 472
Car, truck, or van	2 129 346	274 349	284 607	261 291	261 719	300 264	274 697	174 255	276 192
Drove alone	1 732 837	230 169	242 940	218 245	197 790	243 575	230 406	135 225	234 487
Carpooled	376 449	44 180	41 667	42 956	63 929	56 691	44 291	41 030	41 705
Public transportation	202 169	6 976	6 976	21 445	58 511	12 405	4 162	57 051	36 515
Walked	83 417	13 551	9 044	13 101	7 649	8 599	8 831	15 459	7 183
Other means	22 755	4 034	2 422	2 956	2 701	3 361	2 381	2 553	2 347
Worked at home	64 835	9 328	7 044	6 931	5 530	8 099	9 775	3 893	14 235
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.0	23.0	25.3	24.1	31.0	30.1	26.0	26.9	29.0
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>									
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	558 613	78 098	76 664	68 580	63 968	76 553	71 074	59 937	63 739
May 1975 or later service only	84 841	10 396	8 459	9 596	14 032	13 849	8 886	10 753	8 870
September 1980 or later service only	49 019	5 723	4 514	5 834	8 747	7 889	5 005	5 882	5 425
Served 2 or more years	43 850	5 096	4 045	5 063	7 926	7 200	4 480	5 274	4 746
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	12 708	22 512	21 315	18 952	19 358	26 114	21 595	16 083	16 779
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	21 869	2 865	2 138	865	2 137	3 058	972	741	1 773
February 1955 to July 1964 only	61 655	9 013	8 844	6 648	6 967	8 759	8 757	5 572	7 095
Korean conflict, no World War II	72 952	10 165	11 314	8 690	7 500	9 006	9 536	8 366	8 375
Korean conflict and World War II	12 801	2 015	1 940	1 379	355	1 611	1 387	1 261	1 853
World War II, no Korean conflict	146 104	21 015	22 853	21 836	12 101	13 774	19 247	16 587	18 533
World War I	90	114	86	65	86	133	123	147	147
Other service	3 874	649	587	549	432	331	561	451	314
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 137 484	382 015	391 865	382 881	408 359	403 919	383 735	381 686	403 024
With a mobility or self-care limitation	145 624	14 381	13 306	18 214	24 232	11 891	12 266	40 853	9 751
With a mobility limitation	57 912	6 978	6 792	7 568	7 097	5 160	6 022	13 814	4 481
In labor force	15 230	1 761	1 534	1 766	2 647	1 488	1 339	2 981	1 714
With a self-care limitation	114 745	10 606	9 190	14 108	20 743	9 022	9 786	33 987	7 303
With a work disability	221 179	29 157	26 566	28 157	24 531	26 076	25 472	42 746	18 474
In labor force	98 646	13 243	11 774	11 598	13 870	13 870	11 263	13 380	10 625
U.S. 17 years and over	102 217	13 308	11 944	13 767	9 827	11 948	25 493	6 103	6 103
No work disability	2 916 305	352 858	365 299	354 724	383 828	377 843	358 263	338 940	384 550
In labor force	2 423 277	293 179	300 993	295 408	330 852	318 627	294 572	266 102	323 544
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b>									
491 488	71 108	68 910	76 141	41 926	42 819	64 372	67 777	58 435	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	98 664	12 502	12 692	17 097	8 563	7 455	13 006	18 565	8 784
With a mobility limitation	76 941	10 123	10 146	13 056	6 637	5 995	10 117	13 684	7 183
With a self-care limitation	57 384	7 157	7 030	9 814	5 027	4 165	7 543	11 721	4 927



Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 736 830</b>	<b>470 279</b>	<b>471 472</b>	<b>471 757</b>	<b>462 361</b>	<b>465 480</b>	<b>463 303</b>	<b>462 503</b>	<b>469 675</b>
In labor force .....	2 639 896	324 497	327 534	325 301	352 256	349 522	315 760	288 224	349 802
Civilian labor force .....	2 592 878	316 881	321 422	318 100	350 723	339 228	313 112	287 190	346 222
Employed .....	2 481 342	303 926	309 966	304 234	334 503	328 237	301 878	260 876	337 722
Unemployed .....	111 536	12 955	11 456	13 866	16 220	10 991	11 234	26 314	8 500
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 953 769</b>	<b>241 514</b>	<b>244 783</b>	<b>251 219</b>	<b>246 893</b>	<b>233 989</b>	<b>237 514</b>	<b>251 211</b>	<b>246 646</b>
In labor force .....	1 238 003	147 424	146 623	152 690	181 332	159 842	141 136	145 432	163 524
Civilian labor force .....	1 230 217	146 543	145 846	151 525	179 518	157 798	140 839	145 283	162 865
Employed .....	1 170 801	139 863	140 434	145 043	171 675	152 499	135 957	133 538	158 793
Unemployed .....	52 415	6 680	5 412	6 482	7 843	5 299	4 882	11 745	4 072
With own children under 6 years .....	301 599	35 618	37 585	40 497	38 238	36 955	37 128	38 679	38 679
In labor force .....	199 714	24 142	22 646	23 583	31 416	26 568	23 228	23 111	24 920
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	313 400	38 696	39 637	36 571	40 624	39 523	42 275	37 314	38 760
In labor force .....	252 604	31 656	30 615	29 167	35 589	32 805	32 664	28 948	31 160
<b>Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents</b> .....	<b>301 318</b>	<b>36 701</b>	<b>40 778</b>	<b>38 715</b>	<b>34 787</b>	<b>42 786</b>	<b>43 079</b>	<b>18 364</b>	<b>46 108</b>
Both parents in labor force .....	187 344	23 118	23 061	23 217	25 410	27 436	25 526	12 376	27 200
<b>Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent</b> .....	<b>111 452</b>	<b>12 608</b>	<b>9 038</b>	<b>12 861</b>	<b>19 041</b>	<b>9 715</b>	<b>8 288</b>	<b>33 669</b>	<b>6 232</b>
Parent in labor force .....	73 682	8 798	6 297	7 719	15 135	7 483	5 225	18 222	4 803
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents</b> .....	<b>501 440</b>	<b>65 283</b>	<b>69 405</b>	<b>57 212</b>	<b>54 723</b>	<b>71 294</b>	<b>77 983</b>	<b>34 493</b>	<b>71 047</b>
Both parents in labor force .....	362 572	48 002	47 266	40 629	43 732	52 542	54 823	25 674	49 934
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent</b> .....	<b>194 893</b>	<b>21 503</b>	<b>16 269</b>	<b>23 814</b>	<b>33 492</b>	<b>18 146</b>	<b>15 742</b>	<b>50 957</b>	<b>14 970</b>
Parent in labor force .....	153 416	17 716	13 246	18 277	29 033	15 727	12 363	34 115	12 919
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>251 173</b>	<b>32 982</b>	<b>30 503</b>	<b>27 377</b>	<b>31 675</b>	<b>35 367</b>	<b>32 983</b>	<b>33 514</b>	<b>26 772</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	60 869	8 928	7 198	7 061	7 821	7 797	10 432	4 013	4 013
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	23 041	3 012	2 045	2 726	3 039	2 316	2 380	6 421	1 102
Not high school graduate .....	27 444	4 060	2 785	3 608	3 121	2 878	2 910	6 454	1 628
Employed .....	11 637	1 952	1 189	1 678	1 387	1 398	1 387	1 752	894
Unemployed .....	4 048	572	452	436	618	392	334	1 067	177
Not in labor force .....	11 596	1 524	1 043	1 487	1 104	1 076	1 189	3 616	557
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 481 342</b>	<b>303 926</b>	<b>309 966</b>	<b>304 234</b>	<b>334 503</b>	<b>328 237</b>	<b>301 878</b>	<b>260 876</b>	<b>337 722</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 753 875	219 950	239 803	228 648	210 099	213 575	222 844	183 335	235 621
Local government workers .....	190 450	22 490	22 976	20 841	29 003	25 094	23 491	25 271	21 284
State government workers .....	109 311	17 605	11 264	15 510	10 237	14 719	13 540	21 730	4 706
Federal government workers .....	286 695	20 727	19 797	23 870	71 958	57 329	20 686	21 391	50 937
Self-employed workers .....	133 523	22 020	15 044	14 604	12 553	16 437	20 048	8 687	24 130
Unpaid family workers .....	7 488	1 134	1 082	761	653	1 083	1 269	462	1 044
<b>OCCUPATION</b>									
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 481 342</b>	<b>303 926</b>	<b>309 966</b>	<b>304 234</b>	<b>334 503</b>	<b>328 237</b>	<b>301 878</b>	<b>260 876</b>	<b>337 722</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	801 757	99 117	93 783	103 490	105 664	106 215	86 786	62 939	162 963
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	388 147	40 460	46 982	47 769	52 766	54 185	42 438	27 617	75 930
Professional specialty occupations .....	413 610	39 557	46 801	55 721	52 898	52 030	44 348	35 322	87 033
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	832 283	95 447	105 935	105 773	124 831	113 281	93 578	86 194	107 244
Technicians and related support occupations .....	116 639	11 038	12 847	14 530	17 523	16 985	12 994	11 529	19 193
Sales occupations .....	267 288	36 436	39 437	36 580	27 522	32 541	33 569	22 601	38 602
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	448 356	47 973	53 651	54 663	79 786	63 755	47 015	52 064	49 449
Service occupations .....	296 447	37 832	32 089	33 892	43 338	34 860	35 344	49 272	29 200
Private household occupations .....	12 160	1 260	796	1 138	2 037	912	886	1 751	3 380
Protective service occupations .....	55 332	6 282	6 271	6 846	9 898	8 301	570	8 271	3 893
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	228 955	30 290	25 022	25 908	31 703	25 647	28 888	39 250	22 247
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	33 836	9 353	3 610	1 861	2 064	4 590	7 378	1 967	3 013
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	256 711	39 229	38 999	28 627	27 566	39 718	39 800	21 588	20 984
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	240 308	42 149	35 550	30 591	30 772	29 373	38 916	38 916	37 643
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	92 108	15 870	14 237	12 437	7 601	8 065	14 343	15 045	4 510
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	91 271	14 159	11 884	9 654	13 595	11 648	13 139	12 374	4 818
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	76 929	12 119	9 429	8 500	9 544	9 660	11 510	11 497	4 670
<b>INDUSTRY</b>									
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 481 342</b>	<b>303 926</b>	<b>309 966</b>	<b>304 234</b>	<b>334 503</b>	<b>328 237</b>	<b>301 878</b>	<b>260 876</b>	<b>337 722</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	41 177	11 222	4 352	2 207	2 449	5 677	9 487	1 662	4 121
Construction .....	195 504	28 845	26 512	20 275	21 247	32 596	31 663	14 601	19 865
Manufacturing .....	254 944	42 510	46 943	36 322	16 902	21 725	41 527	29 000	19 915
Nondurable goods .....	112 176	19 633	16 467	15 937	9 849	9 729	17 899	13 505	9 157
Durable goods .....	142 768	22 877	30 476	20 385	7 053	11 996	23 728	15 495	10 758
Transportation .....	106 173	14 169	13 350	12 600	19 065	13 416	11 640	14 605	7 316
Communications and other public utilities .....	68 909	6 818	8 402	7 123	11 140	11 603	8 108	7 019	8 696
Wholesale trade .....	94 847	14 210	14 009	14 800	8 497	12 157	12 758	8 275	10 141
Retail trade .....	372 510	46 933	50 324	46 933	42 110	50 817	40 185	35 752	46 732
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	182 500	17 859	26 039	25 635	24 244	19 518	20 124	18 940	30 400
Business and repair services .....	132 718	13 069	15 310	15 310	21 685	13 251	13 251	13 925	22 160
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	97 760	11 630	10 449	11 586	14 849	11 644	10 311	11 724	15 567
Professional and related services .....	639 039	64 502	69 662	81 033	91 386	78 028	69 535	75 974	108 919
Health services .....	214 313	21 005	27 049	30 958	29 321	19 646	23 984	34 365	27 985
Educational services .....	197 133	23 387	22 921	23 530	26 469	28 252	23 252	23 143	26 179
Other professional and related services .....	227 593	20 110	19 692	26 545	35 956	30 130	22 299	18 466	54 755
Public administration .....	291 277	27 435	25 109	30 410	60 931	52 805	25 235	29 787	39 565
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b> .....	<b>2 806 408</b>	<b>348 447</b>	<b>348 834</b>	<b>345 734</b>	<b>372 566</b>	<b>374 446</b>	<b>341 041</b>	<b>302 315</b>	<b>372 825</b>
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	2 269 502	279 122	277 205	277 171	314 679	304 255	270 875	244 504	299 691
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 732 776	210 585	217 075	215 203	238 512	235 926	209 022	170 937	235 516
40 to 49 weeks .....	234 397	28 291	27 087	27 219	36 328	29 272	27 192	28 795	30 213
27 to 39 weeks .....	96 897	13 451	10 983	10 776	13 732	12 805	11 242	13 841	10 067
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	285 297	37 166	39 976	38 069	28 040	36 831	38 477	28 775	38 563
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers .....	121 850	16 945	17 211	18 690	9 248	9 148	17 151	22 371	10 726
Mean family income (dollars) .....	24 500	24 732	25 247	22 063	26 296	31 146	21 659	12 617	49 686
1 worker .....	324 246	41 908	43 308	41 808	38 181	39 544	39 544	43 140	37 643
Mean family income (dollars) .....	41 475	37 544	44 232	40 961	34 517	41 905	37 735	24 596	73 194
2 or more workers .....	814 231	102 715	105 420	98 562	104 310	109 527	106 680	75 677	111 340
Mean family income (dollars) .....	63 103	56 564	61 459	61 700	60 659	63 953	58 041	49 387	87 559



Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District								
	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 749 342	221 477	222 611	233 035	216 416	204 306	214 864	215 996	220 637
Less than \$5,000	76 524	10 438	6 495	11 091	4 434	8 000	8 412	25 062	3 582
\$5,000 to \$9,999	96 326	14 914	10 484	16 030	6 852	6 083	14 974	22 402	4 587
\$10,000 to \$14,999	98 036	15 714	12 264	15 248	8 755	7 371	14 141	19 023	5 520
\$15,000 to \$24,999	236 234	34 563	30 046	34 280	29 840	21 123	30 597	38 951	16 834
\$25,000 to \$34,999	259 159	34 691	34 191	36 316	35 014	27 515	32 755	33 640	23 037
\$35,000 to \$49,999	347 612	44 007	48 326	45 654	46 547	44 502	43 647	36 500	38 429
\$50,000 to \$74,999	363 670	49 103	49 103	44 140	49 555	54 262	42 914	27 762	35 337
\$75,000 to \$99,999	52 604	15 034	18 040	16 808	20 481	24 858	16 212	8 113	33 058
\$100,000 or more	121 087	11 429	13 662	13 468	12 372	14 158	11 212	4 543	40 243
Median (dollars)	39 386	35 115	40 120	35 970	41 081	46 936	36 883	25 684	56 789
Mean (dollars)	47 905	42 837	47 669	45 116	47 069	52 460	43 924	31 814	72 408
<b>Families</b>									
1 256 327	161 658	165 939	159 060	151 739	153 299	163 375	141 548	159 709	
Less than \$5,000	35 083	4 133	3 145	4 891	3 434	1 984	3 439	12 451	1 606
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39 200	5 993	3 626	5 671	3 245	2 263	5 824	10 853	1 725
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52 723	8 927	5 920	7 609	4 818	3 935	7 794	11 333	2 387
\$15,000 to \$24,999	146 531	22 467	18 516	20 791	17 115	12 936	21 001	24 641	9 064
\$25,000 to \$34,999	174 196	25 345	24 314	24 449	21 880	18 152	24 656	22 625	12 775
\$35,000 to \$49,999	262 815	35 450	38 560	33 863	32 465	33 949	36 740	26 629	25 159
\$50,000 to \$74,999	305 052	35 778	43 267	35 729	40 039	46 059	38 681	22 526	42 973
\$75,000 to \$99,999	133 491	13 429	16 145	14 454	18 099	21 569	14 893	6 838	28 064
\$100,000 or more	107 236	10 136	12 446	11 603	10 444	12 452	10 347	3 652	35 956
Median (dollars)	45 034	40 440	45 303	41 804	46 396	51 367	42 229	30 115	64 199
Mean (dollars)	53 846	48 286	53 207	51 591	51 987	57 016	49 307	35 926	81 629
<b>Nonfamily households</b>									
493 015	59 819	56 672	73 975	64 677	51 007	51 489	74 448	60 928	
Median (dollars)	24 482	19 688	23 687	22 734	28 477	30 866	19 407	16 417	37 475
Mean (dollars)	30 357	26 103	29 492	29 408	32 244	35 663	25 140	21 349	45 460
Per capita income (dollars)	17 730	16 104	17 931	17 779	17 251	18 178	15 979	11 718	26 900
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	17 881	16 244	18 019	17 897	17 305	18 357	16 205	11 868	27 047
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 749 342	221 477	222 611	233 035	216 416	204 306	214 864	215 996	220 637
With earnings	1 481 019	183 629	186 371	190 094	195 432	185 367	178 073	165 923	196 130
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 672	42 599	47 687	45 803	45 861	50 297	45 011	34 069	67 469
With Social Security income	384 195	58 445	56 034	60 101	31 022	34 072	56 066	56 666	39 078
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 661	7 413	8 294	8 156	6 698	7 050	7 861	7 106	7 891
With public assistance income	104 094	12 092	9 057	14 586	9 337	6 467	10 535	36 456	5 564
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 915	3 708	4 426	4 095	4 032	4 388	3 741	3 620	4 581
With retirement income	299 201	39 057	43 675	38 276	33 574	36 273	35 058	35 003	37 785
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 844	11 779	10 455	9 379	15 620	15 667	10 033	8 659	21 579
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	53 846	48 286	53 207	51 591	51 987	57 016	49 307	35 926	81 629
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 788	46 487	52 602	53 774	47 663	53 759	49 544	30 765	80 186
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 694	49 761	53 708	53 178	56 460	60 180	49 083	40 261	82 961
Married-couple families	60 917	53 403	57 979	58 663	60 170	61 124	52 050	47 476	86 140
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 408	53 764	58 568	59 216	57 729	54 740	47 907	37 556	87 556
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 550	53 124	56 672	58 214	62 654	63 460	51 296	47 189	88 686
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 328	24 290	29 243	26 483	33 574	34 661	25 039	21 887	40 605
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 292	18 258	21 241	20 131	26 353	27 258	18 236	15 372	32 267
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 113	30 976	36 834	33 262	42 237	42 176	32 713	29 675	49 005
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>									
Families	1 256 327	161 658	165 939	159 060	151 739	153 299	163 375	141 548	159 709
With related children under 18 years	79 571	10 438	8 139	78 684	84 450	83 421	79 909	79 791	79 791
With related children under 5 years	281 342	33 366	33 776	35 290	38 130	35 098	34 195	36 201	35 286
Married-couple families	967 023	130 404	137 510	121 239	102 089	126 348	139 931	74 094	135 408
With related children under 18 years	474 905	60 298	64 916	56 745	55 254	65 928	69 973	34 877	66 914
With related children under 5 years	214 615	26 142	28 493	27 077	26 230	29 620	29 711	15 830	31 512
Female householder, no husband present	228 559	23 946	21 992	30 197	39 134	19 878	17 739	17 545	18 528
With related children under 18 years	144 963	15 274	12 468	18 207	25 936	12 178	10 578	39 854	10 468
With related children under 5 years	54 801	5 498	4 186	6 848	9 655	4 103	3 434	18 059	3 018
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>									
714 700	83 656	76 824	102 311	98 087	81 390	68 971	112 032	91 429	
Nonfamily householder	493 015	59 819	56 672	73 975	64 677	51 007	51 489	74 448	60 928
Persons 65 years and over	154 298	22 379	20 142	26 119	12 789	10 741	19 856	25 559	16 713
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 660 591	578 059	584 811	584 842	588 968	576 261	577 890	578 918	590 842
Persons under 18 years	1 142 102	139 973	138 278	136 280	147 894	145 227	147 586	146 371	140 493
Persons under 5 years	350 185	41 563	41 757	43 979	46 109	44 049	45 263	44 123	41 223
Related children under 18 years	1 136 669	137 334	137 768	135 609	147 100	144 470	147 176	140 038	140 038
Related children 5 to 17 years	76 484	9 771	9 219	9 130	10 991	10 421	103 852	99 913	95 915
Persons 65 years and over	491 488	71 108	68 910	76 141	41 926	42 819	64 372	67 777	58 435
Persons 75 years and over	178 992	25 346	23 160	30 110	15 098	13 897	24 124	25 903	21 354
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	75 313	9 860	6 487	10 392	7 257	4 444	8 622	24 615	3 636
Percent below poverty level	6.0	6.1	3.9	6.5	4.8	2.9	5.3	17.4	2.3
With related children under 18 years	58 455	7 088	4 778	7 978	5 867	3 258	6 198	20 406	2 882
With related children under 5 years	30 819	3 375	4 403	2 882	2 100	1 082	1 082	10 042	1 082
Married-couple families	22 848	3 473	2 391	3 076	2 171	1 971	4 043	3 853	1 670
With related children under 18 years	13 044	1 740	1 254	1 673	1 494	1 301	2 256	2 177	1 149
With related children under 5 years	6 668	858	617	955	837	808	1 014	1 000	579
Female householder, no husband present	47 808	5 545	3 817	6 719	4 536	2 075	4 140	19 239	1 737
With related children under 18 years	42 170	4 846	3 330	5 889	4 043	1 739	3 634	17 130	1 559
With related children under 5 years	21 948	2 452	1 728	3 217	1 883	852	1 759	9 293	764
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>									
132 364	17 516	11 068	18 747	13 703	12 862	13 105	36 146	9 217	
Nonfamily householder	69 561	10 542	6 087	10 595	5 799	4 993	8 303	19 700	3 542
Persons 65 years and over	36 103	6 392	3 513	5 993	2 513	1 936	4 926	9 183	1 647
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	385 296	48 692	30 691	52 671	38 467	28 203	40 704	124 077	21 791
Percent below poverty level	8.3	8.4	5.2	9.0	6.5	4.9	6.0	21.4	3.7
Persons under 18 years	128 523	15 377	9 649	17 353	12 731	7 914	13 165	16 113	6 221
Persons under 5 years	41 993	3 134	3 134	5 975	4 101	2 461	4 236	14 942	1 877
Related children under 18 years	124 849	14 863	14 863	16 860	12 142	7 293	12 817	15 142	5 917
Related children 5 to 17 years	82 651	9 930	6 085	10 885	8 041	4 768	8 281	30 200	3 961
Persons 65 years and over	51 830	9 303	5 065	8 403	3 666	2 781	3 058	13 242	2 312
Persons 75 years and over	24 400	4 663	2 431	4 159	1 506	1 270	3 333	5 839	1 199
<b>Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	190 271	19 858	14 800	25 399	20 381	13 964	17 448	67 558	10 863
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	504 674	66 276	41 879	70 015	51 422	38 500	56 227	151 769	28 586
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	934 470	131 087	87 315	129 496	101 606	78 969	114 230	235 126	56 641

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	Maryland					District 1				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons	3 396 261	1 188 930	14 258	137 663	119 984	497 943	89 992	1 764	6 167	6 625
Male	1 660 714	559 837	7 074	66 865	61 121	246 059	42 912	933	2 977	3 496
Female	1 735 547	629 093	7 184	70 798	58 863	251 884	47 080	831	3 190	3 129
Under 5 years	238 775	101 481	1 060	10 223	11 602	34 151	7 225	73	414	657
5 to 9 years	221 731	97 159	1 124	10 680	9 464	33 241	7 068	109	383	528
10 to 14 years	191 728	90 648	928	10 100	8 579	29 220	7 265	101	529	447
15 to 19 years	201 248	91 836	979	10 997	9 414	31 676	7 414	135	747	622
20 to 24 years	243 738	100 427	1 483	11 401	14 024	36 037	6 922	188	718	902
25 to 34 years	623 238	241 001	2 922	26 782	28 394	85 840	15 863	320	919	1 380
35 to 44 years	551 523	190 469	2 560	25 238	17 945	77 897	12 751	393	1 019	983
45 to 54 years	386 563	119 532	1 722	17 808	10 054	58 008	8 128	249	798	562
55 to 64 years	307 907	77 135	870	8 482	5 824	47 783	7 278	127	382	334
65 to 74 years	262 036	49 941	417	4 151	3 074	40 433	5 916	33	165	148
75 to 84 years	129 353	22 869	165	1 564	1 152	18 452	3 234	9	63	43
85 years and over	38 351	6 432	28	337	458	5 205	928	9	30	19
3 and 4 years	94 053	40 366	437	4 079	4 362	13 371	2 837	26	218	246
16 years and over	2 706 010	882 977	10 912	104 728	88 599	395 509	67 300	1 459	4 706	4 860
18 years and over	2 629 563	847 961	10 576	100 291	85 159	383 731	64 398	1 416	4 394	4 697
21 years and over	2 495 107	787 300	9 919	93 485	78 125	362 357	59 454	1 322	3 935	4 138
60 years and over	583 796	114 499	877	9 616	7 175	88 129	13 804	128	385	397
62 years and over	522 911	99 866	768	8 120	5 998	78 754	12 359	96	312	285
Median age	34.6	29.7	30.5	31.0	27.3	34.9	30.7	33.7	27.8	26.1
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	922 770	288 641	3 628	31 670	26 232	137 992	21 424	510	1 295	1 238
With own children under 18 years	411 895	154 777	2 024	19 472	16 256	60 960	10 575	262	815	652
Married-couple families	779 625	150 817	2 672	27 060	11 317	117 317	11 257	404	1 067	1 030
With own children under 18 years	348 819	77 184	1 392	17 538	12 573	51 045	4 829	176	693	525
Female householder, no husband present	106 644	116 515	707	3 061	4 244	15 236	8 430	64	174	140
With own children under 18 years	49 049	67 922	508	1 492	2 699	7 480	4 924	58	97	97
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	803 363	343 082	3 676	48 242	38 234	116 056	24 223	378	2 326	2 285
Preprimary	67 564	21 510	176	2 775	2 479	8 997	1 701	7	116	190
Elementary or high school	482 046	232 496	2 479	26 132	23 645	73 576	17 837	264	1 292	1 219
College	253 753	89 076	1 021	19 335	12 110	33 483	4 685	107	918	876
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	2 299 041	707 379	8 684	84 362	66 901	333 618	54 098	1 158	3 376	3 469
Less than 9th grade	164 757	68 386	911	6 717	11 365	26 649	9 632	139	416	561
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	276 455	139 710	1 401	6 086	8 533	48 499	13 295	210	311	333
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	651 726	206 272	2 133	13 332	13 554	110 007	18 183	340	836	919
Some college, no degree	418 626	145 576	1 965	10 598	12 474	58 751	7 218	206	496	658
Associate degree	122 461	33 867	566	5 222	4 142	17 267	1 403	70	245	245
Bachelor's degree	389 362	72 874	1 031	21 784	9 344	46 436	2 718	113	541	459
Graduate or professional degree	275 654	41 194	677	20 621	7 489	25 809	1 649	80	484	294
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.8	70.6	73.4	84.8	70.3	77.5	57.6	69.9	78.5	74.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.9	16.1	19.7	50.3	25.2	21.7	8.1	16.7	30.4	21.7
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 706 010	882 977	10 912	104 728	88 599	395 509	67 300	1 459	4 706	4 860
In labor force	1 900 639	628 612	8 107	76 298	69 948	275 855	42 970	1 116	3 470	3 797
Civilian labor force	1 866 525	618 242	7 804	75 043	67 688	269 407	42 315	1 084	3 354	3 408
Employed	1 808 840	568 946	7 378	72 487	64 394	260 644	38 271	1 055	3 058	3 287
Unemployed	57 685	49 296	426	2 556	3 294	8 763	4 044	29	104	121
Not in labor force	805 371	254 365	2 805	28 430	18 651	119 654	24 330	343	1 236	1 063
Females 16 years and over	1 400 001	478 391	5 522	54 725	43 955	202 321	35 508	670	2 498	2 329
In labor force	857 484	329 815	3 802	35 934	31 252	122 724	22 140	482	1 683	1 589
Civilian labor force	852 598	327 315	3 706	35 745	30 883	122 090	22 012	474	1 626	1 524
Employed	825 901	303 940	3 494	34 368	29 242	117 669	19 844	458	1 555	1 462
Unemployed	26 697	23 375	212	1 377	1 641	4 421	2 168	16	71	62
Not in labor force	542 517	148 576	1 720	18 791	12 703	79 547	13 368	188	815	740
Persons 16 to 19 years	163 231	75 171	745	8 965	7 674	25 854	6 280	113	612	489
Not enrolled in school	37 597	21 195	317	732	2 078	6 900	1 834	79	86	147
Unemployed or not in labor force	10 622	11 599	123	312	722	1 857	1 065	13	59	66
Not high school graduate	15 486	10 718	144	333	486	1 312	2 985	64	60	77
Employed	8 163	2 855	77	113	771	1 680	193	58	10	32
Unemployed	2 015	1 872	42	26	107	342	224	6	—	—
Not in labor force	5 193	5 947	25	194	430	951	513	—	50	45
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 293 764	400 425	4 878	38 765	33 364	188 551	30 188	680	1 558	1 589
Less than \$5,000	37 972	36 114	320	1 655	1 410	6 458	3 865	42	27	120
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63 335	30 860	294	1 347	1 356	10 715	4 053	51	59	89
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67 479	27 632	369	1 805	1 866	11 944	3 507	83	130	119
\$15,000 to \$24,999	162 163	67 142	673	4 086	5 209	28 254	5 818	107	273	205
\$25,000 to \$34,999	183 729	65 142	760	5 458	5 463	29 719	4 572	122	233	216
\$35,000 to \$49,999	262 228	74 577	1 025	7 091	6 907	39 154	4 291	111	344	286
\$50,000 to \$74,999	286 830	65 022	880	8 956	6 699	37 241	3 016	111	243	334
\$75,000 to \$99,999	126 922	23 922	437	4 337	2 439	16 636	742	31	162	127
\$100,000 or more	106 106	10 497	220	4 059	1 818	10 980	324	20	87	109
Mean income (dollars)	51 481	35 993	39 984	55 712	45 074	45 514	26 282	34 603	46 151	45 068
Per capita income (dollars)	19 789	12 343	13 987	16 264	13 198	17 416	9 236	13 907	12 490	12 730

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Maryland					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	922 770	288 641	3 628	31 670	26 232	137 992	21 424	510	1 295	1 238
With related children under 18 years	435 553	184 972	2 237	20 066	17 170	64 832	13 351	307	819	699
With related children under 5 years	189 853	79 049	975	7 908	8 425	27 496	5 379	100	262	296
Married-couple families	779 625	150 817	2 672	27 060	19 475	117 317	11 257	404	1 067	1 030
With related children under 18 years	362 374	88 094	1 528	17 872	13 022	53 266	5 919	221	693	561
With related children under 5 years	165 840	37 965	627	7 333	6 854	23 497	2 248	79	228	223
Female householder, no husband present	106 644	116 515	707	3 061	4 244	15 236	8 430	64	174	140
With related children under 18 years	56 963	84 551	562	1 665	2 959	8 752	6 333	58	93	108
With related children under 5 years	18 035	35 646	281	409	1 018	2 820	2 619	21	24	43
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 321 590	1 146 699	13 700	135 407	116 744	484 935	83 837	1 680	5 866	6 100
Persons under 18 years	756 652	331 599	3 578	37 125	33 978	112 564	24 664	348	1 735	1 871
Persons under 5 years	235 930	98 574	1 020	10 161	11 320	33 770	7 065	73	414	649
Persons 65 years and over	408 357	75 597	599	5 927	4 543	61 234	9 534	69	250	204
Persons 75 years and over	149 881	26 766	182	1 776	1 503	21 410	3 806	36	85	62
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	31 783	40 251	295	2 021	2 232	5 536	4 137	31	78	170
With related children under 18 years	22 157	33 871	276	1 352	1 832	3 596	3 345	31	57	125
With related children under 5 years	11 209	17 996	151	561	903	1 824	1 711	4	15	64
Married-couple families	14 566	6 453	56	1 332	1 067	2 785	787	9	41	92
With related children under 18 years	7 895	3 896	43	870	834	1 306	363	9	27	61
With related children under 5 years	4 113	1 926	22	394	489	653	182	2	—	43
Female householder, no husband present	15 342	31 282	215	523	965	2 403	3 062	20	33	72
With related children under 18 years	13 003	28 148	209	402	870	2 030	2 746	20	26	64
With related children under 5 years	6 348	15 188	114	143	360	1 026	1 413	2	11	21
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	177 089	190 010	1 677	10 949	13 147	28 866	18 898	207	412	1 033
Persons under 18 years	46 164	77 002	661	2 820	4 165	7 443	7 607	50	146	385
Persons under 5 years	14 632	25 528	208	719	1 298	2 376	2 525	4	11	109
Persons 65 years and over	32 371	18 536	66	719	681	6 052	3 232	9	10	26
Persons 75 years and over	16 154	7 904	31	208	284	3 077	1 576	—	10	14



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3	
	Race					Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>548 255</b>	<b>34 943</b>	<b>1 687</b>	<b>10 721</b>	<b>6 509</b>	<b>476 194</b>	<b>103 564</b>
Male.....	266 968	17 636	815	5 107	3 393	228 749	47 898
Female.....	281 287	17 307	872	5 614	3 116	247 445	55 666
Under 5 years.....	38 216	3 215	135	611	728	33 481	9 453
5 to 9 years.....	36 629	3 247	107	989	725	29 367	9 462
10 to 14 years.....	31 501	2 618	133	963	457	24 287	8 469
15 to 19 years.....	33 230	3 029	98	976	562	25 052	8 100
20 to 24 years.....	38 466	2 905	212	823	499	33 017	8 656
25 to 34 years.....	96 480	7 326	302	1 620	1 322	91 679	21 929
35 to 44 years.....	88 409	5 048	358	1 951	948	74 208	17 049
45 to 54 years.....	62 621	2 908	204	1 705	493	49 387	9 775
55 to 64 years.....	53 760	2 135	85	636	409	42 154	5 480
65 to 74 years.....	44 316	1 594	34	251	278	43 102	3 233
75 to 84 years.....	19 519	714	19	176	59	24 128	1 341
85 years and over.....	5 108	204	—	20	23	6 352	617
3 and 4 years.....	15 302	1 162	45	287	223	12 709	3 718
16 years and over.....	435 747	25 251	1 277	7 986	4 475	384 146	74 545
18 years and over.....	422 731	24 137	1 241	7 540	4 287	374 901	71 459
21 years and over.....	400 580	22 183	1 189	6 990	3 903	358 272	66 328
60 years and over.....	96 219	3 543	100	702	538	95 902	7 529
62 years and over.....	85 397	3 132	83	593	444	87 401	6 596
Median age.....	35.0	28.2	30.3	31.2	27.2	35.2	28.5
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>153 648</b>	<b>8 893</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>1 487</b>	<b>128 776</b>	<b>26 102</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	67 888	5 233	317	1 540	881	54 988	15 570
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>129 670</b>	<b>4 901</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>104 843</b>	<b>13 074</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	57 627	2 659	257	1 404	781	44 953	7 263
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>18 187</b>	<b>3 450</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>18 188</b>	<b>11 452</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	8 225	2 308	36	116	87	7 883	7 360
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>129 437</b>	<b>10 256</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>3 935</b>	<b>2 123</b>	<b>106 360</b>	<b>33 260</b>
Preprimary.....	10 410	648	13	235	177	9 431	2 132
Elementary or high school.....	79 749	6 815	292	2 424	1 396	61 260	22 201
College.....	39 278	2 793	89	1 276	550	35 669	8 927
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>370 213</b>	<b>19 929</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>6 359</b>	<b>3 538</b>	<b>330 990</b>	<b>59 424</b>
Less than 9th grade.....	29 043	2 123	110	2 123	33 386	4 456	3 386
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	51 314	3 444	219	494	341	48 774	11 005
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	115 412	5 920	228	895	828	86 317	15 800
Some college, no degree.....	72 073	4 436	205	777	891	53 947	13 385
Associate degree.....	20 037	1 184	72	474	242	15 514	2 921
Bachelor's degree.....	51 504	1 860	99	1 464	513	53 413	7 026
Graduate or professional degree.....	30 830	962	69	1 809	467	39 639	4 837
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	78.3	72.1	67.2	85.2	83.2	75.2	74.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	22.2	14.2	16.8	51.5	27.7	28.1	20.0
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>435 747</b>	<b>25 251</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>7 986</b>	<b>4 475</b>	<b>384 146</b>	<b>74 545</b>
In labor force.....	301 666	18 152	948	5 751	3 440	260 445	55 108
Civilian labor force.....	297 391	16 725	896	5 633	3 040	255 151	53 480
Employed.....	287 606	15 284	856	5 520	2 899	246 690	48 522
Unemployed.....	9 785	1 441	40	113	141	8 461	4 958
Not in labor force.....	134 081	7 099	329	2 235	1 035	123 701	19 437
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>226 524</b>	<b>12 887</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>4 182</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>202 555</b>	<b>41 566</b>
In labor force.....	134 536	8 645	415	2 664	1 397	118 878	29 140
Civilian labor force.....	134 083	8 359	390	2 655	1 379	118 241	28 677
Employed.....	129 427	7 773	361	2 586	1 266	114 544	26 131
Unemployed.....	4 656	586	29	69	104	3 697	2 546
Not in labor force.....	91 988	4 242	242	1 518	798	83 677	12 426
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>27 068</b>	<b>2 417</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>20 139</b>	<b>6 465</b>
Not enrolled in school.....	6 262	802	24	59	112	5 231	1 722
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	1 604	411	—	17	13	1 760	942
Not high school graduate.....	2 385	371	4	8	26	2 702	876
Employed.....	1 140	37	4	8	9	1 395	265
Unemployed.....	398	41	—	—	13	318	118
Not in labor force.....	756	287	—	—	—	982	493
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>206 531</b>	<b>11 984</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>2 992</b>	<b>1 974</b>	<b>191 641</b>	<b>36 089</b>
Less than \$5,000.....	5 369	1 010	7	89	43	7 086	3 716
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	9 512	896	11	58	69	12 644	3 107
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	10 951	1 156	27	106	45	12 166	2 719
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	27 076	2 498	71	308	618	27 277	6 336
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	31 494	2 135	113	331	360	29 524	5 859
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	45 326	2 212	137	510	385	38 246	6 306
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	46 632	1 479	145	783	385	37 909	5 283
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	17 294	418	25	268	180	14 335	2 050
\$100,000 or more.....	12 877	180	44	539	189	12 454	719
Mean income (dollars).....	48 234	31 657	47 177	74 103	51 072	47 310	33 543
Per capita income (dollars).....	18 312	11 363	14 981	21 407	15 805	19 208	11 894



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>							
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>							
<b>Families</b> .....	153 648	8 893	485	2 530	1 487	128 776	26 102
With related children under 18 years.....	72 165	5 799	328	1 578	911	58 539	17 531
With related children under 5 years.....	30 569	2 500	130	448	431	26 567	7 448
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	129 670	4 901	382	2 207	1 270	104 843	19 074
With related children under 18 years.....	60 110	2 882	261	1 415	796	46 732	7 929
With related children under 5 years.....	26 582	1 270	107	405	403	22 467	3 548
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	18 187	3 450	61	267	153	18 188	11 452
With related children under 18 years.....	9 699	2 585	36	127	87	9 283	8 541
With related children under 5 years.....	3 098	1 064	6	18	22	3 167	3 518
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined...</b>	538 227	32 797	1 646	10 475	6 158	466 627	100 531
Persons under 18 years .....	123 881	10 137	437	3 158	2 172	99 774	31 316
Persons under 5 years .....	37 688	3 110	126	611	704	33 072	9 180
Persons 65 years and over .....	65 984	2 416	53	414	355	70 837	4 740
Persons 75 years and over .....	22 121	850	19	163	77	28 243	1 614
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
<b>Families</b> .....	5 016	1 311	7	136	63	5 424	4 518
With related children under 18 years.....	3 529	1 130	7	95	47	3 730	3 872
With related children under 5 years.....	1 753	622	—	33	22	1 972	2 198
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	2 007	264	—	103	52	2 270	596
With related children under 18 years.....	990	185	—	62	41	1 141	374
With related children under 5 years.....	462	112	—	33	16	610	230
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	2 799	984	7	27	11	2 834	3 688
With related children under 18 years.....	2 396	900	7	27	6	2 387	3 327
With related children under 5 years.....	1 228	500	—	—	6	1 232	1 886
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined...</b>	24 564	5 087	141	692	443	30 320	20 277
Persons under 18 years .....	7 053	2 175	96	242	169	7 783	8 827
Persons under 5 years .....	2 249	760	37	56	58	2 716	3 007
Persons 65 years and over .....	4 595	443	—	27	48	6 953	1 322
Persons 75 years and over .....	2 238	182	—	11	17	3 567	521

**Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.				District 4				District 5		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Race		Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Race		Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			White	Black	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>											
All persons .....	1 904	13 180	10 020	200 242	349 375	2 155	27 122	37 023	461 652	110 764	
Male.....	843	6 368	5 057	97 785	162 264	1 015	13 285	19 426	232 019	54 332	
Female.....	1 061	6 812	4 963	102 457	187 111	1 140	13 837	17 597	229 633	56 432	
Under 5 years.....	192	1 191	1 080	13 055	29 802	163	3 696	34 107	8 687		
5 to 9 years.....	223	1 180	952	10 826	27 834	135	1 919	2 988	31 799	8 505	
10 to 14 years.....	130	857	753	8 531	27 063	153	1 789	2 443	27 672	8 606	
15 to 19 years.....	97	818	586	8 555	26 716	189	2 008	2 641	31 388	9 193	
20 to 24 years.....	198	911	892	12 309	30 419	225	2 441	4 952	41 207	9 815	
25 to 34 years.....	436	3 076	2 385	39 882	76 378	358	5 432	9 481	90 900	23 926	
35 to 44 years.....	293	2 377	1 686	32 830	62 926	389	4 775	5 676	74 900	18 656	
45 to 54 years.....	209	1 649	739	22 296	38 587	304	3 233	2 458	54 598	11 538	
55 to 64 years.....	69	679	473	20 060	17 897	132	1 975	1 453	36 471	6 133	
65 to 74 years.....	41	221	295	17 947	7 987	58	1 020	803	25 280	3 563	
75 to 84 years.....	16	193	150	9 157	3 046	46	287	318	10 470	1 721	
85 years and over.....	28	29	2 794	720	72	3	114	2 860	3 421		
3 and 4 years.....	104	452	436	5 033	11 573	72	786	1 207	13 534	3 513	
16 years and over.....	1 306	9 771	7 113	166 166	259 673	1 671	20 897	27 330	362 592	83 494	
18 years and over.....	1 286	9 471	6 893	162 655	249 478	1 590	20 015	26 353	351 215	79 962	
21 years and over.....	1 239	9 018	6 471	157 003	232 078	1 479	18 731	24 333	328 276	73 648	
60 years and over.....	67	687	680	40 194	18 669	148	2 240	1 885	55 067	8 450	
62 years and over.....	67	549	615	35 974	15 531	123	1 975	1 576	48 244	7 184	
Median age.....	28.2	30.1	28.0	36.4	29.2	31.6	30.9	26.7	32.0	29.5	
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>											
Families.....	483	2 960	2 334	52 945	87 865	555	6 374	8 205	121 521	26 397	
With own children under 18 years.....	276	1 757	1 489	20 588	49 824	263	3 751	5 363	57 943	14 321	
Married-couple families.....	298	2 520	1 689	42 488	50 962	340	5 112	5 555	104 023	17 713	
With own children under 18 years.....	135	1 575	1 105	17 009	29 049	148	3 247	3 902	50 009	9 636	
Female householder, no husband present.....	162	259	413	7 290	30 246	175	731	1 488	12 291	7 120	
With own children under 18 years.....	137	117	285	2 762	17 628	98	371	1 005	5 779	3 978	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school.....	480	4 230	3 204	40 627	104 782	654	9 205	11 061	121 499	33 130	
Preprimary.....	3	314	265	3 646	6 490	43	465	555	9 148	1 891	
Elementary or high school.....	370	2 407	1 998	22 075	66 643	417	4 854	69 550	21 274		
College.....	107	1 509	941	14 906	31 649	194	3 886	3 211	42 801	9 965	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>											
Persons 25 years and over.....	1 064	8 223	5 757	144 966	207 541	1 290	16 797	20 303	295 479	65 958	
Less than 9th grade.....	188	816	573	8 201	8 038	92	1 379	5 364	13 092	5 952	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	157	729	701	14 347	26 117	212	1 513	3 285	31 059	10 506	
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	290	1 541	1 084	36 576	62 596	340	2 759	4 454	93 165	19 333	
Some college, no degree.....	241	1 034	2 118	26 468	54 291	235	2 210	3 198	63 511	14 366	
Associate degree.....	19	459	403	7 317	12 379	115	1 086	1 012	17 504	3 145	
Bachelor's degree.....	91	1 887	1 053	28 311	29 188	198	4 766	1 999	49 329	8 467	
Graduate or professional degree.....	78	1 757	825	23 746	14 932	98	3 084	991	27 819	4 181	
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	67.6	81.2	77.9	84.4	83.5	76.4	82.8	57.4	85.1	75.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	15.9	44.3	32.6	35.9	21.3	22.9	46.7	14.7	26.1	19.2	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>											
Persons 16 years and over.....	1 306	9 771	7 113	166 166	259 673	1 671	20 897	27 330	362 592	83 494	
In labor force.....	937	7 232	5 463	117 885	213 035	1 285	15 685	22 054	272 698	62 336	
Civilian labor force.....	881	7 142	5 139	112 938	209 910	1 218	15 395	21 702	264 618	60 577	
Employed.....	781	6 882	4 943	109 364	198 682	1 170	14 813	20 298	257 374	57 486	
Unemployed.....	100	260	1 960	3 574	11 228	48	582	1 404	7 244	3 091	
Not in labor force.....	369	2 539	1 650	48 281	46 638	386	5 212	5 276	89 894	21 158	
Females 16 years and over.....	792	5 276	3 466	86 114	142 806	880	10 755	12 946	181 361	42 769	
In labor force.....	493	3 469	2 311	54 248	114 482	640	7 417	9 353	121 596	31 325	
Civilian labor force.....	463	3 460	2 255	53 340	113 622	640	7 373	9 314	120 102	30 882	
Employed.....	413	3 324	2 143	51 731	108 101	620	7 062	8 593	116 544	29 469	
Unemployed.....	50	136	1 112	1 618	5 521	20	311	721	3 558	1 398	
Not in labor force.....	299	1 807	1 155	31 866	28 324	240	3 338	3 593	59 765	11 444	
Persons 16 to 19 years.....	44	637	464	6 891	21 713	156	1 659	2 075	25 906	7 721	
Not enrolled in school.....	25	75	98	1 804	5 346	47	159	675	5 571	1 746	
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	16	8	26	519	2 232	17	92	244	1 455	743	
Not high school graduate.....	12	14	73	795	1 878	17	63	506	1 943	786	
Employed.....	—	14	56	458	694	—	16	321	1 076	261	
Unemployed.....	—	—	—	112	448	—	10	61	277	61	
Not in labor force.....	12	—	17	225	724	7	32	160	585	457	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>											
Households.....	653	3 767	3 179	80 958	122 246	738	7 688	10 142	163 041	34 384	
Less than \$5,000.....	111	157	186	1 950	4 540	26	261	438	2 821	1 303	
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	49	172	147	2 893	3 424	32	271	524	4 405	1 515	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	78	223	198	3 293	4 354	64	444	621	5 370	1 620	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	105	371	527	9 606	18 191	102	925	2 047	15 934	4 454	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	77	700	547	11 068	21 659	140	1 265	1 869	20 974	5 357	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	122	770	726	16 173	27 574	157	1 535	2 194	36 041	7 097	
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	86	715	534	19 314	27 561	167	1 689	1 793	44 953	7 751	
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	6	377	231	9 138	10 348	39	811	501	20 378	3 720	
\$100,000 or more.....	—	83	83	7 241	4 895	—	15	125	12 165	1 667	
Mean income (dollars).....	29 823	49 442	41 626	52 511	43 961	39 025	47 962	36 930	54 054	45 709	
Per capita income (dollars).....	10 217	14 871	14 012	21 580	15 487	14 201	13 902	10 427	19 332	14 344	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4					District 5	
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (af any race)	Race	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families .....	483	2 960	2 334	52 945	87 865	555	6 374	8 205	121 521	26 397
With related children under 18 years.....	307	1 817	1 505	22 240	57 093	303	3 889	5 723	61 198	17 013
With related children under 5 years.....	181	832	770	10 968	23 737	153	1 641	3 025	26 505	7 002
Married-couple families .....	298	2 520	1 688	42 948	50 962	340	5 112	5 555	104 023	17 713
With related children under 18 years.....	141	1 609	1 105	17 839	31 751	174	3 341	4 073	51 928	10 991
With related children under 5 years.....	80	769	597	9 301	14 035	83	1 489	2 397	23 562	4 636
Female householder, no husband present .....	162	259	413	7 290	30 246	175	731	1 488	12 291	7 120
With related children under 18 years.....	153	128	296	3 411	21 456	112	405	1 115	6 805	5 084
With related children under 5 years.....	88	52	123	1 261	8 044	58	111	373	2 061	1 940
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 884	12 984	9 791	196 302	344 922	2 119	26 931	36 579	449 172	102 974
Persons under 18 years .....	606	3 650	3 102	37 113	97 795	553	7 068	10 387	109 150	29 735
Persons under 5 years .....	186	1 191	1 076	12 915	29 019	163	2 141	3 579	33 735	8 375
Persons 65 years and over .....	57	430	431	28 767	11 278	107	1 364	1 208	36 819	5 236
Persons 75 years and over .....	16	209	158	11 053	3 488	49	344	405	11 888	1 840
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families .....	123	249	197	1 407	4 941	2	427	952	2 413	1 754
With related children under 18 years.....	117	181	185	1 017	4 165	—	280	815	1 682	1 415
With related children under 5 years.....	91	101	83	544	2 044	—	105	380	919	774
Married-couple families .....	26	158	57	704	1 035	2	249	393	1 220	537
With related children under 18 years.....	20	112	45	465	730	—	152	318	828	352
With related children under 5 years.....	20	69	30	271	408	—	56	208	519	222
Female householder, no husband present .....	84	61	129	618	3 515	—	143	472	940	1 094
With related children under 18 years.....	84	39	129	500	3 191	—	120	432	726	979
With related children under 5 years.....	58	26	53	239	1 528	—	41	149	314	509
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	512	1 209	1 213	9 206	24 156	99	2 210	5 078	17 623	8 768
Persons under 18 years .....	225	345	491	1 894	9 342	—	643	1 585	4 054	3 539
Persons under 5 years .....	70	121	127	621	3 039	—	162	482	1 235	1 131
Persons 65 years and over .....	8	110	83	1 750	1 563	31	205	302	1 773	952
Persons 75 years and over .....	8	63	31	817	546	19	32	127	809	451

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 5—Con.			District 6				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>								
All persons .....	2 803	17 806	14 002	561 587	26 729	1 010	7 101	4 813
Male .....	1 467	8 480	7 185	274 693	15 250	552	3 351	2 470
Female .....	1 336	9 326	6 817	286 894	11 479	458	3 750	2 343
Under 5 years .....	223	1 380	1 505	40 966	2 108	58	543	565
5 to 9 years .....	210	1 400	1 083	40 434	1 671	87	698	407
10 to 14 years .....	126	1 026	1 036	37 072	1 742	90	704	482
15 to 19 years .....	281	1 255	1 242	37 661	2 224	50	678	433
20 to 24 years .....	330	1 815	1 689	38 612	2 801	59	519	462
25 to 34 years .....	569	4 228	3 269	95 504	6 236	252	995	1 064
35 to 44 years .....	492	2 914	2 013	68 951	4 285	151	1 366	709
45 to 54 years .....	322	1 932	1 111	62 893	2 532	151	1 024	292
55 to 64 years .....	180	1 226	647	48 179	1 358	68	377	240
65 to 74 years .....	55	483	258	39 648	1 075	34	146	88
75 to 84 years .....	15	105	65	20 021	494	4	46	53
85 years and over .....	—	42	84	6 646	203	6	5	18
3 and 4 years .....	101	489	545	16 768	854	45	235	256
16 years and over .....	2 192	13 876	10 169	435 935	20 887	769	4 961	3 293
18 years and over .....	2 113	13 419	9 808	421 352	20 087	737	4 668	3 066
21 years and over .....	1 905	12 324	8 812	397 552	18 442	712	4 391	2 847
60 years and over .....	124	1 245	657	89 845	2 493	65	315	282
62 years and over .....	118	945	575	80 543	2 145	57	270	206
Median age .....	29.0	29.9	26.2	34.1	29.6	30.9	29.5	25.6
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families .....	696	3 757	2 861	155 801	5 500	296	1 535	996
With own children under 18 years .....	380	2 263	1 876	74 737	3 046	205	1 094	636
Married-couple families .....	570	3 285	2 394	134 715	3 424	242	1 361	840
With own children under 18 years .....	296	2 075	1 603	64 083	1 809	159	1 036	537
Female householder, no husband present .....	84	280	297	15 796	1 735	41	118	135
With own children under 18 years .....	64	129	184	8 196	1 084	33	52	92
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	670	6 570	4 880	136 795	7 622	315	2 761	1 611
Preprimary .....	44	262	346	10 535	518	27	165	124
Elementary or high school .....	415	2 969	2 578	91 123	4 941	215	1 809	1 130
College .....	211	3 339	1 956	35 137	2 163	73	787	357
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over .....	1 633	10 930	7 447	366 842	16 183	666	3 959	2 464
Less than 9th grade .....	129	750	782	32 802	1 648	49	279	147
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	264	729	829	48 414	3 371	74	280	236
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	414	1 866	1 670	125 272	4 824	134	588	556
Some college, no degree .....	439	1 659	1 670	62 924	2 960	223	489	521
Associate degree .....	110	669	510	21 441	698	45	192	211
Bachelor's degree .....	190	2 907	1 198	46 113	1 653	101	877	393
Graduate or professional degree .....	87	2 311	788	29 876	1 029	40	1 254	400
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	75.9	86.1	78.4	77.9	69.0	81.5	85.9	84.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	17.0	47.7	26.7	20.7	16.6	21.2	53.8	32.2
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	2 192	13 876	10 169	435 935	20 887	769	4 961	3 293
In labor force .....	1 711	10 032	8 094	299 526	11 568	500	3 468	2 526
Civilian labor force .....	1 639	9 842	7 728	297 651	10 996	481	3 439	2 419
Employed .....	1 530	9 472	7 416	287 258	10 316	458	3 332	2 290
Unemployed .....	109	370	312	10 393	680	23	107	107
Not in labor force .....	481	3 844	2 075	136 309	9 319	269	1 493	767
Females 16 years and over .....	1 011	7 196	5 008	225 519	8 665	363	2 701	1 640
In labor force .....	792	4 881	3 635	133 529	5 571	197	1 647	1 184
Civilian labor force .....	769	4 860	3 513	133 343	5 469	192	1 643	1 179
Employed .....	711	4 655	3 340	128 900	5 130	189	1 568	1 115
Unemployed .....	58	241	173	6 413	4 443	39	75	64
Not in labor force .....	219	2 315	1 373	91 990	3 094	166	1 054	456
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	229	1 131	1 033	30 481	1 903	44	483	367
Not enrolled in school .....	93	81	272	7 182	564	10	15	78
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	42	18	119	1 978	375	3	9	35
Not high school graduate .....	24	41	138	2 588	294	7	9	31
Employed .....	8	27	38	1 369	5	7	—	14
Unemployed .....	16	11	41	321	13	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	3	59	898	276	—	9	17
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Households .....	844	4 901	3 697	204 931	7 517	379	1 697	1 266
Less than \$5,000 .....	36	207	125	7 784	548	27	31	66
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	23	114	75	14 106	759	18	62	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	23	279	168	13 452	597	29	61	59
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	127	510	417	29 201	1 055	40	150	247
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	122	850	639	31 388	1 066	44	203	131
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	193	918	678	41 712	1 497	88	301	184
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	163	1 148	971	41 336	1 143	39	346	311
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	128	518	434	15 419	481	63	222	116
\$100,000 or more .....	29	354	190	10 533	321	31	321	97
Mean income (dollars) .....	45 810	49 715	48 486	43 872	38 592	46 577	75 066	48 738
Per capita income (dollars) .....	14 299	14 506	13 364	16 166	11 545	18 047	18 663	13 993



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5—Con.			District 6				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families .....	696	3 757	2 861	155 801	5 500	296	1 535	996
With related children under 18 years.....	432	2 327	1 973	78 533	3 409	205	1 120	655
With related children under 5 years.....	214	1 051	940	32 153	1 473	77	412	311
Married-couple families .....	570	3 285	2 394	134 715	3 424	242	1 361	840
With related children under 18 years.....	331	2 116	1 669	66 703	1 951	159	1 044	554
With related children under 5 years.....	153	999	802	28 387	821	50	389	296
Female householder, no husband present .....	84	280	297	15 796	1 735	41	118	135
With related children under 18 years.....	74	140	202	9 139	1 298	33	70	94
With related children under 5 years.....	49	22	88	2 828	547	20	23	15
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 599	17 202	13 379	548 095	20 805	924	6 908	4 569
Persons under 18 years .....	639	4 385	4 112	138 209	6 169	273	2 421	1 704
Persons under 5 years .....	198	1 378	1 482	40 437	2 081	58	543	565
Persons 65 years and over .....	70	624	398	62 480	1 653	38	197	159
Persons 75 years and over.....	15	141	140	23 459	606	4	51	71
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families .....	28	180	150	7 774	702	24	84	84
With related children under 18 years.....	23	100	91	5 474	614	24	64	67
With related children under 5 years.....	17	66	50	2 603	318	17	13	36
Married-couple families .....	11	149	98	3 858	116	—	53	51
With related children under 18 years.....	6	85	74	2 138	79	—	39	43
With related children under 5 years.....	—	56	33	980	21	—	13	26
Female householder, no husband present .....	17	9	37	3 522	549	22	25	24
With related children under 18 years.....	17	9	17	3 060	511	22	19	24
With related children under 5 years.....	17	4	17	1 431	297	15	—	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	184	1 308	975	36 824	3 189	124	363	453
Persons under 18 years .....	68	165	218	11 279	1 540	51	163	231
Persons under 5 years .....	11	58	105	3 544	606	21	10	94
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	56	23	6 649	375	4	30	—
Persons 75 years and over.....	—	10	7	3 157	176	—	—	—

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 7						District 8					
	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>												
All persons	162 634	424 441	1 517	7 679	4 619		487 754	49 122	1 418	47 887	36 373	
Male	78 425	196 112	745	3 775	2 457		236 016	23 433	704	23 522	17 637	
Female	84 209	228 329	772	3 904	2 162		251 738	25 689	714	24 365	18 736	
Under 5 years	9 321	36 606	169	396	328		35 478	4 385	47	3 520	3 043	
5 to 9 years	7 627	35 233	128	368	361		31 808	4 139	125	3 743	2 420	
10 to 14 years	6 377	30 914	116	386	342		27 068	3 971	79	3 846	2 619	
15 to 19 years	8 216	31 486	78	770	321		25 470	3 674	51	3 645	3 007	
20 to 24 years	12 768	34 873	128	1 011	638		29 322	4 036	143	3 073	3 990	
25 to 34 years	31 730	79 000	299	1 905	1 103		91 313	10 343	386	8 607	8 390	
35 to 44 years	23 525	61 519	197	1 066	547		85 803	8 235	287	9 770	5 383	
45 to 54 years	16 232	41 011	141	858	317		60 528	5 053	142	6 609	4 082	
55 to 64 years	15 400	33 784	119	474	265		44 100	3 070	90	2 733	2 003	
65 to 74 years	17 140	25 228	98	234	217		34 170	1 345	64	1 631	987	
75 to 84 years	10 523	11 620	34	93	98		17 063	699	4	601	366	
85 years and over	3 775	3 167	10	28	82		5 631	172	—	109	83	
3 and 4 years	3 611	14 861	34	180	169		13 725	1 848	10	1 432	1 280	
16 years and over	138 024	315 892	1 078	6 499	3 569		387 891	35 935	1 160	36 032	27 790	
18 years and over	135 603	303 909	1 055	6 221	3 476		377 375	34 531	1 138	34 563	26 579	
21 years and over	128 559	283 129	999	5 594	3 201		362 508	32 038	1 074	32 502	24 420	
60 years and over	39 632	56 568	171	550	550		78 808	3 443	74	3 492	2 186	
62 years and over	36 430	49 947	150	480	477		70 168	2 972	74	2 996	1 820	
Median age	37.1	30.5	29.7	29.2	28.0		35.4	29.1	31.6	32.5	28.4	
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>												
Families	38 897	100 581	284	1 500	936		133 190	11 879	319	11 719	8 175	
With own children under 18 years	14 112	49 385	153	799	479		60 679	6 823	168	7 453	4 880	
Married-couple families	30 327	42 288	170	1 129	520		115 782	7 198	266	10 379	6 178	
With own children under 18 years	11 003	17 902	86	607	251		53 090	4 037	135	6 901	3 869	
Female householder, no husband present	6 475	50 213	97	290	275		13 181	3 869	23	942	1 343	
With own children under 18 years	2 549	28 281	62	163	185		6 175	2 359	20	451	764	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>												
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	35 247	114 521	420	3 304	1 544		117 342	15 288	365	15 911	11 526	
Preprimary	2 336	7 182	16	99	86		13 061	948	23	1 119	736	
Elementary or high school	16 359	82 893	289	964	884		68 354	9 892	217	9 413	7 145	
College	16 552	24 446	115	2 241	574		35 927	4 448	125	5 379	3 645	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>												
Persons 25 years and over	118 325	255 329	898	4 658	2 629		338 608	28 917	973	30 060	21 294	
Less than 9th grade	12 660	34 977	180	488	241		8 924	1 446	24	2 143	3 282	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18 273	69 189	165	437	361		15 775	2 783	100	1 554	2 447	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29 660	73 388	197	865	517		55 317	6 228	190	3 982	3 526	
Some college, no degree	18 541	42 502	184	429	463		62 411	6 418	232	3 504	3 955	
Associate degree	5 200	10 347	47	344	152		18 181	1 790	88	1 706	1 365	
Bachelor's degree	18 919	15 628	84	869	368		95 137	5 834	155	8 475	3 361	
Graduate or professional degree	15 072	9 278	41	1 226	366		82 863	4 318	184	8 696	3 358	
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.9	59.2	61.6	80.1	71.0		92.7	85.0	87.3	87.7	73.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.7	9.8	13.9	45.0	27.9		52.6	35.1	34.8	57.1	31.6	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>												
Persons 16 years and over	138 024	315 892	1 078	6 499	3 569		387 891	35 935	1 160	36 032	27 790	
In labor force	85 672	197 069	624	4 265	2 255		286 792	28 374	986	26 395	22 319	
Civilian labor force	85 409	196 312	624	4 251	2 244		283 960	27 927	981	26 183	22 008	
Employed	82 114	173 591	579	4 058	2 122		277 790	26 794	949	25 356	21 139	
Unemployed	3 295	22 721	45	193	122		6 170	1 133	32	827	869	
Not in labor force	52 352	118 823	454	2 234	1 314		101 099	7 561	174	9 637	5 471	
Females 16 years and over	72 324	174 631	540	3 270	1 653		203 283	19 559	609	18 847	14 718	
In labor force	39 397	103 565	266	1 992	945		132 526	14 947	517	12 181	10 838	
Civilian labor force	39 369	103 444	266	1 992	934		132 021	14 865	512	12 136	10 794	
Employed	37 962	93 232	253	1 892	880		129 120	14 260	489	11 726	10 443	
Unemployed	1 403	10 212	13	100	54		2 901	605	23	410	351	
Not in labor force	32 927	71 066	274	1 278	708		70 757	4 612	92	6 666	3 880	
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 931	25 690	52	740	302		19 961	2 982	44	2 899	2 506	
Not enrolled in school	1 724	8 609	28	44	111		2 923	572	11	213	585	
Unemployed or not in labor force	719	5 649	21	23	38		730	182	11	86	181	
Not high school graduate	996	5 390	16	36	79		1 092	193	—	102	382	
Employed	439	1 293	—	13	55		606	107	—	25	246	
Unemployed	112	945	10	—	—		135	22	—	—	28	
Not in labor force	445	3 133	6	23	24		351	64	—	77	108	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>												
Households	70 407	141 919	537	2 732	1 498		187 704	16 098	467	13 430	10 019	
Less than \$5,000	3 950	20 559	71	455	203		2 554	573	—	428	229	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 537	16 473	99	278	78		3 523	633	11	333	319	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 571	13 173	59	185	57		4 450	506	6	377	489	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 883	26 517	93	240	122		22 932	2 223	28	1 147	1 208	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11 083	22 003	73	427	208		18 479	2 491	69	1 446	1 493	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 522	22 419	86	347	296		32 054	3 181	131	2 366	2 158	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 997	15 265	46	373	226		47 448	3 524	123	3 702	2 145	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 944	3 997	—	165	48		29 328	1 683	43	1 745	1 015	
\$100,000 or more	9 920	1 513	10	100	32		36 936	284	56	1 886	963	
Mean income (dollars)	39 286	28 033	24 798	36 631	35 967		75 504	50 605	56 186	62 544	52 872	
Per capita income (dollars)	17 256	9 583	9 518	13 227	12 415		29 157	17 095	18 913	18 106	15 343	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 7					District 8				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>38 897</b>	<b>100 581</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>133 190</b>	<b>11 879</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>11 719</b>	<b>8 175</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	15 462	63 237	187	837	541	62 584	7 539	168	7 679	5 163
With related children under 5 years.....	7 534	28 162	67	353	204	28 061	3 348	53	2 909	2 448
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>30 327</b>	<b>42 288</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1 129</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>115 782</b>	<b>7 198</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>10 379</b>	<b>6 178</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	11 666	22 383	106	627	268	54 130	4 288	135	7 027	3 996
With related children under 5 years.....	6 045	9 417	28	290	127	25 999	1 990	47	2 764	2 009
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>6 475</b>	<b>50 213</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>13 181</b>	<b>3 869</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1 343</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	3 045	36 497	76	174	185	6 829	2 757	20	528	872
With related children under 5 years.....	1 171	16 755	39	63	63	1 629	1 159	—	96	291
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined..</b>	<b>155 833</b>	<b>412 973</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>7 283</b>	<b>4 276</b>	<b>482 399</b>	<b>47 860</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>47 758</b>	<b>35 892</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	26 456	117 605	456	1 429	1 051	109 505	14 178	266	13 279	9 579
Persons under 5 years .....	9 130	35 462	169	385	306	35 183	4 282	47	3 498	2 959
Persons 65 years and over .....	28 573	38 647	137	327	361	53 663	2 093	68	2 321	1 427
Persons 75 years and over .....	11 934	13 795	39	93	150	19 773	767	4	690	440
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>2 264</b>	<b>22 047</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1 949</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>462</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	1 628	18 570	56	110	102	1 501	760	18	465	400
With related children under 5 years.....	814	9 917	22	61	55	780	412	—	167	213
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>807</b>	<b>2 921</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>268</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	424	1 676	8	51	34	603	137	—	342	218
With related children under 5 years.....	275	696	—	25	13	343	55	—	142	120
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>1 309</b>	<b>17 774</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>154</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	1 117	15 896	48	59	44	787	598	11	103	154
With related children under 5 years.....	521	8 704	22	36	28	357	351	—	25	76
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined..</b>	<b>16 668</b>	<b>105 343</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>13 018</b>	<b>4 292</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3 247</b>	<b>3 094</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	3 448	42 211	156	207	219	3 210	1 761	15	909	867
Persons under 5 years .....	970	13 840	65	54	53	921	620	—	247	270
Persons 65 years and over .....	2 818	10 371	11	42	61	1 781	278	3	239	138
Persons 75 years and over .....	1 492	4 333	4	10	21	997	119	—	72	67

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no husband present				
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family			Percent with own children under 18 years			
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years					
<b>The State</b>	<b>4 781 468</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4 467 974</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>4 425 285</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>67 904</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>327 147</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>1 256 327</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>967 023</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>228 559</b>	<b>52.5</b>
District 1	597 821	2.3	584 182	61.4	555 717	47.2	4 515	33.4	20 059	33.8	161 658	45.1	130 404	43.7	23 946	52.6
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	239 760	3.3	231 940	56.7	222 658	49.6	2 086	31.5	10 442	32.1	64 071	45.9	52 735	45.7	8 549	48.1
Calvert County	71 035	1.1	68 818	41.8	64 968	41.8	1 500	26.7	1 572	29.2	19 421	48.3	5 988	45.7	1 155	61.1
Caroline County	20 217	1.3	19 345	38.2	18 236	38.2	485	35.0	1 471	35.1	8 586	48.4	16 066	45.4	2 357	54.7
Cecil County	30 236	1.3	29 848	38.2	28 234	38.2	616	33.0	873	35.1	8 586	38.3	16 066	45.4	2 357	54.7
Dorchester County	17 842	3.3	17 254	64.8	16 778	44.5	279	40.9	616	56.5	4 771	38.3	3 910	36.4	1 642	48.8
Kent County	33 953	1.4	33 479	67.8	31 533	44.5	253	29.2	771	30.2	9 662	43.8	8 435	43.3	902	46.9
Queen Anne's County	23 440	9	22 237	76.5	22 237	42.3	76	50.0	797	31.4	8 945	41.8	4 258	38.8	1 052	54.0
Somerset County	20 340	2.8	19 112	42.3	18 611	43.9	265	24.9	736	32.2	5 635	37.6	7 407	34.8	1 220	52.0
Talbot County	33 359	2.1	32 610	63.7	29 942	67.9	482	37.8	2 067	35.9	19 597	46.4	15 087	43.8	3 529	57.2
Washington County	55 028	1.8	53 013	63.7	49 142	50.5	387	31.6	2 067	35.9	19 597	46.4	15 087	43.8	3 529	57.2
Wicomico County	14 292	2.5	13 938	78.4	12 957	48.3	65	21.5	657	34.1	3 673	51.2	2 216	46.4	1 130	59.9
Baltimore city (pt.)																
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Annapolis city	33 187	3.7	31 972	58.5	30 925	53.0	188	44.7	1 653	32.7	8 266	48.2	5 465	39.0	2 309	51.5
Arnold CDP	20 261	3.6	19 539	49.8	18 761	51.5	186	16.7	871	30.0	5 345	51.0	4 766	45.7	562	53.6
Baltimore city (pt.)	25 138	2.5	23 957	48.3	23 957	48.3	65	21.5	657	34.1	3 673	51.2	2 216	46.4	1 130	59.9
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	9 202	2.2	8 957	34.0	8 957	34.0	50	12.0	401	22.2	2 643	35.0	2 084	45.4	1 381	49.6
Cambridge city	11 514	6	11 441	83.9	10 706	40.7	197	27.4	428	46.5	2 969	48.1	2 969	39.1	936	66.1
Carlton CDP (pt.)	1 544	4.0	1 382	45.0	1 326	54.5	13	100.0	63	20.6	388	49.5	844	44.5	56	83.9
Farmersville CDP (pt.)	6 830	4.1	5 803	73.4	5 672	33.4	102	16.7	326	35.6	1 746	38.8	1 430	38.0	241	32.0
Farmersville CDP (pt.)	37 305	2.2	36 485	68.5	34 552	100.0	—	—	—	—	6	100.0	—	—	—	—
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	5 989	1.0	5 929	72.7	5 321	42.6	239	27.0	1 356	33.3	10 048	44.2	7 969	44.2	1 567	44.9
Odenton CDP (pt.)	5 094	4.7	4 857	46.0	4 740	46.5	55	—	303	38.6	1 404	43.4	1 172	44.4	170	44.1
Potomac CDP (pt.)	11 804	1.9	9 517	42.8	9 603	57.2	135	16.3	544	21.9	2 850	28.3	2 564	28.7	213	25.4
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	9 708	1.4	9 765	76.1	9 671	40.5	7	—	60	18.3	461	38.8	387	35.9	56	58.9
Solisbury city	20 592	2.9	19 966	60.3	19 213	61.2	27	63.0	271	32.1	2 725	35.0	2 259	46.1	350	39.4
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	2 733	3.3	2 642	71.3	2 642	71.3	10	44.5	931	42.2	4 606	49.6	3 141	44.1	1 204	63.0
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	19 407	4.0	18 627	42.3	18 105	42.3	167	29.3	831	36.3	5 466	49.3	5 043	49.5	289	48.0
South Gate CDP	27 564	4.1	26 435	56.5	25 255	61.7	400	35.3	1 612	40.4	7 383	54.4	5 855	52.7	1 153	66.3
District 2	597 450	3.3	577 497	69.5	555 027	44.0	5 519	28.8	26 601	32.3	165 939	45.3	137 510	45.2	21 992	48.7
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	45 276	1.8	44 480	67.1	41 773	42.7	297	16.2	1 100	31.9	12 847	50.3	11 467	50.8	999	47.2
Baltimore city (pt.)	370 042	3.8	355 905	72.7	345 740	41.9	3 605	30.1	18 552	33.8	102 732	41.8	83 080	41.2	15 282	47.6
Harford County	182 132	2.8	177 112	63.8	167 514	48.7	1 617	28.3	6 949	28.3	50 340	51.2	42 963	51.4	5 711	51.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Aberdeen town	13 087	5.0	12 431	53.6	12 020	48.4	141	27.0	770	33.1	3 406	51.5	2 559	48.6	867	59.2
Bel Air North CDP	14 880	2.1	14 562	63.7	13 661	54.7	79	41.8	420	11.4	4 084	56.7	3 828	57.9	211	45.5
Bel Air South CDP	26 421	3.4	25 510	62.7	23 948	61.9	232	38.4	1 062	37.6	7 599	53.2	6 840	54.0	567	51.5
Conroy CDP	25 578	5.3	24 212	75.5	23 665	49.5	393	35.1	1 524	41.1	7 033	46.5	5 768	46.2	1 016	51.5
Cockeysville CDP	18 668	8.6	17 070	60.9	17 615	60.7	349	27.8	1 741	39.2	4 631	41.4	3 627	38.9	54.7	54.7
Dundalk CDP	64 662	1.7	61 602	33.2	57 612	33.2	331	40.5	2 471	34.4	18 836	37.9	14 526	37.2	3 284	41.0
Edgewood CDP	23 903	3.2	23 478	74.8	21 504	57.6	246	21.5	1 078	30.6	6 333	59.5	5 043	43.4	3 080	60.5
Essex CDP	8 427	1.4	8 307	48.5	7 409	48.5	87	22.8	126	33.3	2 398	44.3	2 779	43.4	2 282	61.0
Essex CDP (pt.)	8 427	1.4	8 307	48.5	7 409	48.5	87	22.8	126	33.3	2 398	44.3	2 779	43.4	2 282	61.0
Joppa town	11 064	2.9	10 758	66.3	10 345	38.6	91	46.2	432	31.5	3 040	45.8	2 555	47.5	348	38.2
Lake Shore CDP	13 269	1.4	13 079	72.7	12 473	31.3	44	—	260	35.8	3 755	47.0	3 421	47.1	246	48.8
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	16 442	8.1	15 906	63.2	15 422	53.2	315	36.5	1 716	40.6	4 910	29.8	2 670	42.9	488	20.8
Maryland Heights CDP (pt.)	24 412	1.6	23 410	38.0	22 547	38.0	103	23.3	541	27.4	3 009	43.0	2 610	43.0	315	45.5
Marysville CDP (pt.)	24 412	1.6	24 221	74.9	22 547	44.3	103	23.3	541	27.4	3 009	50.1	5 232	47.2	315	40.2
Parkville CDP (pt.)	5 056	2.6	4 940	79.0	4 940	35.9	28	21.4	260	16.9	1 390	33.5	1 031	29.0	1 345	47.2
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	5 192	1.5	8 085	62.9	7 623	47.2	72	16.7	240	19.6	2 334	51.4	2 138	50.7	152	59.2
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	14 954	4.9	14 214	79.6	13 672	48.9	268	30.6	893	33.3	4 371	48.6	3 767	50.4	462	41.1
Rieserstown CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverside Beach CDP (pt.)	1 668	1.2	1 648	80.9	1 503	42.1	52	24.5	65	45.4	464	50.2	41	—	34	52.9
Roseville CDP (pt.)	13 668	3.0	12 641	36.0	12 641	36.0	147	13.0	930	35.3	3 380	41.1	3 380	41.1	594	48.8
Seabrook CDP (pt.)	4 472	3.0	4 275	63.4	4 041	36.0	54	30.8	187	44.4	1 854	46.0	1 596	46.0	33.1	50.0
Towson CDP (pt.)	37 933	5.0	36 043	53.1	36 362	48.8	253	30.8	2 471	33.2	8 671	32.7	7 058	33.4	1 281	34.5



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over			Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Persons 18 years and over	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		
											Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			
														Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"
District 3.....	597 712	5.5	564 982	67.4	553 045	46.6	30.9	40 243	37.2	159 060	45.9	121 239	44.8	30 197	51.6
COUNTY															
Anne Arundel County (pt.).....	63 874	4.3	61 103	50.8	58 035	54.9	30.8	3 999	37.2	17 122	54.8	13 897	54.3	2 576	58.1
Baltimore County (pt.).....	194 647	6.0	182 877	74.6	180 794	44.0	32.5	12 528	41.2	54 894	44.1	44 532	43.0	8 047	50.8
Howard County (pt.).....	87 725	6.6	81 914	39.4	80 619	59.6	30.7	5 999	31.9	23 454	54.5	19 304	53.4	3 279	61.0
Baltimore city (pt.).....	251 466	4.9	239 088	75.8	233 597	42.0	29.4	17 717	36.1	63 590	42.0	43 506	39.7	16 295	49.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Arbutus CDP.....	19 750	6.5	18 473	77.5	18 537	43.8	32.6	1 494	54.3	5 433	40.5	4 285	40.0	833	42.1
Baltimore city (pt.).....	251 466	4.9	239 088	75.8	233 597	42.0	29.4	17 717	36.1	63 590	42.0	43 506	39.7	16 295	49.2
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.).....	1 782	3.3	1 777	78.4	1 629	28.5	6	45	46.7	510	45.5	413	42.6	80	55.0
Columbia CDP (pt.).....	68 296	7.2	63 410	34.6	63 008	57.7	29.9	4 983	31.6	18 359	56.0	14 982	55.0	2 493	62.0
Elkridge CDP (pt.).....	12 976	4.2	12 428	55.7	11 482	61.9	135	612	36.4	3 580	49.7	2 970	47.8	461	56.8
Ellicott City (pt.).....	18 186	4.8	17 186	59.7	16 000	67.9	89	644	38.2	43	79.1	43	79.1	462	52.4
Female City (pt.).....	10 305	4.8	9 808	79.7	9 502	48.5	47.2	279	27.9	2 789	49.7	2 165	49.7	260	89.6
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP.....	12 479	2.7	11 913	71.6	10 698	95.4	35.3	1 178	27.9	2 847	81.8	2 554	80.7	260	89.6
Lutherville CDP (pt.).....	15 307	6.6	15 088	83.8	14 200	40.3	45.1	503	44.3	4 278	51.0	2 908	45.9	1 082	65.1
Mary Chapel CDP (pt.).....	5 678	6.6	5 303	67.7	5 308	36.2	51	339	34.2	1 669	34.8	1 367	34.3	214	35.5
North Laurel CDP (pt.).....	3 152	9.0	2 867	60.8	2 911	71.8	52	240	47.1	781	40.1	612	36.3	143	54.5
Overlea CDP (pt.).....	12 137	2.8	11 803	85.1	11 382	33.8	44.2	499	36.7	3 510	38.3	2 975	38.2	466	41.8
Perry Hall CDP (pt.).....	26 425	4.6	25 205	79.1	24 399	39.0	11.6	1 396	35.2	7 431	40.6	5 811	39.2	1 276	48.3
Pikesville CDP (pt.).....	24 815	12.9	21 611	72.4	23 344	43.4	45.9	2 663	47.1	7 355	34.0	6 565	34.0	552	31.3
Randallstown CDP (pt.).....	15 359	6.6	14 348	72.3	14 404	36.0	33.0	1 114	33.9	4 616	43.9	3 884	42.3	389	52.3
Reisterstown CDP (pt.).....	15 190	4.8	14 466	71.4	13 980	45.9	31.0	780	41.2	4 269	52.0	3 328	52.2	247	53.5
Roadside CDP (pt.).....	5 273	3.2	5 105	82.9	4 822	41.1	79	264	26.1	1 438	50.6	1 100	47.5	282	62.1
Towson CDP (pt.).....	21 766	5.6	20 549	49.0	19 714	55.5	46.6	563	40.0	5 833	59.8	4 435	57.9	1 200	67.0
Wheaton CDP (pt.).....	11 512	3.6	11 103	62.2	10 728	35.0	64	524	33.6	3 317	39.6	2 864	40.2	364	33.0
District 4.....	597 791	13.5	516 880	20.3	550 665	51.8	34.6	69 974	46.2	151 739	50.8	102 089	50.4	39 134	54.5
COUNTY															
Montgomery County (pt.).....	159 267	24.0	121 074	23.3	147 082	57.4	33.7	31 554	48.3	40 813	47.7	30 318	47.8	7 821	51.6
Prince George's County (pt.).....	438 524	9.7	395 806	19.4	403 583	49.7	35.3	38 420	44.4	110 926	52.0	71 471	51.6	31 313	53.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Adelphi CDP (pt.).....	8 266	35.3	5 351	17.8	7 442	77.0	35.0	2 384	55.7	1 895	47.8	1 305	46.7	348	60.3
Andrews CDP (pt.).....	876	23.3	618	17.9	618	85.3	32.2	307	44.5	2 385	52.2	1 924	57.4	96	100.0
Arbuckle CDP (pt.).....	17 790	18.7	13 649	27.9	16 163	71.3	70.8	3 507	46.5	4 487	48.3	3 285	57.0	926	61.0
Crofton CDP (pt.).....	7 585	18.7	6 170	28.5	6 927	58.8	27.9	1 233	59.0	2 085	48.3	1 785	51.9	234	33.3
Crofton Heights CDP (pt.).....	13 358	5.2	12 667	17.3	12 492	37.3	98	710	43.0	2 965	44.9	2 398	44.7	549	45.9
Chillum CDP.....	31 309	24.0	23 792	15.5	28 835	51.5	1 072	4 872	43.1	7 819	46.7	4 529	47.7	2 398	52.8
Colesville CDP (pt.).....	18 819	15.4	15 913	26.2	17 511	41.0	69.3	2 589	39.2	5 300	46.7	4 716	47.9	1 464	41.6
Concord Hills CDP (pt.).....	10 032	20.1	7 980	26.6	9 090	43.2	30.2	1 528	59.3	2 355	54.0	1 470	51.9	1 002	39.6
East Riverdale CDP (pt.).....	16 927	17.4	13 974	24.4	15 539	73.7	46.2	2 403	40.4	4 209	50.4	3 074	48.9	885	53.8
Farmington CDP (pt.).....	16 731	3.1	14 980	19.9	15 326	49.1	298	716	43.7	4 404	55.4	2 771	56.2	1 354	58.6
Gaithersburg CDP (pt.).....	24 091	10.2	21 630	15.2	22 243	37.1	39.4	2 527	22.8	6 553	48.4	5 387	50.3	91	91.0
Gaithersburg Heights CDP (pt.).....	8 493	40.6	5 049	21.5	7 893	55.5	56.8	2 742	63.3	2 158	45.5	1 568	43.2	501	40.7
Hillcrest Heights CDP.....	17 136	2.5	16 714	10.8	16 004	41.8	151	793	26.9	4 465	44.8	2 489	43.4	1 603	43.4
Hyattsville city (pt.).....	12 349	28.6	1 249	13.5	1 443	67.2	75	340	30.3	438	57.3	230	59.1	122	57.4
Langley Park CDP (pt.).....	15 773	61.3	6 000	28.5	14 403	66.4	54.5	6 760	74.3	3 438	55.4	2 308	60.3	817	54.0
Leesville CDP (pt.).....	7 103	6.1	6 531	28.6	6 630	33.2	48	434	31.1	1 895	46.2	1 493	49.1	301	35.2
Linton-Seabrook CDP (pt.).....	12 593	7.3	11 637	21.9	11 694	62.3	23.7	906	37.7	3 327	51.5	2 791	51.8	1 200	40.0
Middleville CDP.....	5 121	21.9	4 000	24.7	4 688	71.6	128	871	60.0	1 214	56.1	543	57.5	510	59.2
New Carrollton city (pt.).....	35 794	4.7	34 128	14.1	32 889	49.9	627	2 155	33.5	9 109	54.9	5 745	51.3	3 076	62.2
Oxon Hill-Glenmont CDP.....	35 111	27.1	37 867	19.8	48 081	55.1	368	1 877	38.9	12 909	44.6	9 345	45.7	3 076	62.2
Silver Spring CDP (pt.).....	16 700	21.3	34 254	20.2	32 170	58.0	414	1 524	38.9	8 819	54.6	4 464	52.8	3 657	58.3
Takoma Park city.....	10 920	2.0	13 151	25.5	15 384	50.6	424	2 689	40.6	4 007	50.5	2 755	49.2	1 995	56.1
Walker Mill CDP.....	18 671	23.0	14 377	21.5	17 442	54.0	26.9	3 678	43.4	4 898	43.3	3 574	41.1	1 054	48.7
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.).....	18 671	23.0	14 377	21.5	17 442	54.0	26.9	3 678	43.4	4 898	43.3	3 574	41.1	1 054	48.7

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years		Family households	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different household in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
			Total	Percent born in this residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English at home				
District 5	597 573	5.6	564 130	38.8	552 792	50.4	7 301	32.9	36 908	34.3	153 299	49.3
COUNTY												
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	78 329	2.4	76 449	45.1	73 075	45.9	490	40.2	3 135	31.1	19 790	47.7
Charles County	51 372	51.6	50 525	51.6	47 310	46.8	412	26.2	1 260	20.9	13 951	50.8
Prince George's County (pt.)	101 154	2.1	99 072	40.9	92 658	48.8	1 000	29.3	3 179	21.4	26 867	55.3
St. Mary's County	290 744	9.3	263 653	30.1	270 420	52.5	4 988	30.1	26 570	37.1	72 874	45.7
	75 974	2.0	74 431	51.3	69 329	51.1	1 001	48.3	2 764	32.5	19 817	55.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	5 258	20.2	4 195	24.9	4 936	44.4	172	19.8	861	43.2	1 417	38.7
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	230	8.3	211	23.7	13 524	54.4	347	28.8	2 017	42.4	3 567	46.6
Beltsville CDP	14 476	14.7	12 343	31.3	13 524	54.4	262	32.1	2 116	25.7	10 641	45.7
Bowie city	37 589	4.9	35 757	29.9	34 782	44.6	280	35.5	1 881	26.3	19 748	38.4
Calverton CDP (pt.)	3 064	14.3	2 773	28.2	2 960	32.5	180	38.0	1 239	37.2	1 839	47.5
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	19 987	4.8	19 020	35.8	18 658	43.6	193	39.4	1 126	37.2	5 283	47.5
Clarksburg city	21 927	9.8	19 776	20.8	21 084	64.6	176	27.8	2 458	36.9	3 400	37.3
College Park city	11 341	2.8	11 021	28.7	10 599	49.7	73	27.4	498	27.3	3 058	52.2
Crofton CDP (pt.)	11 445	19.0	3 640	31.6	4 061	52.4	161	53.4	707	58.7	1 059	51.9
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	5 542	4.0	5 320	35.0	5 116	32.7	24	25.0	202	10.9	1 510	52.5
Greensboro CDP (pt.)	5 096	15.3	17 858	28.9	19 723	69.0	448	32.6	3 054	31.4	4 616	44.7
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 738	7.5	1 608	28.7	1 660	27.7	14	50.0	181	34.3	511	45
Hyattsville city (pt.)	12 111	13.5	10 479	25.0	11 299	47.4	293	30.4	1 408	39.6	3 013	45.0
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	1 701	14.8	8 939	28.3	1 497	73.3	86	32.6	405	39.0	424	42.6
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	19 689	13.3	18 396	28.8	19 990	47.9	208	40.4	1 077	39.9	2 551	42.6
Laurel city	6 881	12.1	18 038	30.4	19 262	33.1	182	28.6	1 372	25.3	1 963	43.0
Laurel city—non city (pt.)	6 881	4.8	18 038	30.4	6 402	33.1	76	41.2	572	35.3	1 685	53.4
Odenton CDP (pt.)	7 739	4.8	7 367	39.3	7 190	43.1	34	36.8	430	35.6	2 007	52.2
St. Charles CDP	28 717	2.2	28 099	32.4	25 673	63.1	340	36.8	1 070	12.6	7 715	65.7
South Laurel CDP	18 591	8.6	16 986	28.1	17 071	65.1	348	30.5	1 686	50.7	3 652	47.2
Waldorf CDP	15 058	2.8	14 629	29.5	13 672	51.5	187	26.2	458	34.1	4 134	57.7
District 6	597 660	2.1	585 146	63.5	553 759	45.5	4 202	33.2	16 980	30.2	163 375	48.5
COUNTY												
Allegany County	74 946	1.0	74 169	74.8	70 594	35.7	384	30.8	1 331	24.9	20 597	41.9
Carroll County	123 222	2.0	121 801	56.1	119 256	49.1	434	32.7	2 351	27.5	30 561	47.8
Cecil County	150 208	2.3	147 135	56.1	138 251	49.1	491	32.7	3 892	27.5	40 561	47.8
Garrett County	28 138	2.3	28 050	65.5	26 187	33.9	288	48.3	3 842	22.4	7 789	50.4
Howard County (pt.)	59 603	5.6	94 047	51.4	91 730	54.0	1 288	23.8	5 665	33.8	27 778	50.4
Washington County	121 393	1.2	119 928	67.5	113 237	45.1	708	38.8	2 815	33.5	32 581	45.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Columbia CDP (pt.)	7 587	7.1	7 050	32.1	7 065	67.9	79	—	413	5.1	2 041	51.2
Cumberland city	23 706	1.1	23 442	74.3	22 181	43.7	90	52.2	6 388	31.7	6 388	43.6
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	41 210	7.7	38 045	56.7	38 192	56.7	699	21.0	3 083	35.7	11 641	50.4
Federick city	40 148	3.3	38 836	54.9	36 735	61.2	390	44.0	1 616	39.2	10 030	50.9
Hagerstown city	35 445	3.0	34 914	70.3	33 423	47.7	285	40.5	963	43.5	7 428	48.3
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	13 465	4.6	12 845	42.5	12 845	42.5	235	29.1	1 483	23.8	3 117	51.4
Washington city	13 068	1.0	12 854	67.9	11 998	62.5	76	42.1	370	23.8	3 117	51.4
District 7	597 701	2.9	580 370	72.7	551 092	43.0	5 120	42.7	25 594	34.7	141 548	45.6
COUNTY												
Baltimore County (pt.)	127 445	5.2	120 849	69.4	118 511	47.4	1 121	39.5	6 405	35.9	33 779	43.9
Baltimore city (pt.)	470 256	2.3	459 521	73.6	432 581	41.8	3 999	43.6	18 989	34.3	107 769	46.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bellows city (pt.)	470 256	2.3	459 521	73.6	432 581	41.8	3 999	43.6	18 989	34.3	107 769	46.2
Camden city (pt.)	35 233	3.2	34 088	70.7	33 090	46.7	127	33.9	1 582	39.6	8 852	37.0
Carroll city (pt.)	19 562	3.4	18 906	72.0	18 242	37.9	204	57.8	678	28.8	5 369	45.5
Laurel Hill CDP (pt.)	19 395	5.5	18 321	71.2	17 804	55.7	174	19.4	925	34.9	5 255	49.3
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	10 918	8.1	10 030	62.6	10 169	49.6	93	74.2	903	42.1	2 967	48.5
Riverdale CDP (pt.)	4 124	11.4	3 654	67.2	3 807	57.1	57	100.0	383	69.7	922	50.0
Wheaton CDP	35 907	6.7	30 710	67.9	30 420	48.0	404	30.2	1 931	27.9	9 016	44.8

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Cont.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			
	Native		Percent living in different house in 1985		Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family	
	Percent born in State of residence		Total		Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Percent with own children under 18 years	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
District 8 -----	597 760	17.2	553 188	52.4	19 779	28.4	90 788	41.1	159 709	48.1
COUNTY	597 760	17.2	553 188	52.4	19 779	28.4	90 788	41.1	159 709	48.1
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	597 760	17.2	553 188	52.4	19 779	28.4	90 788	41.1	159 709	48.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	597 760	17.2	553 188	52.4	19 779	28.4	90 788	41.1	159 709	48.1
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.) -----	27 698	16.9	26 328	36.0	995	21.2	4 179	42.5	7 907	38.9
Bethesda CDP -----	62 936	21.5	59 812	45.4	1 889	26.5	11 586	32.6	16 739	37.2
Beltsville CDP -----	2 907	12.2	2 566	65.7	1 54	24.1	7 363	45.2	8 21	56.0
Fortland CDP (pt.) -----	2 907	12.2	2 566	65.7	1 54	24.1	7 363	45.2	8 21	56.0
Gaithersburg city -----	31 145	11.1	30 700	67.5	1 056	29.5	6 307	44.7	7 448	36.5
Montgomery Village CDP -----	32 315	16.7	29 700	67.5	895	38.2	4 631	41.2	8 933	59.0
North Bethesda CDP -----	29 666	24.6	28 279	61.0	1 056	29.5	6 307	44.7	7 448	36.5
North Potomac CDP -----	18 456	18.7	16 486	70.7	911	19.1	2 893	38.2	4 963	68.6
Olney CDP -----	23 019	7.9	21 025	53.6	395	25.3	1 958	26.6	6 266	58.3
Potomac CDP -----	45 634	20.9	43 218	39.4	2 179	25.9	8 232	32.1	12 996	47.0
Redland CDP -----	16 134	18.8	14 686	55.8	774	31.8	2 547	40.3	3 509	57.4
Rockville city CDP (pt.) -----	44 835	22.0	41 817	46.3	2 078	32.6	8 697	49.5	11 455	48.4
Silver Spring CDP (pt.) -----	53 770	25.0	49 772	50.8	2 689	32.5	12 006	52.6	6 300	38.6
White Oak CDP (pt.) -----	53 770	25.0	49 772	50.8	2 689	32.5	12 006	52.6	6 300	38.6
White Oak CDP (pt.) -----	53 770	25.0	49 772	50.8	2 689	32.5	12 006	52.6	6 300	38.6
Female householder, no husband present	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2
Percent with own children under 18 years	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2
Total	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2	18 528	50.2



Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State	92 759	752 393	13.2	367 181	251 173	27 444	11 637	4 048	11 596	3 122 665	78.4	26.5	558 613	125 496
District 1	10 881	93 367	10.3	39 529	32 982	4 060	1 952	572	1 524	393 140	74.7	19.9	78 098	18 486
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	4 740	35 935	13.8	20 171	13 438	1 380	762	204	414	156 337	81.5	27.3	33 321	6 608
Caroline County	494	4 447	5.2	945	1 450	291	67	34	190	17 510	66.8	10.8	3 004	716
Cecil County	1 146	13 060	9.2	3 315	4 415	475	224	47	204	44 944	72.2	12.1	8 606	1 858
Orchester County	519	4 649	5.0	1 003	1 384	279	91	37	151	20 861	64.7	10.9	3 566	1 027
Kent County	301	2 584	8.9	1 308	1 127	87	61	5	21	11 822	71.4	16.9	2 209	830
Queen Anne's County	634	5 404	6.8	1 605	1 528	216	95	40	81	22 993	76.8	19.9	4 317	1 072
Somerset County	306	3 666	6.4	1 803	1 802	246	51	36	159	15 901	61.2	9.6	2 943	692
Talbot County	495	4 078	12.9	1 265	1 299	141	94	21	26	21 903	76.5	23.0	4 484	1 556
Wicomico County	1 354	12 055	8.4	6 329	4 488	566	313	114	139	47 231	72.1	18.5	8 956	2 026
Worcester County	675	5 096	6.0	1 306	1 374	118	74	1	43	24 828	70.8	14.8	5 054	1 755
Baltimore city (pt.)	217	2 393	13.4	479	677	261	120	33	96	8 810	50.1	3.4	1 638	346
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Annapolis city	697	4 529	15.0	2 820	1 607	128	46	39	43	22 533	80.2	32.8	3 964	988
Arnold CDP	653	3 705	13.0	1 548	1 173	87	40	4	43	13 041	90.7	40.6	2 665	420
Baltimore city (pt.)	217	2 393	13.4	479	677	261	120	33	96	8 810	50.1	3.4	1 638	346
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	81	1 111	10.4	368	390	97	45	25	27	6 457	59.6	5.2	1 432	389
Cambridge city	190	1 924	2.3	408	605	138	21	11	106	7 688	60.8	9.8	1 237	338
Crofton CDP (pt.)	259	255	3.9	64	64	—	—	—	—	88.2	88.2	34.8	7	7
Femdale CDP (pt.)	89	808	10.0	361	280	16	16	—	—	4 235	72.1	9.7	833	203
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Burnie CDP	527	5 293	7.4	1 877	1 806	390	214	82	94	24 762	71.4	10.3	5 781	1 150
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	87	898	9.0	272	322	92	50	11	31	3 787	64.9	9.0	654	87
Odenton CDP (pt.)	138	786	6.6	338	280	43	43	—	—	3 287	84.8	19.2	898	106
Parole CDP	171	1 078	27.4	651	438	24	9	9	6	7 826	88.6	41.4	1 922	733
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	29	252	12.7	113	86	15	5	—	10	1 191	66.2	11.0	241	50
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	115	1 367	11.8	557	443	36	36	—	—	6 575	76.8	16.3	1 349	258
Salisbury city	359	2 895	7.2	2 480	1 085	194	104	48	42	12 600	72.4	20.0	2 425	493
Severn CDP (pt.)	40	509	21.0	163	131	8	5	—	3	1 731	80.9	21.5	438	62
Severn Park CDP (pt.)	537	3 569	14.6	1 700	1 156	57	15	—	42	12 738	91.2	45.8	2 807	575
South Gate CDP	466	4 218	8.6	2 036	1 642	237	149	26	62	16 886	85.5	21.3	3 597	372
District 2	11 351	89 678	14.0	43 551	30 503	2 785	1 189	452	1 043	398 461	78.1	22.3	76 664	18 676
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	902	7 698	10.5	2 889	2 532	257	143	63	51	29 594	81.6	23.7	6 196	1 057
Baltimore County (pt.)	6 613	50 806	16.9	28 138	17 422	1 646	664	237	738	253 668	76.0	22.5	47 756	13 493
Horford County	3 836	31 174	10.1	12 524	10 549	882	382	152	254	115 199	81.6	21.5	22 712	4 126
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen town	269	2 340	9.2	601	696	93	33	28	32	8 346	74.7	12.6	2 128	409
Bel Air North CDP	354	2 802	12.3	1 187	888	15	7	—	8	9 312	87.1	31.6	1 628	304
Bel Air South CDP	753	4 020	10.3	1 958	1 106	56	34	9	13	17 048	91.2	34.0	2 889	514
Corney CDP	531	3 609	10.9	1 919	1 227	332	37	—	295	17 048	84.8	26.5	2 980	868
Cockeysville CDP	443	2 020	18.3	1 686	1 528	24	14	10	—	12 672	87.3	38.8	1 825	458
Oundou CDP	908	9 000	9.4	3 703	2 887	452	207	64	161	45 893	63.3	5.3	10 066	2 994
Edgewood CDP	486	4 489	7.1	1 710	1 577	154	73	31	42	13 452	80.1	13.2	2 889	368
Essex CDP	485	6 113	7.9	2 124	2 043	264	85	51	128	26 603	62.3	5.4	5 438	1 277
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	227	1 409	12.6	715	407	54	33	—	21	5 101	89.0	23.2	893	76
Joppatowne CDP	155	1 895	11.6	873	700	42	22	8	12	7 241	82.7	16.5	1 610	258
Lake Shore CDP	236	2 313	6.6	748	833	50	38	12	—	8 690	78.5	19.1	1 872	343
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	262	1 880	21.7	1 253	663	16	11	—	5	12 488	86.3	40.4	2 448	993
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	310	1 426	23.9	641	388	—	—	—	—	7 222	92.1	51.2	1 180	367
Middle River CDP	466	3 906	12.0	1 810	1 105	191	103	43	45	15 931	64.5	6.1	3 237	729
Parkville CDP (pt.)	59	573	13.8	404	404	21	—	—	16	3 898	72.7	14.1	721	328
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	189	1 372	7.7	474	435	37	15	13	9	5 451	83.1	26.0	1 116	135
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	413	2 194	23.0	1 235	524	19	9	—	10	10 166	86.8	28.3	1 565	344
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	—	268	20.5	78	105	17	11	—	6	1 115	72.5	14.3	240	69
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	135	1 694	97.2	974	568	59	45	—	14	9 675	67.9	11.8	1 820	564
Severn Park CDP (pt.)	140	1 201	14.8	849	449	30	25	6	14	4 339	88.5	42.4	906	185
Towson CDP (pt.)	633	3 203	35.3	6 790	2 617	32	21	—	11	26 130	86.1	43.7	4 225	1 632
District 3	11 958	86 834	19.5	46 495	27 377	3 608	1 678	436	1 487	401 293	75.1	27.2	68 580	18 406
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	1 177	11 282	10.4	4 469	3 497	459	257	44	151	38 539	78.9	16.7	8 856	1 289
Baltimore County (pt.)	5 176	27 565	19.0	15 126	8 541	639	364	54	221	133 445	80.9	28.7	22 628	6 908
Howard County (pt.)	2 342	14 089	7.8	8 504	3 915	185	138	—	47	57 310	92.1	51.6	9 096	1 075
Baltimore city (pt.)	4 263	33 898	27.8	18 396	11 424	2 325	919	338	1 068	171 999	64.2	20.2	28 000	9 134
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arbutus CDP	307	2 554	15.5	1 613	868	89	55	—	34	13 776	72.2	15.5	2 611	779
Baltimore city (pt.)	4 263	33 898	27.8	18 396	11 424	2 325	919	338	1 068	171 999	64.2	20.2	28 000	9 134
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	16	284	4.9	59	92	12	8	—	4	1 181	54.2	4.6	261	93
Cotonsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia CDP (pt.)	1 961	11 767	7.6	6 757	3 321	151	124	—	27	44 025	94.5	57.6	7 028	700
Elkridge CDP	278	1 556	9.4	996	365	7	—	—	7	8 673	84.0	30.4	1 313	201
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	7	30	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	130	81.5	33.1	39	17
Femdale CDP (pt.)	91	1 607	10.6	530	529	99	49	26	24	6 560	75.4	8.8	1 437	249
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	395	2 254	5.1	1 312	617	61	21	—	33	5 961	96.4	24.8	864	—
Lonsdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	178	2 809	4.7	582	844	162	79	41	42	9 496	58.1	4.6	1 662	366
Locheam CDP (pt.)	48	721	17.5	409	182	—	—	—	—	4 224	84.6	34.0	856	291
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	76	377	8.2	331	113	—	—	—	—	2 278	84.4	32.0	312	50
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overlea CDP	243	1 625	23.0	883	522	30	27	—	3	8 558	76.6	15.2	1 797	588
Parkville CDP (pt.)	542	3 285	17.2	2 419	1 074	38	17	—	21	18 469	76.4	17.8	3 369	1 098
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	192	1 080	18.4	691	278	9	9	—	—	5 167	87.4	27.7	632	116

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text]. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Pikesville CDP .....	427	2 918	35.4	1 886	994	75	58	—	17	18 744	87.1	46.0	3 D14	1 432
Randallstown CDP (pt.) .....	294	2 284	10.5	1 292	813	49	12	—	37	10 589	88.6	33.8	1 940	488
Reisterstown CDP (pt.) .....	405	2 433	7.4	1 118	716	41	35	6	—	9 782	81.2	23.4	1 780	281
Rosedale CDP (pt.) .....	59	931	17.6	390	331	40	27	7	6	3 186	77.7	12.8	516	150
Severna Park CDP (pt.) .....	377	4 697	10.0	561	1 393	166	100	7	59	12 498	80.5	19.1	3 298	178
Towson CDP .....	316	1 428	39.3	956	453	—	—	—	—	8 354	92.8	52.0	1 574	712
District 4 .....	10 841	97 877	12.6	51 978	31 675	3 121	1 387	618	1 104	380 511	83.0	27.7	63 968	10 878
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.) .....	3 344	21 722	14.9	16 167	6 580	437	271	57	109	107 996	88.1	45.6	14 593	3 490
Prince George's County (pt.) .....	7 497	76 155	12.0	35 811	25 095	2 684	1 116	561	995	272 515	81.0	20.6	49 375	7 388
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.) .....	167	833	9.4	1 489	268	61	45	—	16	5 597	86.3	42.5	576	151
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.) .....	360	1 876	13.6	1 822	395	40	20	14	—	5 319	97.1	26.8	693	—
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.) .....	354	2 278	8.2	1 666	681	87	71	6	—	11 619	88.9	42.8	1 680	242
Covertown CDP (pt.) .....	173	912	17.7	774	313	12	—	12	—	5 146	87.6	—	571	113
Comp Springs CDP (pt.) .....	145	2 110	17.4	851	798	57	17	3	37	8 825	87.2	22.8	2 166	398
Chillum CDP .....	468	5 035	15.4	3 740	1 676	190	71	34	85	20 063	80.9	23.0	2 775	685
Colesville CDP (pt.) .....	479	3 347	15.3	1 705	1 106	23	17	—	6	12 281	94.1	55.1	2 361	531
Coral Hills CDP .....	223	2 246	7.9	600	775	53	32	21	—	6 335	73.2	7.5	1 215	188
East Riverdale CDP (pt.) .....	209	1 588	16.1	592	158	153	76	51	—	5 895	71.7	14.1	891	152
Fairland CDP (pt.) .....	147	2 200	11.9	2 114	604	30	18	7	5	11 089	98.3	49.7	1 506	111
Farmersville CDP .....	333	3 021	12.0	1 042	940	55	21	8	26	10 217	82.3	16.6	1 970	305
Fort Washington CDP .....	307	4 638	17.2	2 235	1 566	67	44	7	15	15 477	90.2	34.9	4 038	317
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.) .....	125	776	22.3	332	353	115	9	—	92	3 888	81.3	29.3	743	83
Hillandale CDP (pt.) .....	219	1 377	7.6	1 206	473	27	22	—	14	5 589	81.4	33.4	779	287
Hillcrest Heights CDP .....	314	2 649	12.6	1 346	968	58	14	11	33	11 290	82.0	15.9	2 255	412
Hyattsville city .....	14	295	17.6	172	51	18	8	10	—	949	85.2	23.8	99	15
Langley Park CDP (pt.) .....	209	2 890	10.3	1 212	954	262	114	52	96	9 167	60.5	14.8	581	121
Linthicum-Seabrook CDP (pt.) .....	340	1 163	19.9	396	130	19	10	14	—	12 446	82.6	20.2	1 076	152
Mitchellville CDP .....	340	2 144	17.6	1 287	627	21	—	7	14	8 222	92.8	41.7	1 468	185
New Carrollton city (pt.) .....	66	751	3.2	491	274	57	25	29	3	3 172	86.0	22.9	403	11
Oxon Hill-Glossmanor CDP .....	664	6 515	6.7	2 670	2 390	240	79	71	90	21 870	80.3	16.9	4 488	539
Silver Spring CDP (pt.) .....	924	6 169	15.8	4 913	1 838	123	93	7	23	36 722	85.5	44.7	4 292	1 243
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP .....	573	5 753	8.7	2 600	1 900	189	63	36	90	21 698	83.4	14.6	4 149	524
Takoma Park city .....	128	2 144	28.5	1 986	618	34	7	7	32	21 170	85.8	45.0	1 345	360
Washington Park CDP .....	128	2 090	10.0	800	731	67	22	11	34	6 389	80.2	14.8	1 157	130
White Oak CDP (pt.) .....	372	2 409	22.5	1 891	643	33	12	21	—	13 073	90.3	43.7	1 954	636
District 5 .....	11 427	95 158	13.9	56 919	35 367	2 878	1 398	392	1 076	376 262	83.2	25.4	76 553	12 378
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.) .....	1 434	12 942	10.6	5 112	4 546	673	253	74	346	51 660	81.2	22.6	10 835	1 758
Covert County .....	1 134	9 557	7.1	2 853	2 756	148	94	16	38	32 408	79.3	17.6	6 943	1 186
Prince George's County .....	2 205	19 654	13.2	885	6 089	486	216	78	192	60 821	81.0	16.2	12 667	1 553
St. Mary's County .....	5 092	39 428	17.2	38 519	898	492	164	233	—	185 781	86.4	32.7	36 047	6 207
St. Mary's County .....	1 562	13 577	13.2	4 550	4 583	673	343	58	267	45 592	77.1	16.8	10 061	1 674
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.) .....	80	727	36.2	675	296	19	12	—	—	3 495	89.7	41.3	673	163
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.) .....	17	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	67	100.0	—	28	—
Bethesda CDP .....	230	1 930	17.8	1 365	625	32	20	11	1	9 611	85.7	32.8	1 507	291
Bowie city .....	929	5 735	18.4	3 260	1 828	60	51	—	9	24 920	92.4	37.6	5 373	837
Covertown CDP (pt.) .....	88	400	38.0	515	215	38	25	7	6	3 072	91.3	38.9	559	122
Comp Springs CDP (pt.) .....	17	458	26.4	169	145	13	13	—	—	2 150	88.1	27.3	631	154
Clinton CDP .....	346	3 421	13.1	1 578	1 235	76	44	6	26	13 226	83.1	19.7	3 167	423
College Park city .....	256	1 405	28.7	10 399	3 311	54	30	10	14	9 419	84.9	38.3	2 052	533
Crofton CDP (pt.) .....	284	1 989	8.9	924	719	62	20	31	11	7 379	95.7	44.9	1 514	279
East Riverdale CDP (pt.) .....	69	813	17.0	286	187	17	8	9	—	2 668	76.8	18.6	460	87
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.) .....	88	1 111	13.4	403	343	32	29	—	3	3 446	85.3	18.1	708	62
Greenbelt city .....	265	2 084	12.1	4 271	746	15	—	7	8	13 696	91.2	44.7	1 991	337
Hillandale CDP (pt.) .....	32	226	17.7	221	52	—	—	—	—	1 242	88.1	40.8	318	102
Hyattsville city .....	289	1 855	24.8	966	529	65	47	11	7	8 284	75.4	24.5	1 366	350
Langley Park CDP .....	19	259	5.0	242	67	—	—	—	—	1 038	78.9	18.1	141	26
Linthicum-Seabrook CDP (pt.) .....	153	1 353	10.8	530	275	20	13	8	—	11 594	86.5	33.1	1 095	263
Louisa city .....	330	1 984	12.7	1 671	556	87	20	25	22	13 581	86.8	36.1	2 489	281
New Carrollton city (pt.) .....	137	1 010	23.2	555	324	—	—	—	—	4 655	86.9	29.1	1 061	234
Odenton CDP (pt.) .....	154	1 564	5.9	477	551	35	13	15	7	4 615	84.4	16.1	1 314	111
St. Charles CDP .....	781	5 870	10.6	1 818	1 570	115	56	28	31	16 163	88.0	18.2	3 513	205
South Laurel CDP .....	209	2 612	8.5	1 645	893	82	69	13	—	11 747	87.9	32.7	2 318	223
Waldorf CDP .....	339	2 801	12.4	1 141	977	46	15	10	21	8 918	88.1	19.1	2 039	204
District 6 .....	11 285	98 368	7.9	38 248	32 983	2 910	1 387	334	1 189	388 196	76.6	20.9	71 074	15 826
COUNTY														
Allegany County .....	1 030	11 295	10.0	5 993	4 857	214	52	38	124	49 857	71.0	11.8	10 294	3 264
Carroll County .....	2 476	21 154	7.2	7 450	6 954	600	323	63	214	79 153	78.5	19.6	13 787	2 652
Frederick County .....	3 146	25 490	5.1	10 110	8 499	819	468	106	245	94 994	80.4	22.0	17 153	3 271
Garrett County .....	392	5 215	4.2	1 172	1 750	165	55	29	81	17 908	68.4	9.5	2 926	796
Howard County (pt.) .....	2 596	16 423	12.4	8 099	4 630	238	109	15	114	65 144	90.3	42.7	11 448	1 997
Washington County .....	1 645	18 791	8.1	5 424	6 273	874	380	83	411	81 140	69.3	11.4	15 466	3 846
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia CDP (pt.) .....	181	1 209	10.7	837	398	18	12	—	6	4 885	97.5	65.8	768	61
Cumbarland city .....	471	3 477	11.0	1 116	2 042	81	31	14	36	16 297	68.1	10.8	3 425	1 156
Ellicott City CDP (pt.) .....	1 083	6 812	9.9	3 668	2 122	99	50	7	42	27 363	91.0	46.4	4 754	1 019
Frederick city .....	809	5 715	5.2	2 833	1 994	235	103	37	95	25 540	77.9	24.0	4 542	1 012
Hagerstown city .....	578	4 978	5.8	1 273	1 671	298	119	55	124	23 305	65.0	9.9	4 310	1 229

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school		Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 6—Con.													
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>													
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	362	2 224	14.3	1 239	470	25	16	—	9	9 562	90.6	34.7	1 578
Westminster city	169	1 665	9.3	1 570	965	143	75	9	59	7 812	75.2	21.9	1 145
District 7	9 670	100 852	11.0	43 493	33 514	6 454	1 752	1 067	3 616	379 959	64.0	16.1	59 937
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Baltimore County (pt.)	2 385	17 675	19.4	12 043	6 444	705	286	103	316	86 461	81.4	26.6	15 864
Baltimore city (pt.)	7 285	83 177	9.2	31 450	27 070	5 749	1 466	964	3 300	293 498	58.9	13.0	44 073
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Baltimore city (pt.)	7 285	83 177	9.2	31 450	27 070	5 749	1 466	964	3 300	293 498	58.9	13.0	44 073
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	781	3 803	23.0	4 210	1 896	64	45	10	9	24 921	80.8	29.7	4 322
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	243	3 289	15.3	1 732	1 053	78	29	22	27	12 925	77.6	20.8	2 690
Millford Mill CDP (pt.)	398	2 930	17.4	1 524	749	44	—	16	28	12 776	81.4	21.6	2 262
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	144	1 700	15.1	754	550	61	45	9	7	7 382	84.9	31.6	1 268
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	48	465	9.7	416	190	17	10	—	7	2 746	83.4	25.2	497
Woodlawn CDP	673	4 542	23.2	3 098	1 478	138	59	17	62	22 388	83.7	27.7	4 145
District 8	15 346	90 259	17.3	46 968	26 772	1 628	894	177	557	404 843	91.3	51.1	63 739
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Montgomery County (pt.)	15 346	90 259	17.3	46 968	26 772	1 628	894	177	557	404 843	91.3	51.1	63 739
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	532	4 107	15.6	2 481	1 449	60	31	10	19	19 197	91.0	45.2	4 099
Bethesda CDP	1 412	7 209	31.9	5 113	2 324	39	5	6	28	47 394	95.8	67.9	7 843
Fairland CDP (pt.)	65	377	17.2	234	66	12	—	—	12	1 971	93.1	50.7	288
Gaithersburg city	734	5 697	5.7	3 439	1 695	241	131	36	74	25 629	86.7	39.6	3 196
Germanstown CDP	1 088	5 847	5.2	3 360	1 606	173	118	24	31	25 584	92.9	38.2	3 510
Montgomery Village CDP	855	5 268	8.0	3 084	1 496	72	24	5	43	20 895	93.8	49.9	2 869
North Bethesda CDP	493	3 008	27.2	2 416	907	58	41	—	17	22 501	91.8	59.9	2 981
North Potomac CDP	905	3 932	9.8	1 355	891	69	18	15	36	10 977	96.1	63.2	1 242
Olney CDP	718	4 727	12.0	1 809	1 263	30	22	3	5	14 034	95.2	49.2	2 269
Potomac CDP	1 406	8 232	31.2	3 686	2 726	35	—	—	35	30 406	96.4	70.2	5 127
Redland CDP	471	3 101	11.2	1 403	955	43	24	—	19	9 707	90.1	47.0	1 450
Rockville city	1 098	7 044	15.5	3 351	2 216	203	98	28	77	30 376	86.4	45.4	4 524
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	603	2 852	31.9	1 896	783	34	34	—	—	17 598	89.9	51.8	3 119
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	1 064	7 907	15.1	4 415	2 444	181	102	27	52	36 506	83.6	34.7	5 928
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



**Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over													
	Labor force					Workers				Females with own children under 6 years				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Worked in 1989		Total		Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female			Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpops	Percent using public trans- portation		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpops	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	
The State	3 736 830	1 953 769	70.6	63.4	4.3	2 482 842	85.0	15.2	8.1	2 806 408	2 352 470	1 732 776	301 599	68.2
District 1	470 279	241 514	69.0	61.0	4.1	306 366	89.5	14.4	1.7	348 447	276 042	210 585	35 899	67.2
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	189 576	95 690	74.2	65.1	3.3	134 238	88.9	13.3	2.2	148 294	120 620	94 091	14 875	67.9
Caroline County	20 684	10 861	66.8	58.5	4.0	13 780	91.2	16.9	.4	14 958	10 298	8 741	1 689	68.5
Cecil County	54 369	27 431	68.1	60.2	4.6	34 700	93.5	14.7	.3	39 503	31 328	23 947	4 456	61.3
Frederick County	23 971	12 858	63.8	57.8	5.9	14 166	91.3	17.8	.5	16 676	12 072	9 986	1 792	70.2
Garrett County	24 333	12 326	69.6	61.5	3.4	17 008	92.8	17.6	.7	19 374	15 630	9 816	1 852	65.9
Kent County	26 323	13 326	69.6	61.5	3.4	17 008	92.8	17.6	.7	19 374	15 630	9 816	1 852	65.9
Montgomery County	24 333	12 326	69.6	61.5	3.4	17 008	92.8	17.6	.7	19 374	15 630	9 816	1 852	65.9
Prince George's County	19 266	8 941	51.7	41.5	7.8	8 876	88.3	17.3	1.2	12 371	8 059	5 814	1 022	61.8
Stafford County	24 766	13 326	65.1	57.9	8.5	15 407	89.9	13.3	1.5	17 371	13 905	10 478	1 647	73.3
Talbot County	57 915	30 722	67.8	59.5	2.5	36 559	90.7	14.3	1.5	42 779	33 250	24 584	4 357	69.7
Wicomico County	28 094	14 967	64.6	57.8	4.8	17 033	88.1	10.6	1.8	19 907	15 286	11 414	1 906	68.8
Worcester County	10 828	5 728	62.8	52.4	7.7	6 088	75.9	22.8	13.3	7 063	4 296	2 524	1 075	53.7
Baltimore city (pt.)														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Annapolis city	26 808	14 620	72.8	65.7	5.4	18 154	81.5	14.2	5.9	20 754	16 258	12 563	1 899	68.1
Arnold CDP	15 385	7 855	77.3	68.6	3.1	11 423	94.7	10.9	.9	12 700	10 298	8 094	1 434	65.0
Baltimore city	10 828	5 728	62.8	52.4	7.7	6 088	75.9	22.8	13.3	7 063	4 296	2 524	1 075	53.7
Baltimore city (pt.)	6 494	3 818	61.7	51.4	7.2	4 321	80.7	15.4	4.1	4 849	3 247	2 343	506	64.2
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	1 090	526	85.3	76.7	4.0	672	92.2	13.3	5.2	843	671	354	67	61.8
Camdenville CDP	1 090	526	85.3	76.7	4.0	672	92.2	13.3	5.2	843	671	354	67	61.8
Chesapeake Beach CDP	4 926	2 552	70.9	63.2	2.6	3 338	96.6	16.7	7.1	3 623	2 992	2 515	303	75.9
Farmdale CDP (pt.)	13		46.2				100.0		-	6	6		7	-
Farm Meade CDP (pt.)	29 530	15 188	72.8	63.1	3.7	20 199	93.8	14.7	1.7	22 262	18 474	14 542	2 492	68.9
Glen Burnie CDP	4 631	2 362	76.3	67.1	3.7	3 361	93.1	14.8	.6	3 647	2 968	2 327	424	72.6
Green Haven CDP (pt.)														
Odenton CDP (pt.)	3 998	2 046	62.1	48.5	2.4	2 945	93.6	16.1	2.6	3 236	2 673	2 165	309	72.8
Paree CDP	8 708	4 414	57.2	48.6	4.4	4 853	93.5	12.5	2.1	5 815	4 649	3 430	428	65.7
Poadding CDP (pt.)	1 426	722	72.2	67.5	1 094	999	89.8	9.7	.8	1 122	950	707	96	60.4
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	7 672	3 886	73.5	5.69	2.9	5 382	87.9	15.0	1.4	5 772	4 859	3 885	578	72.5
Salisbury city	16 363	8 707	67.4	60.3	11 018	56.8	87.9	16.9	2.4	12 064	9 175	6 442	1 141	72.2
Severn CDP (pt.)	14 868	7 035	72.1	60.0	10 341	60.0	18.4	2.4	1 716	9 426	6 771	1 172	1 172	75.2
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	14 868	7 035	72.1	60.0	10 341	60.0	18.4	2.4	1 716	9 426	6 771	1 172	1 172	75.2
South Gate CDP	21 458	11 115	81.5	74.4	16 913	74.4	94.0	16.2	1.3	18 008	15 136	12 088	2 010	69.8
District 2	471 472	244 783	69.5	59.9	3.6	310 093	91.8	13.4	2.2	348 834	284 138	217 075	36 618	61.8
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	34 578	17 421	76.1	66.7	2.4	25 241	95.5	11.2	.9	27 727	22 908	18 200	3 068	66.6
Baltimore County	298 593	157 542	63.7	57.7	3.8	187 648	91.3	13.5	3.0	213 349	173 675	131 784	21 192	61.7
Hartford County	339 301	69 820	76.7	63.2	3.4	97 204	91.7	13.9	1.1	107 758	87 555	67 091	12 358	60.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Abertown town	9 864	5 167	69.4	60.6	6.2	6 332	93.7	21.0	.8	7 179	5 692	4 366	947	70.3
Bel Air North CDP	11 013	5 562	72.8	62.5	3.3	7 640	95.7	12.4	.9	8 703	7 080	5 550	1 086	52.4
Bel Air South CDP	20 111	10 248	78.1	68.3	2.2	14 962	94.9	11.9	1.3	16 387	13 918	10 952	1 182	62.3
Bel Air CDP	20 111	10 248	78.1	68.3	2.2	14 962	94.9	11.9	1.3	16 387	13 918	10 952	1 182	62.3
Cockeysville CDP	52 889	27 880	73.4	67.3	4.4	38 003	95.2	14.6	1.7	42 483	33 284	20 211	7 670	70.4
Edgewood CDP	17 154	8 540	79.2	69.0	4.2	12 779	98.7	9.6	5.7	14 114	10 435	7 610	3 767	59.0
Essex CDP	32 102	16 840	66.4	56.6	4.5	21 247	89.7	16.2	1.4	24 114	17 988	8 716	2 032	64.2
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	5 938	3 091	84.5	75.6	1.3	4 861	96.4	9.4	.7	5 286	4 625	3 862	771	59.0
Joppatown CDP	10 324	5 113	76.4	67.9	2.9	7 593	93.9	13.7	1.3	8 620	6 755	4 492	604	63.9
Lake Shore CDP	14 014	7 627	70.7	60.5	1.4	8 223	92.2	10.3	.4	9 173	7 634	5 723	708	70.4
Luthers-Timonium CDP	8 100	4 315	70.5	61.4	1.4	5 565	95.1	9.7	2.5	6 240	5 224	4 058	607	56.0
Marys Chapel CDP (pt.)	18 855	9 750	68.3	58.7	5.4	11 869	92.3	18.1	2.7	13 491	10 857	8 373	1 786	59.0
Middle River CDP	4 446	2 517	62.9	53.6	3.1	2 661	90.3	14.1	3.3	3 044	2 555	1 945	597	70.7
Parkville CDP (pt.)	6 314	3 171	75.9	65.8	2.3	4 633	94.8	8.2	1.3	5 098	4 204	3 333	606	65.5
Poadding CDP (pt.)	11 443	6 064	67.9	61.9	1.9	6 371	94.0	14.0	2.5	7 179	7 600	6 006	1 089	64.1
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	1 255	671	68.9	56.8	3.9	823	97.3	14.6	-	935	760	584	97	99
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	11 222	5 813	63.7	54.3	3.3	6 752	93.8	14.8	1.9	7 535	6 396	4 912	567	72.1
Siddable CDP (pt.)														

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Females with own children under 6 years	Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force				Workers		Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Total	Means of transportation to work		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van					Percent in carpools		
	Total	Female	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week to 52 weeks	Total		
District 2—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.												
Savanna Park CDP (pt.)	4 997	2 536	20.0	3 542	94.3	10.5	1.2	3 946	3 134	2 473	391	60.9
Savanna Park CDP (pt.)	33 459	19 407	2.5	18 665	83.6	8.9	3.8	22 886	16 580	11 374	1 442	62.8
District 3	471 757	251 219	4.4	305 634	85.5	14.1	7.0	345 734	280 491	215 203	37 585	62.7
COUNTY												
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	47 423	23 744	3.6	34 124	90.0	14.9	1.7	37 505	31 033	25 018	4 761	65.0
Baltimore County (pt.)	155 144	82 690	3.4	104 385	90.2	12.5	4.7	117 194	97 222	72 952	12 234	62.5
Howard County (pt.)	67 149	34 227	2.2	52 608	92.3	12.2	3.1	57 735	48 033	38 205	6 225	68.2
Baltimore city (pt.)	202 041	110 558	6.3	114 517	76.7	16.1	12.5	133 300	104 203	79 028	14 365	59.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Arbutus CDP	16 076	8 422	3.5	10 435	90.1	13.0	4.6	11 601	9 550	7 403	1 084	67.8
Baltimore city (pt.)	202 041	110 558	6.3	114 517	76.7	16.1	12.5	133 300	104 203	79 028	14 365	59.8
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	1 394	741	4.2	792	96.0	18.7	2.5	934	778	598	158	55.1
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	51 747	27 041	2.3	41 342	91.6	12.3	3.4	45 265	37 511	29 652	4 645	69.3
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	10 104	5 054	2.3	8 126	95.6	14.9	3.6	8 680	7 492	6 216	1 128	66.1
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	141	64	2.8	103	89.3	4.9	1.7	103	88	71	17	70.6
Female CDP (pt.)	8 013	4 257	3.6	5 529	92.6	11.8	3.9	6 092	5 081	4 050	1 119	67.0
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	8 336	3 470	4.8	6 984	75.9	14.2	7.7	7 441	6 128	5 186	1 455	59.5
onsdownie-Baltimore Highlands CDP	11 645	6 095	4.8	7 422	89.5	18.9	4.4	8 495	6 911	5 271	1 058	53.1
Lothman CDP (pt.)	4 635	2 454	4.0	3 114	89.1	12.3	7.6	3 509	2 922	2 177	292	63.3
Mary Chapel CDP (pt.)	2 665	1 437	6.4	1 861	90.0	14.5	8.5	2 183	1 809	1 344	159	58.5
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	9 935	5 170	3.1	6 548	93.7	13.5	2.7	7 224	6 245	4 668	688	72.1
Overlea CDP	21 514	11 771	4.4	13 601	89.9	13.4	4.7	15 385	12 554	9 527	1 784	64.6
Perry Hill CDP (pt.)	5 967	3 076	2.7	4 336	92.6	9.4	3.6	4 839	4 154	3 216	667	51.1
Pikesville CDP (pt.)	17 473	9 243	2.8	13 352	92.0	11.8	3.9	14 875	12 361	9 574	1 078	58.4
Randalltown CDP (pt.)	12 473	6 267	3.8	8 647	91.1	12.7	5.5	9 588	8 313	6 355	1 045	70.2
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	3 922	2 062	4.9	2 717	89.4	19.5	7.9	3 047	2 445	1 872	379	67.8
Severn CDP (pt.)	15 458	7 985	3.6	11 745	94.6	16.7	1.5	12 819	10 544	8 555	1 611	69.5
Towson CDP (pt.)	9 411	5 185	2.6	5 470	85.5	10.6	4.8	6 456	5 016	3 523	682	53.1
District 4	462 361	246 893	4.6	336 110	77.9	19.0	17.4	372 566	302 880	238 512	40 497	77.8
COUNTY												
Montgomery County (pt.)	127 319	68 007	3.7	93 288	75.0	14.2	18.8	102 830	83 362	63 593	11 098	74.2
Prince George's County (pt.)	335 042	178 886	5.0	242 682	79.0	20.9	16.9	269 736	219 518	174 919	29 399	79.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	6 817	3 515	3.6	5 103	76.3	20.6	16.4	5 445	4 317	3 207	501	75.2
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	2 718	1 278	3.5	5 930	89.1	16.4	1.6	6 179	5 283	4 435	1 087	64.1
Beltsville CDP (pt.)	15 994	7 518	1.7	10 730	87.0	12.2	19.7	14 978	12 545	9 645	1 815	73.6
Capitol Hill CDP (pt.)	3 219	1 713	3.0	4 499	87.0	13.2	9.7	4 978	4 153	3 277	319	49.5
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	5 443	2 891	3.6	7 282	91.0	21.5	5.2	8 188	6 663	5 431	739	74.9
Chillum CDP	24 343	13 357	4.7	17 091	72.3	17.7	23.2	19 344	15 419	11 572	1 977	79.0
Colesville CDP (pt.)	14 560	7 500	2.4	10 480	90.1	14.6	3.7	11 716	9 377	7 141	1 69	70.1
Conard Hills CDP	9 073	4 315	9.9	5 396	70.9	23.3	26.5	6 258	4 930	3 964	785	73.6
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	7 330	3 713	4.3	5 356	76.9	22.9	18.0	5 872	4 891	3 741	671	70.3
Frederick CDP (pt.)	13 400	7 360	3.5	11 128	84.7	15.2	11.9	11 968	10 065	8 096	1 257	76.8
Forestville CDP	12 557	6 867	3.2	9 633	84.2	21.1	12.5	10 244	8 645	7 032	1 314	81.0
Fort Washington CDP	18 886	9 816	2.4	14 015	90.7	21.7	4.1	15 422	12 568	9 867	1 308	83.3
Greeter Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	4 911	2 013	3.1	2 788	92.1	18.2	4.1	3 883	2 906	2 258	313	77.6
Hillside CDP (pt.)	15 970	7 495	4.5	4 744	72.2	15.7	22.0	5 288	4 043	2 991	536	81.0
Hollywood CDP (pt.)	1 265	617	5.5	9 822	73.7	22.6	21.1	10 699	8 877	7 240	982	85.3
Hyattsville CDP (pt.)	11 904	5 742	7.8	8 337	84.2	14.7	23.9	9 376	7 102	5 073	1 005	72.2
Lansley Park CDP (pt.)	2 832	1 451	4.7	3 749	84.2	12.7	11.8	4 380	3 441	2 683	451	78.0

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families, oil subfamilies, oil parents in household in labor force	
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work				Percent using public trans- portation	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			
	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks							
							Total	Total	Total					
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.	Total	Female	Total	Female	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Total	Percent in labor force		
Mitchellville COP	9 642	5 143	79.8	74.4	2.6	7 572	87.5	16.9	9.7	8 129	6 824	5 870	861	
New Carrollton city (pt.)	7 221	3 721	68.7	64.4	2.6	6 500	87.5	16.9	9.7	7 129	6 824	5 870	870	
Shirley Hill COP	27 256	14 330	79.4	77.7	5.3	20 738	81.2	25.4	35.1	22 348	18 432	14 894	3 225	
Silver Spring COP (pt.)	42 603	22 735	75.3	69.0	4.0	30 349	63.6	12.7	28.7	33 494	26 818	20 525	2 440	
Southern Silver Hill COP	27 083	15 311	80.9	79.4	4.6	20 345	74.3	23.5	21.3	22 450	19 032	15 525	3 482	
Takoma Park city	13 513	7 345	78.4	74.0	4.2	9 904	62.3	20.9	28.1	10 936	8 985	6 669	2 678	
Walker Mill COP	8 051	4 547	74.7	69.9	6.7	5 946	73.5	33.8	24.0	6 086	4 793	3 900	1 096	
Wheaton-Glenmont COP (pt.)	15 180	8 130	74.0	67.4	3.9	10 495	80.1	15.7	13.0	11 624	9 411	7 307	1 169	
White Oak COP (pt.)	465 480	233 989	75.1	68.3	3.2	332 730	90.2	17.0	3.7	374 646	302 029	235 926	38 238	
District 5—													69.5	
COUNTY													69.5	
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	61 826	29 733	69.3	63.5	2.7	40 975	93.3	14.8	1.0	47 720	38 574	30 198	4 693	
Calvert County	38 222	19 577	73.4	64.3	3.4	26 613	94.1	20.9	1.5	29 603	24 142	19 270	3 415	
Charles County	74 411	37 938	76.0	69.1	3.1	54 289	94.1	21.2	1.0	59 476	48 755	39 336	7 197	
Prince George's County (pt.)	234 412	119 042	77.2	71.3	3.3	177 876	87.3	15.5	6.4	193 971	155 485	119 276	17 231	
St. Mary's County	56 609	27 699	72.5	62.3	3.8	37 384	91.9	17.5	.6	43 876	35 073	27 846	5 702	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													63.4	
Adelphi COP (pt.)	4 315	2 161	74.7	67.3	3.4	3 083	84.7	19.1	9.0	3 481	2 730	2 014	307	
Andrews AFB COP (pt.)	11 142	5 770	87.3	74.3	—	8 124	100.0	6.5	—	9 142	7 124	6 108	749	
Bethesda city	29 529	15 873	79.0	72.0	2.4	23 656	97.7	16.6	5.4	25 920	20 831	16 322	802	
Bethesda city (pt.)	29 529	15 873	79.0	72.0	2.4	23 656	97.7	16.6	5.4	25 920	20 831	16 322	802	
Calverton COP (pt.)	3 788	1 905	78.7	74.2	2.9	2 849	91.8	15.3	5.1	3 140	2 738	2 140	262	
Comp Springs COP (pt.)	2 510	1 332	70.2	60.7	1.7	1 648	93.8	16.3	4.0	1 850	1 514	1 168	177	
Clinton COP	15 656	8 194	75.5	69.7	3.3	11 205	93.7	18.6	3.7	12 360	10 195	8 277	1 102	
Crofton COP	19 707	9 541	63.3	59.9	5.4	11 487	70.6	9.3	5.2	16 238	8 918	5 072	820	
College Park city	8 865	4 662	77.0	67.1	3.2	6 586	95.5	12.4	1.6	7 345	5 898	4 596	745	
East Riverdale COP (pt.)	3 279	1 683	78.7	69.9	4.7	2 450	83.5	17.8	12.3	2 666	2 111	1 669	254	
Greater Upper Marlboro COP (pt.)	4 125	2 003	79.2	71.5	3.4	3 084	95.6	26.5	2.3	3 414	2 907	2 366	423	
Greenbelt city	17 848	9 198	79.0	75.0	3.8	13 445	85.8	13.5	9.4	14 926	12 201	8 963	1 188	
Hillandale city	1 451	683	69.3	63.7	—	966	85.7	14.3	5.1	1 068	956	732	80	
Hyattsville city (pt.)	9 996	5 186	74.4	67.8	5.1	6 788	72.6	15.9	16.5	7 424	5 989	4 720	58	
Largely Park COP (pt.)	7 273	4 618	76.5	74.9	6.1	5 655	86.6	10.4	20.5	6 014	5 222	4 522	182	
Lorton-Seabrook COP (pt.)	15 463	8 154	78.7	74.4	2.8	12 295	90.4	15.2	4.2	13 868	11 995	9 728	1 344	
Lorton-Seabrook COP (pt.)	15 463	8 154	78.9	74.9	2.8	12 299	90.4	15.2	4.6	13 868	11 995	9 728	1 344	
New Carrollton city (pt.)	5 451	2 789	72.8	67.3	3.2	3 929	84.0	14.5	12.0	4 257	3 597	2 746	458	
Odenton COP (pt.)	5 821	2 970	77.2	68.6	4.3	4 388	92.6	14.6	2.0	4 707	3 886	3 006	551	
St. Charles COP	20 034	10 450	82.8	75.9	2.5	15 982	95.6	22.9	.8	17 125	14 293	11 795	2 521	
South Laurel COP	14 779	7 687	84.0	76.7	4.3	11 655	90.7	15.6	4.9	12 663	10 575	8 389	1 282	
Waldorf COP	11 081	5 867	83.9	79.0	3.1	6 871	93.8	19.6	1.6	7 505	6 063	4 476	811	
District 6—													62.9	
COUNTY													62.9	
Allegany County	60 484	32 704	53.7	44.9	8.2	29 852	91.0	14.6	.9	35 904	25 751	17 594	3 570	
Frederick County	94 027	48 303	72.6	62.9	2.7	65 718	93.2	14.0	—	72 653	59 832	46 146	8 275	
Frederick County	114 419	58 579	73.6	64.3	2.8	80 850	90.0	17.1	2.0	90 145	74 185	57 634	9 869	
Garrett County	21 433	11 155	59.3	48.1	12.6	12 683	88.2	14.9	.3	13 640	10 207	7 428	1 509	
Howard County (pt.)	76 189	38 649	77.6	69.0	1.9	57 235	93.3	11.6	1.6	62 681	52 711	40 773	6 928	
Washington County	96 806	48 124	61.3	54.8	4.1	56 103	91.3	15.6	1.3	66 018	52 005	39 447	6 804	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													60.8	
Columbia COP (pt.)	5 908	3 168	85.7	79.5	1.7	4 999	92.9	10.9	2.9	5 335	4 496	3 315	459	
Camden city	19 060	10 821	49.8	42.0	10.6	8 290	87.9	12.4	1.7	10 134	7 377	5 047	1 158	
Ellicott City COP (pt.)	31 771	16 338	74.3	64.5	1.9	22 828	95.4	11.7	1.1	25 229	21 000	16 396	2 772	
Frederick city	11 385	6 248	73.1	65.7	4.3	6 137	89.2	12.7	1.8	7 065	5 784	4 541	2 458	
Frederick city	11 385	6 248	73.1	65.7	4.3	6 137	89.2	12.7	1.8	7 065	5 784	4 541	2 458	
North Laurel COP (pt.)	11 259	5 524	85.7	78.5	1.9	9 401	92.7	12.7	3.2	10 234	8 704	7 027	1 265	
Westminster city	10 437	5 740	66.5	57.7	3.7	6 305	89.3	15.2	1.3	7 896	5 991	4 567	890	



Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County [Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force					Worked in 1989					Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Workers		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Total	Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent em- ployed		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools			Percent using public trans- portation						
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Total	Percent in labor force	Own children under 6 years in families and 3000 in families with parents in household in labor force	
District 7	462 503	251 211	62.3	57.9	287 190	9.2	255 211	69.1	16.1	22.4	302 315	227 907	170 937	37 128	62.2	30 598
COUNTY																
Baltimore County (pt.)	102 409	55 091	70.7	64.3	72 099	4.0	68 137	88.7	13.5	6.4	76 832	63 006	48 168	7 865	74.7	7 291
Baltimore city (pt.)	360 094	196 120	59.9	56.1	215 091	10.9	187 074	61.9	17.0	28.2	225 483	164 901	122 769	29 263	58.9	23 307
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Baltimore city (pt.)	360 094	196 120	59.9	56.1	215 091	10.9	187 074	61.9	17.0	28.2	225 483	164 901	122 769	29 263	58.9	23 307
Annapolis city (pt.)	29 341	16 021	61.2	58.2	17 113	3.1	10 085	89.8	12.3	3.8	19 693	15 836	11 592	1 860	70.4	1 759
Crofton city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
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Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
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Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
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Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
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Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9.4	11 913	9 924	7 804	1 870	78.0	1 820
Greenbelt city (pt.)	15 038	8 344	76.3	72.0	11 461	5.5	10 421	87.4	14.0	9						

**Table 21. Disability Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over						Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation						A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation					Self-core limitation
The State	3 137 484	7.0	3.3	4.6	1.8	3.7	491 488	20.1	15.7	11.7	44.6	83.1	26.3	81.4			
District 1	382 015	7.6	3.5	3.8	1.8	2.8	71 108	17.6	14.2	10.1	45.4	83.1	25.2	81.2			
COUNTY																	
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	158 729	6.6	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	22 124	18.4	15.5	10.0	50.1	84.5	25.4	83.1			
Caroline County	16 622	9.2	3.8	5.1	2.5	3.5	3 593	21.1	15.6	13.9	47.7	83.0	26.9	81.1			
Cecil County	45 697	8.9	4.5	3.7	2.2	2.6	6 844	17.8	13.4	10.9	42.0	82.3	19.8	80.1			
Orchester County	18 307	8.9	4.4	5.0	2.5	3.3	5 249	18.3	14.4	11.9	42.7	82.6	28.2	80.4			
Kent County	11 259	7.5	3.5	3.1	1.1	2.3	3 014	16.4	14.4	8.8	43.3	79.7	39.8	77.3			
Queen Anne's County	21 692	7.6	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.4	4 284	17.3	14.0	8.3	44.7	83.5	26.7	81.8			
Somerset County	13 082	9.3	5.5	5.3	2.4	4.3	3 287	21.0	17.4	10.6	33.8	75.0	26.7	72.3			
Talbot County	18 559	7.2	2.6	4.2	1.4	3.4	5 784	11.4	8.8	7.7	51.4	83.4	31.8	81.8			
Wicomico County	47 555	7.6	3.6	4.8	2.0	3.9	9 020	17.9	14.5	10.7	43.2	82.5	26.1	80.6			
Worcester County	21 539	6.9	4.0	4.1	1.8	2.8	6 084	14.9	12.2	7.3	33.6	83.1	24.6	80.7			
Baltimore city (pt.)	8 974	14.3	7.1	7.4	3.7	5.5	1 825	21.3	16.4	13.6	42.3	79.3	18.7	76.1			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Annapolis city	22 456	7.9	3.7	4.0	2.1	3.0	3 958	16.0	13.4	9.2	45.9	85.0	25.6	83.2			
Arnold CDP	13 886	4.4	1.0	1.8	—	1.4	1 187	11.9	11.2	6.8	59.4	84.2	51.8	83.3			
Baltimore city (pt.)	8 974	14.3	7.1	7.4	3.7	5.5	1 825	21.3	16.4	13.6	42.3	79.3	18.7	76.1			
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	5 933	10.0	6.1	4.7	2.5	3.5	1 546	21.2	17.3	14.4	33.7	80.3	15.6	77.2			
Cambridge city	6 690	11.5	5.7	7.9	4.3	5.0	1 939	24.8	19.2	17.6	41.4	80.5	37.2	77.7			
Crofton CDP (pt.)	1 037	6.8	—	—	—	—	36	19.4	—	19.4	65.7	89.5	—	87.8			
Farmdale CDP (pt.)	4 106	5.3	2.8	2.8	—	2.6	811	31.4	25.4	16.2	42.4	86.4	76.5	84.1			
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Glen Burnie CDP	25 062	8.5	3.3	3.2	1.6	2.5	3 908	23.0	19.1	12.6	51.7	85.3	25.9	83.3			
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	4 188	7.4	4.5	4.0	2.2	3.0	418	35.9	28.0	20.8	39.7	86.5	—	84.9			
Odenton CDP (pt.)	3 454	9.6	4.3	3.8	3.3	1.6	383	24.8	24.8	8.6	43.2	86.0	9.6	84.4			
Parole CDP	6 039	5.5	2.2	2.7	1.1	2.0	2 143	13.5	11.8	5.6	49.1	79.8	32.8	78.6			
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	1 281	9.6	3.2	8.0	4.5	5.4	145	29.0	22.1	15.9	66.7	86.5	37.9	86.8			
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	6 662	7.4	3.9	3.0	1.3	2.2	938	21.5	16.7	11.6	42.7	85.4	10.7	83.1			
Solisbury city	13 215	7.9	3.9	7.2	2.1	6.3	2 457	18.2	13.4	11.3	43.0	83.5	24.5	81.6			
Seyern CDP (pt.)	1 852	6.2	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.7	187	10.2	10.2	10.2	56.1	86.9	45.5	85.8			
Seyern Park CDP (pt.)	13 018	5.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.6	1 626	12.6	10.3	7.8	40.9	81.9	28.7	80.5			
South Gate CDP	19 497	5.9	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.9	1 252	16.9	13.3	7.4	57.3	87.8	28.8	86.7			
District 2	391 865	6.8	3.0	3.4	1.7	2.3	68 910	18.4	14.7	10.2	44.8	82.4	22.6	80.9			
COUNTY																	
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	30 589	6.3	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.5	3 670	16.3	14.0	7.7	58.0	85.0	23.6	84.1			
Baltimore County (pt.)	243 500	6.8	3.2	3.7	1.8	2.6	50 610	17.9	14.1	9.9	42.4	81.7	22.4	80.1			
Havford County	117 776	6.9	3.0	3.1	1.7	2.1	14 630	20.6	17.1	11.7	46.4	83.2	22.8	81.7			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Aberdeen town	8 321	11.3	6.3	5.3	3.6	3.4	1 278	19.7	16.1	11.8	34.6	82.9	10.8	79.9			
Bel Air North CDP	9 653	3.7	1.3	1.6	—	1.3	957	15.0	10.6	8.4	48.9	82.4	10.0	81.8			
Bel Air South CDP	17 771	4.3	1.3	1.7	—	1.3	1 726	17.0	14.9	8.5	59.4	86.1	26.2	85.3			
Corney CDP	17 022	5.0	1.8	3.2	1.3	2.3	2 750	16.7	13.3	9.5	52.7	86.5	26.8	85.5			
Cockeysville CDP	13 773	4.0	1.4	2.6	1.1	1.9	1 688	16.2	13.7	7.5	61.6	86.8	48.3	86.1			
Dundalk CDP	42 522	9.5	5.3	5.5	3.0	3.7	10 336	19.5	14.3	12.1	34.7	80.5	16.8	78.0			
Edgewood CDP	14 663	8.5	2.9	2.9	1.7	1.8	1 137	12.2	14.8	54.4	85.1	25.0	83.8				
Essex CDP	26 979	10.7	5.5	6.5	2.8	4.8	4 739	19.2	13.8	11.6	36.9	81.5	22.1	78.2			
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	5 527	3.9	—	1.1	—	—	253	17.0	15.8	8.7	71.5	87.9	18.2	87.6			
Joppatowne CDP	7 887	7.2	3.3	3.3	1.5	2.6	786	22.5	20.2	7.4	48.1	83.8	6.8	82.3			
Lake Shore CDP	9 172	6.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	1 118	16.1	14.8	6.8	52.8	85.9	6.7	85.0			
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	10 181	5.0	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.5	3 344	14.1	11.3	8.4	48.0	79.8	35.2	78.6			
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	6 928	3.9	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.7	1 172	6.4	4.5	3.5	49.6	81.0	20.5	80.4			
Middle River CDP	16 150	8.2	4.4	4.3	2.2	2.8	2 579	24.7	18.2	15.0	35.7	82.1	22.1	79.6			
Parkville CDP (pt.)	3 173	4.3	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.0	993	22.4	16.4	11.6	49.4	85.7	20.3	83.9			
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	5 638	7.8	3.2	2.5	1.4	2.0	594	17.3	9.6	11.1	53.6	84.7	—	83.5			
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	9 954	3.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	1 469	12.4	10.2	5.3	52.2	86.5	22.9	86.2			
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	962	6.7	1.9	5.3	3.5	3.5	293	17.1	17.1	3.8	56.3	86.1	100.0	83.5			
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	8 824	8.2	3.8	4.4	2.6	2.9	2 276	22.2	14.8	13.8	44.8	80.6	25.4	79.1			
Seyern Park CDP (pt.)	4 356	5.6	9	1.4	—	1.3	616	17.0	14.4	8.9	63.9	81.8	65.0	80.8			
Towson CDP (pt.)	23 651	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	8 383	18.1	15.9	9.1	48.3	78.5	30.9	77.8			
District 3	382 881	7.4	3.6	4.8	2.0	3.7	76 141	22.5	17.1	12.9	41.8	83.3	23.3	81.4			
COUNTY																	
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	36 980	7.8	3.6	4.0	1.6	3.2	4 506	18.9	15.2	11.8	46.2	83.1	30.4	81.0			
Baltimore County (pt.)	127 932	5.8	2.5	3.7	1.4	3.0	25 557	17.9	13.2	10.3	47.3	84.5	23.9	83.1			
Howard County (pt.)	60 791	4.3	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.6	4 153	23.9	19.5	11.9	60.7	88.5	41.4	87.7			
Baltimore city (pt.)	157 178	9.7	5.4	6.8	2.9	5.2	41 925	25.5	19.6	14.7	35.2	80.2	19.5	77.5			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Arbutus CDP	12 845	6.2	2.5	5.8	1.4	4.9	3 134	20.8	13.2	12.7	47.0	85.0	29.5	83.4			
Baltimore city (pt.)	157 178	9.7	5.4	6.8	2.9	5.2	41 925	25.5	19.6	14.7	35.2	80.2	19.5	77.5			
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	1 124	7.8	4.4	4.8	1.5	4.3	270	15.6	4.4	13.0	28.4	77.5	—	74.8			
Catonsville CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Columbia CDP (pt.)	47 881	3.9	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.6	2 985	25.9	20.7	13.3	63.8	88.3	51.8	87.7			
Elkridge CDP	9 226	5.2	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.3	750	20.4	19.2	7.7	56.5	90.2	18.1	89.3			
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	114	6.1	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	100.0	89.7	—	90.4			
Farmdale CDP (pt.)	6 916	8.6	3.9	3.6	1.0	3.1	991	14.7	12.2	10.1	46.5	84.7	19.7	82.1			
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	3 200	4.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	10	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.7	65.9	35.7	65.6			
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	10 135	10.8	5.2	7.9	2.1	6.9	1 496	27.1	21.1	14.6	43.1	82.0	21.2	79.0			
Lochearn CDP	3 732	6.0	3.4	3.4	1.4	2.2	883	20.5	13.6	14.4	35.3	86.0	24.5	83.8			
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	2 291	6.5	2.5	4.4	1.4	3.7	244	14.3	9.0	11.1	50.3	87.9	—	86.6			
North Laurel CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Overlea CDP	8 039	5.5	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.7	1 881	17.5	14.1	8.8	56.7	83.6	33.3	82.6			
Parisville CDP	16 999	6.6	3.2	3.9	1.7	2.9	4 351	18.9	14.2	9.5	41.9	85.0	30.2	83.0			
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	5 333	5.1	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	596	26.7	22.1	10.7	39.8	85.6	—	84.2			
Pikesville CDP	15 609	4.6	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.8	5 139	14.9	11.0	8.9	50.6	82.3	22.9	81.1			

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years					Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 3—Con.														
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>														
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	10 509	4.7	2.7	3.9	1.7	3.2	1 789	14.1	9.2	8.8	34.8	86.3	18.2	85.1
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	10 532	6.2	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	1 127	13.8	11.1	7.3	50.5	86.8	22.8	85.0
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	3 463	6.3	2.1	2.8	.9	1.9	445	24.7	15.5	15.3	56.0	84.0	—	83.0
Severn CDP (pt.)	14 173	7.7	3.2	4.4	1.6	3.6	771	20.6	18.3	11.9	48.9	86.4	37.9	84.2
Towson CDP (pt.)	6 824	4.1	1.3	2.0	.9	1.7	2 485	13.4	11.0	7.4	52.1	78.9	15.3	78.3
District 4	408 359	6.0	2.4	5.9	1.7	5.1	41 926	20.4	15.8	12.0	51.4	86.2	37.3	84.9
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Montgomery County (pt.)	110 687	4.7	1.6	3.4	1.5	2.7	14 623	20.1	15.9	11.6	54.3	86.9	45.2	85.9
Prince George's County (pt.)	297 672	6.5	2.7	6.9	1.8	6.0	27 303	20.6	15.8	12.2	50.6	85.9	35.0	84.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	6 011	3.3	.8	3.1	1.2	2.7	553	17.7	8.9	13.9	64.6	88.9	54.9	88.5
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	2 487	3.6	—	2.8	.7	2.8	14	—	—	—	77.1	77.3	52.6	77.5
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	12 402	4.2	1.2	2.6	1.2	2.1	1 130	21.9	15.2	12.4	60.5	89.0	67.1	88.0
Calverton CDP (pt.)	5 283	4.2	.6	3.6	1.1	2.8	388	15.7	13.7	9.5	73.6	86.2	63.2	85.9
Comp Springs CDP (pt.)	9 056	5.9	1.9	3.9	1.1	3.3	1 326	13.3	10.6	8.2	56.3	83.5	32.3	82.4
Chillum CDP	21 277	5.9	2.3	6.9	1.6	6.2	2 780	16.9	15.3	8.5	51.9	85.7	43.8	84.4
Colesville CDP (pt.)	12 912	3.7	1.1	3.3	.7	2.9	1 570	19.2	16.9	13.3	58.0	81.5	13.0	81.1
Corral Hills CDP	7 467	7.5	3.4	13.6	2.4	12.4	569	23.9	19.7	17.4	45.0	82.0	31.5	80.4
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	6 721	5.9	2.0	6.1	1.6	4.8	582	16.3	10.3	8.8	57.9	85.8	34.3	85.0
Fairland CDP (pt.)	12 467	3.3	.8	2.3	.8	2.0	616	24.2	20.6	12.2	66.7	91.4	34.7	91.1
Forestville CDP	11 219	7.0	3.1	6.8	2.1	5.8	926	25.5	16.4	15.1	51.2	87.0	39.9	85.5
Fort Washington CDP	16 894	5.8	1.7	7.9	1.6	7.1	1 390	17.0	15.0	6.7	63.6	83.9	51.3	83.3
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	3 247	4.8	2.4	1.9	.4	1.4	353	12.7	10.5	10.2	43.9	88.5	35.7	86.5
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	5 884	4.2	2.3	4.4	1.9	3.4	886	10.9	8.0	4.1	29.2	85.1	34.5	83.7
Hillcrest Heights CDP	12 197	6.3	2.7	6.0	1.5	5.2	1 441	22.9	17.5	14.4	44.9	86.7	18.1	85.0
Hyattsville city (pt.)	1 190	4.5	.8	3.6	2.4	1.2	75	—	—	—	67.9	85.6	20.7	86.4
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	11 137	4.6	1.7	7.2	1.5	6.2	767	18.3	11.1	11.5	56.3	85.8	47.6	85.0
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	5 061	8.0	4.3	4.2	1.7	2.8	458	27.1	23.4	13.1	40.4	82.7	8.3	80.6
Mitchellville CDP	8 553	3.9	1.3	4.2	1.1	3.8	809	23.1	20.6	9.9	57.9	88.4	25.8	87.9
New Carrollton city (pt.)	3 976	4.9	1.5	5.0	1.5	3.8	75	32.0	20.0	25.3	66.2	91.0	72.9	90.0
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	25 047	5.5	2.0	6.9	1.5	6.0	1 640	22.2	17.2	15.5	57.0	85.6	35.3	84.8
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	35 716	4.9	1.6	3.7	1.8	2.9	6 433	20.8	16.2	11.3	53.2	87.2	46.0	86.2
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	24 663	6.2	2.6	6.5	1.9	5.6	2 022	17.5	11.4	9.3	50.0	88.4	35.7	87.0
Takoma Park city	11 670	5.5	1.9	3.4	1.3	3.0	1 713	26.1	19.3	16.6	56.0	89.3	43.2	88.0
Walker Hill CDP	7 517	9.3	5.5	10.4	3.2	8.8	514	30.2	24.5	21.6	32.0	83.6	25.9	80.6
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	12 841	5.8	2.6	3.6	2.0	2.5	2 134	16.7	14.6	11.0	44.7	84.9	47.7	83.3
District 5	403 919	6.5	2.4	2.9	1.3	2.2	42 819	17.4	14.0	9.7	53.2	84.3	28.8	83.0
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	49 780	7.0	2.6	2.9	1.2	2.2	5 794	16.6	13.3	8.8	53.6	84.6	20.4	83.2
Calvert County	33 312	7.6	3.1	3.1	1.2	2.3	4 372	17.1	13.7	9.0	51.0	83.7	29.7	81.8
Charles County	65 072	7.1	2.8	3.0	1.4	2.2	6 332	21.1	17.0	12.1	51.1	84.5	33.5	82.8
Prince George's County (pt.)	209 422	5.8	2.0	2.9	1.3	2.2	20 545	16.7	13.4	9.2	56.3	85.0	32.2	83.9
St. Mary's County	46 333	7.1	3.1	3.1	1.4	2.4	5 776	17.0	13.7	10.4	45.9	81.4	15.5	79.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	3 771	4.4	2.2	4.2	1.1	3.7	532	9.0	8.3	6.6	42.4	83.8	—	82.9
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.9	—	76.9
Beltsville CDP	10 492	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.4	3.2	1 127	16.9	10.6	9.9	43.9	86.9	26.2	85.3
Bowie city	26 826	5.4	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.7	2 386	14.4	11.9	7.0	62.0	85.8	38.3	85.0
Calverton CDP (pt.)	3 443	4.0	.8	4.0	1.1	3.5	325	12.3	9.8	6.2	67.2	86.3	54.1	85.9
Comp Springs CDP (pt.)	2 112	4.0	2.3	4.1	1.4	3.1	361	18.9	14.9	8.9	49.8	83.9	39.4	84.8
Clinton CDP	13 289	7.6	2.8	3.3	1.4	2.8	1 353	20.4	16.6	10.5	56.8	86.1	23.5	84.7
College Park city	17 850	3.8	1.3	1.6	.8	1.2	1 832	18.7	14.3	10.5	52.5	89.0	38.8	86.6
Crofton CDP (pt.)	7 734	4.4	1.0	1.4	.6	1.0	730	14.7	12.1	6.7	71.3	84.4	25.6	84.1
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	2 968	9.1	2.8	5.7	1.9	4.7	331	18.7	10.9	12.1	66.8	87.8	28.6	87.0
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	3 826	7.5	3.0	3.9	2.2	2.7	238	21.0	13.9	17.2	57.3	84.5	34.1	83.6
Greenbelt city	16 397	4.9	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.0	1 192	14.5	12.0	7.2	62.0	85.4	33.5	84.8
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 159	10.7	2.2	3.3	2.7	1.6	281	7.8	7.8	6.0	62.1	84.4	35.5	83.3
Hyattsville city (pt.)	8 091	7.0	2.7	2.9	1.2	2.3	1 555	20.1	17.4	8.5	51.1	88.8	31.3	86.9
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	17 397	5.6	4.0	5.3	1.5	4.4	77	40.3	37.8	32.5	28.4	84.0	82.1	84.0
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	7 109	6.2	2.8	2.7	1.1	2.3	1 736	12.1	10.2	6.3	86.7	86.7	33.7	85.4
Laurel city	14 067	6.2	1.6	2.9	1.1	2.3	1 165	17.9	14.8	8.6	67.4	92.7	44.4	91.6
New Carrollton city (pt.)	4 765	5.1	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.0	649	22.7	18.5	12.3	32.4	83.4	27.0	81.6
Odenton CDP (pt.)	5 279	7.0	2.6	2.2	.9	1.7	434	20.5	17.3	8.8	55.9	83.8	72.3	82.0
St. Charles CDP	17 928	6.0	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	966	22.8	18.4	15.2	52.9	87.9	22.7	86.6
South Laurel CDP	13 517	5.2	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.7	714	14.0	8.8	8.3	67.7	89.1	49.3	88.4
Waldorf CDP	10 108	6.1	1.9	2.1	.8	1.4	627	15.9	13.1	7.8	62.1	88.5	58.0	87.1
District 6	383 735	6.6	3.1	3.4	1.6	2.6	64 372	20.2	15.7	11.7	44.2	82.2	22.2	80.6
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Allegany County	46 056	10.4	6.4	4.6	2.7	3.1	13 257	23.6	18.4	14.0	30.1	72.7	11.2	69.9
Carroll County	80 164	5.7	2.3	2.9	1.3	2.1	11 784	19.2	15.0	10.8	51.8	84.5	31.0	83.3
Frederick County	98 679	5.7	2.2	2.9	1.2	2.4	13 229	20.4	15.4	11.9	51.7	84.3	23.7	83.1
Garrett County	17 397	10.0	6.2	4.6	2.8	3.1	3 592	20.7	17.1	12.7	28.7	75.6	12.7	72.6
Howard County (pt.)	68 373	4.3	1.4	2.5	.9	2.0	6 880	16.5	14.4	9.5	58.3	85.3	34.9	84.6
Washington County	73 066	7.9	4.1	4.4	2.0	3.4	15 629	19.4	14.5	11.2	40.1	81.3	22.1	79.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Columbia CDP (pt.)	5 658	2.4	.2	.3	—	.3	187	18.7	15.0	11.2	92.8	87.7	—	87.8
Cumberland city	13 542	13.2	8.3	5.6	3.5	3.6	4 982	26.2	20.3	16.2	29.3	72.9	11.9	69.1
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	27 852	4.0	1.3	2.1	.8	1.7	3 612	15.8	14.0	9.0	56.7	83.7	34.8	83.0
Frederick city	25 700	6.6	2.6	3.4	1.4	2.7	4 103	20.7	14.1	11.7	55.6	86.5	29.7	85.2
Hagerstown city	21 898	10.3	5.8	5.4	2.2	4.1	5 299	22.3	16.5	12.2	36.6	81.9	26.5	78.4
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	10 522	3.7	1											



Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—					
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Total	Mobility limitation					Self-care limitation
District 7 -----	381 686	11.2	6.7	10.7	3.6	8.9	67 777	27.4	20.2	17.3	31.3	78.5	21.6	75.2	
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Baltimore County (pt.) -----	84 320	6.2	2.5	3.7	1.5	2.9	15 389	15.9	12.9	8.6	48.7	85.6	27.3	84.1	
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	297 366	12.6	7.9	12.7	4.2	10.6	52 388	30.8	22.3	19.8	28.9	76.4	21.0	72.5	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	297 366	12.6	7.9	12.7	4.2	10.6	52 388	30.8	22.3	19.8	28.9	76.4	21.0	72.5	
Cotonsville CDP (pt.) -----	21 649	6.4	2.8	3.2	1.8	2.2	6 013	17.8	14.5	8.9	45.8	82.7	14.7	81.6	
Lochearn CDP (pt.) -----	13 408	6.1	3.3	5.4	1.7	4.4	1 870	18.7	14.3	10.4	40.6	85.0	16.2	83.5	
Millard Mill CDP (pt.) -----	12 925	5.4	2.1	4.1	1.2	3.6	2 013	14.9	11.0	9.4	47.2	88.6	36.6	87.0	
Rondallstown CDP (pt.) -----	7 364	5.4	1.4	3.2	1.2	2.3	891	9.4	9.4	3.6	63.2	87.6	52.2	86.7	
Reisterstown CDP (pt.) -----	2 802	6.1	1.0	3.5	.4	3.1	399	9.5	7.8	8.0	45.9	86.7	—	84.5	
Woodlawn CDP -----	22 589	6.6	2.5	2.9	1.2	2.1	3 639	14.3	11.6	8.5	53.0	87.1	43.1	85.4	
District 8 -----	403 024	4.6	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	58 435	15.0	12.3	8.4	57.5	84.1	38.3	83.4	
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	403 024	4.6	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	58 435	15.0	12.3	8.4	57.5	84.1	38.3	83.4	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.) -----	19 968	4.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.2	2 641	15.1	13.1	8.3	50.6	83.4	29.0	82.5	
Bethesda CDP -----	40 542	3.6	1.0	1.7	.9	1.3	11 298	12.1	10.1	6.8	58.9	81.1	41.7	80.7	
Fairland CDP (pt.) -----	1 988	5.5	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.8	126	13.5	13.5	13.5	37.3	89.1	32.1	87.8	
Gaithersburg city -----	27 850	5.5	1.7	3.3	1.6	2.3	2 112	19.3	14.8	8.8	62.3	87.8	41.0	87.2	
Germantown CDP -----	29 550	4.5	1.4	1.9	.7	1.4	748	20.1	17.8	7.4	61.7	89.6	34.2	88.7	
Montgomery Village CDP -----	22 979	4.0	1.1	2.2	.7	1.7	1 592	17.3	12.1	12.6	61.2	86.6	30.1	86.0	
North Bethesda CDP -----	20 818	3.9	1.6	1.7	.8	1.1	3 756	18.2	15.3	8.1	48.3	86.1	28.4	85.0	
North Potomac CDP -----	12 018	2.3	.6	.8	.1	.7	451	19.3	18.0	6.4	62.9	83.2	33.3	82.8	
Olney CDP -----	15 701	4.5	1.0	2.4	1.1	2.0	752	12.2	11.6	7.4	69.1	85.5	62.2	85.1	
Potomac CDP -----	31 845	3.2	.8	1.5	.6	1.2	3 798	13.6	12.3	6.5	64.2	75.5	41.8	75.3	
Redland CDP -----	11 114	4.6	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.9	586	14.3	12.5	6.8	51.3	85.1	41.2	84.1	
Rockville city -----	30 028	6.3	2.3	3.6	1.4	2.7	4 075	17.7	14.9	10.6	56.1	84.6	47.5	83.3	
Silver Spring CDP (pt.) -----	15 317	4.9	2.1	3.2	1.4	2.5	3 977	16.9	12.3	10.4	48.7	86.0	34.5	84.9	
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.) -----	35 880	6.0	1.9	4.1	1.7	3.4	6 205	17.9	13.7	11.4	58.6	85.5	37.6	84.6	
White Oak CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

**Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined												Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level												Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over						
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent							
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>17 730</b>	<b>39 386</b>	<b>45 034</b>	<b>24 482</b>	<b>4 660 591</b>	<b>385 296</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>124 149</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>82 451</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>51 830</b>	<b>10.5</b>			<b>75 313</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
District 1 .....	16 104	35 115	40 440	19 688	578 D59	48 692	8.4	14 863	10.7	9 930	10.2	9 303	13.1			9 860	6.1	
<b>COUNTY</b>																		
Anne Arundel County (pt.) .....	19 101	44 082	50 D53	26 596	232 494	11 586	5.0	3 496	6.3	2 381	6.2	1 689	7.6			2 211	3.5	
Caroline County .....	11 926	27 758	32 D93	13 354	26 427	3 120	11.8	953	13.9	627	13.0	716	19.9			647	8.7	
Cecil County .....	14 314	36 019	40 420	18 696	49 421	5 206	7.5	1 685	9.1	1 093	8.4	683	10.0			1 093	5.6	
Dorchester County .....	12 437	24 922	30 004	12 712	29 751	4 215	14.2	1 321	19.5	874	18.2	1 009	19.2			888	10.3	
Kent County .....	15 488	30 104	35 231	14 212	16 928	1 943	11.5	492	13.7	330	12.9	419	13.9			338	7.1	
Queen Anne's County .....	17 489	39 190	43 173	18 658	33 507	2 235	6.7	615	7.5	455	7.9	554	12.9			471	4.9	
Somerset County .....	10 232	23 379	27 D97	10 342	19 724	3 165	16.0	840	17.8	550	15.6	737	22.4			685	12.2	
Talbot County .....	18 755	31 885	38 599	17 822	30 044	2 564	8.5	625	10.0	457	10.5	711	12.3			569	6.4	
Wicomico County .....	13 425	28 512	33 449	16 100	71 156	8 279	11.6	2 757	15.5	1 856	14.6	1 549	17.2			1 541	7.9	
Worcester County .....	14 341	27 586	33 D89	15 005	34 401	3 783	11.0	1 104	14.7	718	13.5	995	16.4			788	8.0	
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	10 131	22 163	25 132	15 103	14 206	2 596	18.3	975	26.6	589	25.0	241	13.2			629	17.1	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																		
Annapolis city .....	18 358	35 516	41 D12	27 816	32 726	3 966	12.1	1 571	22.6	1 036	21.9	401	10.1			816	9.9	
Arnold CDP .....	22 D64	56 196	60 153	37 221	20 D17	505	2.5	123	2.2	89	2.2	22	1.9			88	1.6	
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	10 131	22 163	25 132	15 103	14 206	2 596	18.3	975	26.6	589	25.0	241	13.2			629	17.1	
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.) .....	13 519	31 192	36 648	15 327	9 188	716	7.8	135	7.5	120	10.1	201	13.0			160	6.1	
Cambridge city .....	11 006	20 185	25 797	11 897	11 099	2 437	22.0	873	32.2	565	29.6	437	22.5			523	17.6	
Crofton CDP (pt.) .....	21 D33	56 514	54 420	48 194	1 440	19	1.3											
Ferndale CDP (pt.) .....	16 930	42 226	47 288	18 269	6 008	247	4.1	41	3.4	32	3.8	116	14.3			32	1.8	
Fort Meade CDP (pt.) .....	3 600	18 750	18 750	18 269	30													
Glen Burnie CDP .....	14 866	36 032	41 401	20 650	36 982	2 287	6.2	702	8.3	499	8.7	369	9.4			423	4.2	
Green Haven CDP (pt.) .....	14 698	42 002	45 000	22 813	5 963	247	4.1	58	4.0	42	4.2	38	9.1			52	3.1	
Denton CDP (pt.) .....	16 877	43 584	47 143	24 167	5 054	188	3.7	77	6.5	53	6.2	14	3.7			35	2.5	
Parole CDP .....	29 411	57 156	70 825	27 243	9 528	226	2.4	5	3	5	5	96	4.5			50	9	
Pasadena CDP (pt.) .....	15 540	43 750	46 225	18 958	1 768	79	4.5	10	2.6			27	18.6			9	2.0	
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.) .....	16 204	42 364	45 454	25 243	9 690	179	1.8	26	1.2	18	1.2	52	5.5			27	1.0	
Salisbury city .....	12 393	24 712	27 983	17 150	19 770	3 303	17.1	1 019	22.9	703	22.6	410	16.7			494	10.7	
Severn CDP (pt.) .....	17 D08	55 D34	57 900	18 375	2 733	75	2.7	18	2.4			23	12.3			12	1.5	
Severna Park CDP (pt.) .....	24 298	66 553	70 505	35 282	19 240	352	1.8	78	1.5	68	1.8	79	4.9			49	9	
South Gate CDP .....	16 546	38 594	42 722	27 390	27 350	1 131	4.1	318	4.6	176	3.8	74	5.9			228	3.1	
District 2 .....	17 931	40 120	45 303	23 687	584 811	30 691	5.2	9 219	6.7	6 D85	6.3	5 D65	7.4			6 487	3.9	
<b>COUNTY</b>																		
Anne Arundel County (pt.) .....	19 450	50 438	52 958	32 480	45 140	998	2.2	296	2.5	199	2.4	235	6.4			170	1.3	
Baltimore County (pt.) .....	18 394	38 028	43 774	23 204	361 597	20 571	5.7	5 769	7.4	3 846	7.1	3 628	7.2			4 262	4.1	
Harford County .....	16 612	41 680	45 923	23 356	178 D74	9 122	5.1	3 154	6.6	2 040	6.1	1 202	8.2			2 D55	4.1	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																		
Aberdeen town .....	13 041	30 043	33 044	19 914	13 D38	1 390	10.7	503	14.1	329	13.1	131	10.3			314	8.7	
Bel Air North CDP .....	18 586	52 488	55 441	28 913	14 569	171	1.2	64	1.5	40	1.3	23	2.4			60	1.5	
Bel Air South CDP .....	19 570	49 202	52 845	33 571	26 212	176	1.7	120	1.7	88	1.9	85	4.9			102	1.2	
Carney CDP .....	17 490	40 310	45 D57	29 D63	25 132	690	2.7	176	3.0	116	2.9	46	1.7			102	1.5	
Cockeysville CDP .....	20 861	36 386	45 894	28 193	18 382	986	5.4	277	8.5	147	6.6	74	4.4			205	4.4	
Dundalk CDP .....	13 232	31 120	35 960	15 584	65 181	4 392	6.7	1 211	9.0	848	9.1	798	7.7			935	5.0	
Edgewood CDP .....	12 798	34 699	36 415	26 875	23 110	2 D14	8.7	855	11.9	530	11.1	140	12.3			459	7.2	
Essex CDP .....	12 706	27 486	33 003	15 802	40 419	5 296	13.1	1 892	19.8	1 248	19.6	611	12.9			1 298	11.8	
Green Haven CDP (pt.) .....	16 898	45 532	48 375	36 213	8 397	78	9	20	8	5	3	23	9.1			15	6	
Joppatowne CDP .....	17 004	42 941	47 207	23 D68	11 004	379	3.4	112	4.3	86	4.6	36	4.6			80	2.6	
Lake Shore CDP .....	19 048	51 516	54 199	30 948	13 223	218	1.6	40	1.2	36	1.4	92	8.2			32	9	
Lutherville-Timonium CDP .....	24 812	51 265	57 816	26 377	15 875	434	2.7	81	3.0	77	4.0	120	3.6			92	1.9	
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.) .....	31 283	60 848	70 712	38 816	10 125	157	1.6	47	2.1	9	6	40	3.4			19	6	
Middle River CDP .....	12 615	30 747	33 322	20 948	24 408	2 373	9.7	930	15.0	593	14.2	227	8.8			616	8.8	
Parkville CDP (pt.) .....	14 619	31 821	36 778	22 479	4 884	219	4.5	36	4.0	36	6.2	80	8.1			28	2.0	
Pasadena CDP (pt.) .....	20 620	54 D66	57 250	32 375	8 195	236	2.9	64	3.0	34	2.2	42	7.1			33	1.4	
Perry Hall CDP (pt.) .....	18 962	49 846	53 268	30 872	14 939	141	9	28	7	17	7	39	2.7			34	8	
Reisterstown CDP (pt.) .....																		
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.) .....	17 D09	49 432	50 425	23 355	1 650	79	4.8	45	10.3	32	11.4	9	3.1			14	3.0	
Rosedale CDP (pt.) .....	15 751	39 114	43 112	19 153	13 397	398	3.0	60	2.4	48	2.7	141	6.2			72	1.8	
Severna Park CDP (pt.) .....	23 D72	56 649	59 684	34 491	6 459	191	3.0	61	3.7	51	4.2	20	3.2			36	1.9	
Towson CDP (pt.) .....	21 849	39 312	54 753	26 288	33 202	2 D89	6.3	82	1.6	49	1.4	772	9.2			123	1.4	
District 3 .....	17 779	35 970	41 804	22 734	584 842	52 671	9.0	16 860	12.4	10 885	11.9	8 403	11.0			10 392	6.5	
<b>COUNTY</b>																		
Anne Arundel County (pt.) .....	14 418	37 770	40 254	24 986	61 D54	3 333	5.5	1 396	7.8	891	7.4	313	6.9			743	4.3	
Baltimore County (pt.) .....	20 206	40 144	45 379	26 235	192 680	9 979	5.2	2 792	6.5	1 834	6.3	1 706	6.7			1 917	3.5	
Howard County (pt.) .....	21 874	52 095	58 928	37 441	86 123	3 144	3.7	1 001	4.5	629	4.1	474	11.4			646	2.8	
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	15 327	27 634	33 442	17 370	244 985	36 215	14.8	11 671	22.2	7 531	21.5	5 910	14.1			7 D86	11.1	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																		
Arbutus CDP .....	15 507	35 227	39 481	21 281	19 596	1 197	6.1	246	6.3	152	5.6	243	7.8			182	3.3	
Baltimore city (pt.) .....	15 327	27 634	33 442	17 370	244 985	36 215	14.8	11 671	22.2	7 531	21.5	5 910	14.1			7 D86	11.1	
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.) .....	12 986	35 938	40 450	19 911	1 777	150	8.4	79	18.0	40	13.9	7	2.6			26	5.1	
Cattansville CDP (pt.) .....																		
Columbia CDP .....	22 880	54 911	61 980	37 770	67 868	2 474	3.6	809	4.5	518	4.0	347	11.6			474	2.6	
Ellicott CDP .....	18 548	44 781																

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Can.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined												Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level	
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	House- holds	Families	Non- family- house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level												Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over						
Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent							
Number	Percent	Number	Percent															
District 3—Con.																		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b>																		
Con.																		
Locham CDP (pt.)	18 980	44 496	50 077	29 070	5 639	294	5.2	85	7.9	50	7.1	60	6.8	58	3.5			
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millard Mill CDP (pt.)	18 225	37 145	41 250	31 676	3 013	159	5.3	19	3.5	19	6.0	22	9.0	21	2.7			
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overlea CDP	16 105	36 283	41 853	25 801	12 080	346	2.9	26	1.1	17	1.0	122	6.5	75	2.1			
Parkville CDP (pt.)	15 105	33 502	38 973	21 165	26 225	1 597	6.1	467	8.9	285	8.2	281	6.5	283	3.8			
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	17 634	43 686	46 392	30 094	7 762	230	3.0	88	4.5	31	2.6	44	7.4	53	2.4			
Pikesville CDP	32 240	48 425	58 778	30 418	24 548	1 124	4.6	250	5.8	195	6.4	264	5.1	237	3.2			
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	19 162	49 544	51 923	27 803	15 345	386	2.5	82	2.4	31	1.3	82	4.6	81	1.8			
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	16 032	39 054	44 541	23 566	15 129	697	4.4	221	5.7	129	4.8	114	10.1	128	3.0			
Reston CDP (pt.)	13 075	40 199	41 796	30 327	5 257	451	8.6	190	12.6	104	9.8	62	13.9	104	7.2			
Sewom CDP (pt.)	14 531	43 019	44 074	32 355	21 674	1 666	7.7	836	12.0	601	12.1	120	15.6	407	7.0			
Towson CDP (pt.)	30 210	49 808	59 392	28 892	11 412	409	3.6	24	1.0	17	1.1	82	3.3	49	1.5			
District 4—	17 251	41 081	46 396	28 477	588 968	38 467	6.5	12 142	8.3	8 041	8.0	3 666	8.7	7 257	4.8			
<b>COUNTY</b>																		
Montgomery County (pt.)	20 677	44 549	53 365	31 036	157 543	9 860	6.3	2 703	7.8	1 823	8.1	992	6.8	1 878	4.6			
Prince George's County (pt.)	16 007	40 045	44 593	27 227	431 425	28 607	6.6	9 439	8.4	6 218	7.9	2 674	9.8	5 379	4.8			
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																		
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	15 163	32 532	35 465	28 306	8 002	878	11.0	174	11.3	73	7.7	68	12.3	140	7.7			
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	12 429	31 516	31 617	20 125	7 714	257	3.3	143	4.3	88	4.1	—	—	53	2.6			
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	19 192	42 618	47 834	31 201	17 420	1 005	5.8	250	6.3	138	5.8	128	11.3	164	3.7			
Calverton CDP (pt.)	21 739	59 183	62 476	40 675	7 270	142	2.0	28	1.7	10	1.0	—	—	30	1.4			
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	19 359	52 017	56 039	30 269	13 261	325	2.5	83	2.7	48	2.2	47	3.5	42	1.1			
Chillum CDP	15 255	35 993	40 356	26 282	30 801	2 109	6.0	548	7.3	386	7.4	199	7.2	350	4.5			
Colesville CDP (pt.)	26 517	76 122	77 423	44 946	18 762	378	2.0	116	2.4	82	2.3	38	2.4	56	1.0			
Carol Hills CDP	12 049	35 140	37 492	21 424	11 007	901	8.2	359	10.8	289	12.2	64	11.2	172	6.2			
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	13 549	35 325	37 413	26 890	9 617	715	7.4	201	8.0	117	7.1	46	7.9	97	4.2			
Fairland CDP (pt.)	21 267	45 721	53 167	38 509	16 828	839	5.0	276	7.3	209	8.7	23	3.7	205	4.9			
Forestville CDP	15 816	41 350	44 483	31 582	16 457	958	5.8	389	8.6	291	9.2	42	4.5	207	4.7			
Fort Washington CDP	22 290	62 378	65 058	34 527	23 895	309	1.3	37	6	20	4	48	3.5	39	6			
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	20 507	55 410	62 139	40 756	4 601	195	4.2	79	8.0	44	7.0	45	12.7	24	2.0			
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	17 378	41 953	42 778	35 956	8 395	735	8.8	209	11.4	134	10.6	12	1.4	123	5.7			
Hillcrest Heights CDP	16 520	36 122	44 049	25 854	17 072	939	5.5	230	6.1	175	6.5	193	13.4	174	3.9			
Hyattsville city (pt.)	12 234	26 619	29 250	24 107	1 749	318	18.2	130	25.9	54	18.3	—	—	47	10.7			
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	10 155	29 782	29 952	20 610	15 620	2 150	13.8	684	16.9	383	13.9	123	16.0	382	10.6			
Langham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	17 800	51 759	53 797	30 682	7 071	285	4.0	95	5.5	73	5.7	19	4.1	51	2.7			
Mitchellville CDP	23 499	65 809	70 902	44 187	12 379	165	1.3	40	1.2	34	1.5	12	1.5	20	6			
New Carrollton city (pt.)	13 958	30 660	32 052	26 285	5 116	284	5.6	37	3.1	22	2.9	9	12.0	53	4.4			
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	15 715	39 041	42 808	28 547	35 477	2 364	6.7	666	7.1	445	6.8	247	15.1	443	4.9			
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	20 272	38 372	47 068	28 625	51 652	3 824	7.4	913	9.1	647	10.4	435	6.8	693	5.4			
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	16 196	34 264	38 968	26 533	34 780	2 317	6.6	957	10.7	557	9.3	211	10.4	459	5.2			
Takoma Park city	17 942	37 144	44 808	24 906	16 315	1 218	7.5	269	8.0	183	8.9	237	13.8	211	5.3			
Walker Mill CDP	13 894	37 560	42 156	25 616	10 833	1 332	12.3	679	21.8	490	21.9	56	10.9	311	10.7			
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	21 399	44 144	51 990	33 306	18 548	1 093	5.9	288	7.5	209	8.0	69	3.2	238	4.9			
District 5—	18 178	46 936	51 367	30 866	576 261	28 203	4.9	7 229	5.0	4 768	4.7	2 781	6.5	4 444	2.9			
<b>COUNTY</b>																		
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	19 486	50 363	54 386	32 323	72 571	2 474	3.4	558	3.1	375	2.9	282	4.9	348	1.8			
Calvert County	17 521	47 068	50 845	28 518	50 900	2 654	5.2	934	6.5	661	6.3	363	8.3	544	3.9			
Charles County	16 555	46 415	49 724	28 414	99 730	5 007	5.0	1 565	5.4	1 101	5.3	691	10.9	997	3.7			
Prince George's County (pt.)	19 479	48 627	54 090	32 219	279 642	12 675	4.5	2 061	3.3	1 255	3.0	807	3.9	1 493	2.0			
St. Mary's County	14 454	37 158	40 828	25 059	73 418	5 393	7.3	2 111	10.0	1 376	9.4	638	11.0	1 062	5.4			
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																		
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	20 563	52 704	54 622	36 726	5 253	195	3.7	24	2.2	19	2.5	5	9	7	5			
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	7 889	23 424	22 826	31 250	12 230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beltsville CDP	19 076	45 545	52 493	32 087	14 355	679	4.7	166	5.5	142	6.8	48	4.3	78	2.2			
Bowie city	21 876	59 622	61 844	41 104	37 533	462	1.1	57	6	38	6	60	2.5	57	1.5			
Calverton CDP (pt.)	21 959	49 408	55 628	33 378	4 447	133	3.0	46	6.1	29	6.1	—	—	24	1.9			
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	22 435	61 749	65 635	35 739	3 025	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton CDP	18 555	56 266	58 503	29 236	19 321	348	1.8	72	1.5	36	1.0	57	4.2	63	1.2			
College Park city	13 420	39 250	48 915	23 433	15 774	2 695	17.1	133	5.5	90	5.7	104	5.7	130	3.8			
Crofton CDP (pt.)	22 769	56 671	62 331	40 779	11 148	135	1.2	6	2	—	—	—	—	26	9			
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	13 609	35 586	38 549	25 691	4 455	340	7.6	77	6.2	34	4.0	35	10.6	45	4.2			
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	19 192	53 647	55 341	31 898	5 533	110	2.0	36	2.3	17	1.4	20	8.4	22	1.5			
Greenbelt city	19 323	38 956	46 760	31 497	20 907	2 010	9.6	181	5.1	143	6.5	56	4.7	143	3.1			
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	25 313	61 969	67 454	34 185	1 729	28	1.6	—	—	—	—	6	2.1	—	—			
Hyattsville city (pt.)	16 327	34 161	42 433	24 107	12 016	593	4.9	129	4.9	66	3.6	101	6.5	99	3.3			
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	11 981	28 071	31 250	19 318	1 693	227	13.4											



Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
District 6	15 979	36 883	42 229	19 047	577 890	40 704	7.0	12 817	8.7	8 581	8.3	7 058	11.0	8 622	5.3		
COUNTY																	
Allegany County	11 393	21 546	27 069	10 513	71 894	11 865	16.5	3 851	24.0	2 644	22.4	1 823	13.8	2 628	12.8		
Carroll County	16 320	42 378	46 491	21 797	120 053	4 528	3.8	1 291	4.0	820	3.6	929	7.9	851	2.5		
Frederick County	16 571	41 382	45 847	24 809	146 192	7 055	4.8	2 168	5.6	1 434	5.3	1 219	9.2	1 417	3.5		
Garrett County	10 124	22 733	26 365	9 987	27 537	4 042	14.7	1 401	18.9	988	18.0	612	17.0	901	11.6		
Howard County (pt.)	23 436	56 671	62 955	31 205	98 957	2 640	2.7	761	3.0	525	2.9	423	6.1	495	1.8		
Washington County	12 970	29 632	34 614	14 897	113 257	10 574	9.3	3 345	12.4	2 170	11.4	2 052	13.1	2 330	7.2		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Columbia CDP (pt.)	29 463	60 228	75 713	33 491	7 579	78	1.0	14	.8	7	.5	—	—	17	.8		
Cumberland city	11 063	16 442	21 707	10 257	23 101	6 096	26.4	2 259	43.5	1 486	40.2	815	16.4	1 453	22.7		
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	23 278	58 208	65 870	28 703	40 975	1 070	2.6	308	3.0	234	3.2	175	4.8	209	1.8		
Frederick city	15 410	34 891	40 116	24 806	38 404	3 056	8.0	1 082	11.5	634	10.5	451	11.0	610	6.1		
Hagerstown city	11 742	22 859	27 912	13 404	34 659	5 483	15.8	1 889	23.4	1 114	21.2	1 026	19.4	1 235	13.1		
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	19 845	48 712	52 626	34 583	14 906	340	2.3	91	2.3	68	2.8	44	7.4	50	1.2		
Westminster city	14 148	31 298	39 418	18 402	11 908	1 013	8.5	214	7.5	124	6.9	240	13.8	153	4.9		
District 7	11 718	25 684	30 115	16 417	578 918	124 077	21.4	45 142	31.1	30 200	30.2	13 242	19.5	24 615	17.4		
COUNTY																	
Baltimore County (pt.)	17 064	39 167	45 101	25 241	123 437	6 604	5.4	1 539	5.7	1 050	5.8	879	5.7	1 156	3.4		
Baltimore city (pt.)	10 269	21 799	25 341	14 053	455 481	117 473	25.8	43 603	36.9	29 150	35.6	12 363	23.6	23 459	21.8		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Baltimore city (pt.)	10 269	21 799	25 341	14 053	455 481	117 473	25.8	43 603	36.9	29 150	35.6	12 363	23.6	23 459	21.8		
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	17 879	39 340	48 014	24 192	32 492	1 664	5.1	205	3.2	157	3.7	344	5.7	187	2.1		
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	15 718	38 541	42 738	24 455	19 383	1 094	5.6	381	8.3	262	8.0	80	4.3	273	5.1		
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	15 718	36 001	39 527	26 797	19 071	1 232	6.5	440	10.0	316	11.0	109	5.4	267	5.1		
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	17 357	40 949	47 159	26 368	10 487	473	4.5	141	5.7	88	5.0	58	6.5	96	3.2		
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	15 767	32 061	37 965	24 907	3 976	431	10.8	105	13.0	52	10.4	39	9.8	69	7.5		
Woodlawn CDP	17 538	40 941	45 857	25 395	32 793	1 269	3.9	240	3.4	148	3.2	238	6.5	243	2.7		
District 8	26 900	56 789	64 199	37 475	590 842	21 791	3.7	5 877	4.2	3 961	4.1	2 312	4.0	3 636	2.3		
COUNTY																	
Montgomery County (pt.)	26 900	56 789	64 199	37 475	590 842	21 791	3.7	5 877	4.2	3 961	4.1	2 312	4.0	3 636	2.3		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	24 166	61 681	65 838	37 106	27 682	564	2.0	104	1.8	68	1.6	97	3.7	90	1.1		
Bethesda CDP	38 976	65 889	84 410	40 354	61 464	2 177	3.5	239	2.3	185	2.5	309	2.7	193	1.2		
Fairland CDP (pt.)	24 745	64 847	66 948	50 227	2 897	74	2.6	32	4.1	5	1.1	5	4.0	14	1.7		
Gaithersburg city	18 845	43 644	49 454	32 218	39 036	2 329	6.0	671	7.0	451	7.4	124	5.9	503	5.1		
Germanstown CDP	18 884	46 037	49 479	37 988	41 034	1 647	4.0	565	5.1	265	4.2	51	6.8	337	3.2		
Montgomery Village CDP	22 019	50 647	55 027	40 370	32 244	1 204	3.7	460	5.7	306	5.5	90	5.7	186	2.2		
North Bethesda CDP	30 160	52 948	66 767	40 682	28 736	1 283	4.5	224	5.0	110	3.5	197	5.2	185	2.5		
North Potomac CDP	25 002	73 367	76 109	44 855	18 435	479	2.6	192	3.0	146	3.3	6	1.3	83	1.7		
Olney CDP	23 501	67 218	69 820	44 412	22 977	243	1.1	63	.9	48	1.0	—	—	47	.8		
Potomac CDP	44 829	99 371	106 497	49 455	45 534	1 219	2.7	357	3.1	278	3.1	108	2.8	202	1.6		
Redland CDP	19 548	59 700	61 523	41 250	16 066	923	5.7	396	8.2	239	7.1	61	10.4	168	4.0		
Rockville city	21 484	52 073	57 905	33 305	43 317	2 519	5.8	764	7.6	529	7.4	206	5.1	428	3.7		
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	23 975	54 133	62 134	35 118	23 783	595	2.5	71	1.5	57	1.9	124	3.1	62	.9		
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	19 099	47 622	51 129	33 360	53 386	2 494	4.7	689	5.8	501	6.2	307	4.9	443	3.1		
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 137 307</b>	<b>155 629</b>	<b>156 989</b>	<b>147 182</b>	<b>114 424</b>	<b>146 831</b>	<b>154 523</b>	<b>101 427</b>	<b>160 302</b>
1, detached	802 750	129 510	112 136	76 440	85 400	120 873	131 538	33 414	113 239
1, attached	251 203	12 959	34 940	58 615	21 287	15 716	13 825	62 360	31 501
2	9 193	1 053	657	2 858	216	235	1 397	2 672	1 005
3 or 4	4 042	356	356	603	380	302	362	990	627
5 to 9	8 692	482	863	1 639	1 422	1 038	293	294	2 661
10 to 19	13 604	973	1 390	1 715	2 376	2 060	821	478	3 791
20 to 49	4 645	311	253	956	805	279	116	287	1 638
50 or more	10 552	179	396	1 451	1 399	322	95	667	6 043
Mobile home or trailer	28 343	9 046	5 410	2 147	514	5 378	5 344	103	101
Other	4 283	694	588	558	625	628	732	162	296
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>611 684</b>	<b>65 758</b>	<b>65 497</b>	<b>85 518</b>	<b>102 457</b>	<b>57 374</b>	<b>60 215</b>	<b>115 162</b>	<b>59 703</b>
1, detached	89 726	21 827	9 877	5 104	7 838	15 393	14 041	3 630	12 016
1, attached	120 893	7 644	14 208	25 461	6 886	6 844	9 608	41 070	9 172
2	32 140	6 125	2 471	6 466	750	1 010	5 917	9 183	218
3 or 4	44 590	4 743	5 041	6 413	5 168	2 565	5 871	13 468	1 321
5 to 9	83 463	7 388	9 663	13 294	18 183	6 934	7 269	13 408	7 324
10 to 19	139 284	10 727	17 924	17 888	37 841	15 171	10 240	16 169	13 324
20 to 49	28 375	2 558	2 404	3 231	6 383	3 462	2 919	3 387	3 849
50 or more	59 530	1 373	2 425	6 354	18 563	3 673	1 867	13 352	11 923
Mobile home or trailer	7 192	2 587	698	180	23	1 906	1 651	55	92
Other	6 493	786	786	1 127	622	436	832	1 440	464
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
<b>All housing units</b>	<b>1 891 917</b>	<b>269 145</b>	<b>233 788</b>	<b>247 234</b>	<b>228 282</b>	<b>215 792</b>	<b>230 017</b>	<b>237 520</b>	<b>230 139</b>
1989 to March 1990	50 200	9 189	6 515	4 436	4 545	7 156	9 115	2 337	6 907
1985 to 1988	195 513	33 467	25 575	18 449	18 285	28 547	29 637	9 922	34 631
1980 to 1979	162 369	29 099	19 655	15 505	15 334	22 321	23 785	9 753	26 917
1970 to 1969	371 343	62 738	49 239	40 980	39 249	52 861	49 258	25 167	51 851
1960 to 1959	343 386	38 698	40 523	39 732	68 230	51 907	31 129	26 611	46 556
1950 to 1949	295 122	31 963	44 637	42 627	45 818	24 502	23 081	44 744	37 750
1940 to 1939	181 332	20 623	25 147	28 034	24 814	13 623	13 937	40 155	14 999
1939 or earlier	292 652	43 368	22 497	57 471	12 007	14 875	50 075	81 831	10 528
Median	1965	1970	1966	1959	1965	1971	1969	1949	1971
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
<b>All housing units</b>	<b>1 891 917</b>	<b>269 145</b>	<b>233 788</b>	<b>247 234</b>	<b>228 282</b>	<b>215 792</b>	<b>230 017</b>	<b>237 520</b>	<b>230 139</b>
No bedroom	26 378	2 291	1 706	2 143	7 112	2 287	1 548	6 407	2 884
1 bedroom	224 111	25 523	21 103	30 731	42 425	18 211	20 054	42 745	23 319
2 bedrooms	457 496	76 179	62 427	70 087	62 908	44 861	51 818	55 182	43 034
3 bedrooms	769 956	117 308	102 831	105 580	70 424	90 527	104 058	100 778	78 450
4 bedrooms	317 269	38 562	38 115	30 855	35 867	47 883	42 454	22 662	60 871
5 or more bedrooms	86 707	9 282	7 606	7 838	9 546	12 023	10 085	8 746	21 581
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 137 307</b>	<b>155 629</b>	<b>156 989</b>	<b>147 182</b>	<b>114 424</b>	<b>146 831</b>	<b>154 523</b>	<b>101 427</b>	<b>160 302</b>
No bedroom	1 332	121	41	48	337	222	76	159	328
1 bedroom	23 824	2 569	2 036	3 033	3 676	3 058	2 032	2 083	5 337
2 bedrooms	173 539	28 808	26 576	27 197	16 942	18 781	23 471	12 318	19 446
3 bedrooms	588 766	85 003	86 832	82 962	52 932	71 830	82 912	65 238	61 057
4 bedrooms	274 943	31 684	34 637	26 876	31 953	42 320	37 360	15 887	54 226
5 or more bedrooms	74 903	7 444	6 867	7 066	8 584	10 620	8 672	5 742	19 908
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>611 684</b>	<b>65 758</b>	<b>65 497</b>	<b>85 518</b>	<b>102 457</b>	<b>57 374</b>	<b>60 215</b>	<b>115 162</b>	<b>59 703</b>
No bedroom	21 911	1 039	1 409	1 957	6 370	1 808	1 201	5 695	2 412
1 bedroom	173 531	14 893	17 002	24 631	35 572	13 604	15 734	35 807	16 288
2 bedrooms	238 756	27 163	31 161	36 828	41 316	22 037	23 047	37 275	19 929
3 bedrooms	138 871	18 021	12 995	18 368	15 261	14 623	15 961	28 992	14 650
4 bedrooms	30 707	3 831	2 414	3 163	3 191	4 298	3 387	5 199	5 224
5 or more bedrooms	7 908	791	516	571	747	1 004	885	2 194	1 200



Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>									
All housing units.....	1 891 917	269 145	233 788	247 234	228 282	215 792	230 017	237 520	230 139
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 879 232	265 799	232 793	246 424	227 486	213 434	227 925	235 594	229 777
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12 685	3 346	995	810	796	2 358	2 092	1 926	362
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 137 307	155 629	156 989	147 182	114 424	146 831	154 523	101 427	160 302
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 132 189	154 197	156 533	146 798	114 245	145 833	153 505	100 956	160 122
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 118	1 432	456	384	179	998	1 018	471	180
Renter-occupied housing units.....	611 684	65 758	65 497	85 518	102 457	57 374	60 215	115 162	59 703
Complete plumbing facilities.....	606 596	64 735	65 092	85 186	101 897	56 340	59 700	114 095	59 551
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 088	1 023	405	332	560	1 034	515	1 067	152
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>									
All housing units.....	1 891 917	269 145	233 788	247 234	228 282	215 792	230 017	237 520	230 139
Public system or private company.....	1 565 946	168 767	184 081	241 123	226 891	151 642	140 589	234 779	218 074
Individual drilled well.....	283 750	89 758	44 832	5 458	974	51 833	77 592	2 211	11 092
Individual dug well.....	31 405	9 514	3 813	445	316	11 157	4 960	303	897
Some other source.....	10 816	1 106	1 062	208	101	1 160	6 876	227	76
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>									
All housing units.....	1 891 917	269 145	233 788	247 234	228 282	215 792	230 017	237 520	230 139
Public sewer.....	1 569 739	169 413	174 413	238 139	223 901	148 029	135 391	230 600	213 593
Septic tank or cesspool.....	342 523	95 775	58 229	8 261	3 647	64 716	91 581	4 194	16 120
Other means.....	15 595	3 637	1 146	834	734	3 047	3 045	2 726	426
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>									
All housing units.....	1 891 917	269 145	233 788	247 234	228 282	215 792	230 017	237 520	230 139
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 881 121	266 691	232 925	246 053	227 631	214 233	228 347	235 428	229 813
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	10 796	2 454	863	1 181	651	1 559	1 670	2 092	326
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	1 748 991	221 387	222 486	232 700	216 881	204 205	214 738	216 589	220 005
Utility gas.....	754 715	44 713	90 886	133 788	132 168	64 201	42 346	124 196	122 417
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	40 037	15 105	3 656	2 780	2 505	5 663	3 788	4 503	2 037
Electricity.....	517 117	77 138	68 234	54 625	57 299	73 716	83 269	31 392	71 444
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	385 929	74 988	54 913	38 955	22 132	53 325	66 435	52 400	22 781
Coal or coke.....	6 022	353	318	126	94	109	4 820	186	16
Wood.....	33 358	8 162	3 540	757	431	6 122	13 142	383	821
Solar energy.....	498	139	20	41	66	60	91	63	18
Other fuel.....	5 971	535	529	933	737	550	508	1 932	247
No fuel used.....	5 344	254	390	695	1 449	459	339	1 534	224
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	1 748 991	221 387	222 486	232 700	216 881	204 205	214 738	216 589	220 005
Telephone in unit.....	1 693 888	210 928	217 704	225 986	211 563	200 307	208 299	200 522	218 579
No telephone in unit.....	55 103	10 459	4 782	6 714	5 318	3 898	6 439	16 067	1 426
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 137 307	155 629	156 989	147 182	114 424	146 831	154 523	101 427	160 302
None.....	59 406	6 424	5 625	12 679	4 400	3 536	6 095	16 873	3 774
1.....	291 682	39 344	36 634	45 304	32 727	28 598	31 168	37 658	39 889
2.....	506 715	70 291	75 097	64 385	48 469	65 888	70 298	34 034	78 253
3 or more.....	279 504	39 570	39 633	24 814	28 828	48 449	46 962	12 862	38 386
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.0
Renter-occupied housing units.....	611 684	65 758	65 497	85 518	102 457	57 374	60 215	115 162	59 703
None.....	156 288	12 667	10 654	23 915	23 062	5 454	9 734	62 686	8 116
1.....	262 226	28 008	30 673	37 135	51 218	23 485	25 725	38 654	27 328
2.....	151 695	19 070	19 557	20 467	23 125	20 860	18 812	11 646	18 158
3 or more.....	41 475	6 013	4 613	4 001	5 052	7 575	5 944	2 176	6 101
Vehicles per household.....	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	.6	1.4
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 137 307	155 629	156 989	147 182	114 424	146 831	154 523	101 427	160 302
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 118	1 432	456	384	179	998	1 018	471	180
1.00 or less.....	4 819	1 373	420	380	159	883	985	458	161
1.01 or more.....	299	59	36	4	20	115	33	13	19
Renter-occupied housing units.....	611 684	65 758	65 497	85 518	102 457	57 374	60 215	115 162	59 703
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 088	1 023	405	332	560	1 034	515	1 067	152
1.00 or less.....	4 383	903	398	291	410	834	501	949	97
1.01 or more.....	705	120	7	41	150	200	14	118	55
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	330 952	48 173	45 416	52 581	28 372	27 057	42 872	48 573	37 908
Owner-occupied housing units.....	243 176	38 000	34 406	37 402	19 074	22 120	33 040	29 442	29 692
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	3 117	869	291	141	96	575	728	332	83
No telephone in unit.....	5 326	1 087	579	874	262	336	783	1 538	67
No vehicle available.....	80 476	8 512	7 960	16 922	6 405	3 642	8 744	22 367	5 924

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Occupied housing units .....	1 748 991	221 387	222 486	232 700	216 881	204 205	214 738	216 589	220 005
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 137 307	155 629	156 989	147 182	114 424	146 831	154 523	101 427	160 302
1 person .....	198 546	28 198	24 339	30 811	19 996	22 034	23 439	21 393	28 336
2 persons .....	379 401	55 706	54 505	50 869	34 001	46 426	52 167	31 496	54 231
3 persons .....	231 812	31 093	33 084	28 737	24 399	41 720	32 147	19 921	30 711
4 persons .....	202 892	25 963	29 822	23 787	20 489	28 119	30 220	14 981	29 511
5 persons .....	82 075	9 937	11 076	8 889	9 217	11 848	11 625	7 472	12 011
6 persons .....	27 235	3 203	2 878	2 770	3 544	4 329	3 394	3 283	3 834
7 or more persons .....	15 346	1 529	1 285	1 319	2 778	2 355	1 531	2 881	1 668
Median .....	2.48	2.39	2.49	2.34	2.63	2.66	2.55	2.43	2.46
Renter-occupied housing units .....	611 684	65 758	65 497	85 518	102 457	57 374	60 215	115 162	59 703
1 person .....	196 173	20 166	22 462	29 310	30 859	15 091	19 530	40 332	18 423
2 persons .....	170 442	18 914	19 478	24 738	29 120	16 213	17 585	26 942	17 452
3 persons .....	108 267	12 148	11 278	14 453	18 850	11 081	10 607	19 290	10 560
4 persons .....	77 876	8 812	7 935	10 197	12 991	8 902	7 822	13 592	7 625
5 persons .....	34 745	3 641	3 055	4 173	6 249	3 827	3 146	7 298	3 356
6 persons .....	14 065	1 420	783	1 603	2 708	1 342	1 102	3 691	1 416
7 or more persons .....	10 116	657	506	1 044	1 680	918	423	4 017	871
Median .....	2.14	2.17	2.03	2.04	2.20	2.34	2.10	2.14	2.15
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 137 307	155 629	156 989	147 182	114 424	146 831	154 523	101 427	160 302
1989 to March 1990 .....	111 628	14 777	13 790	14 756	12 061	16 347	14 992	7 022	17 893
1985 to 1988 .....	308 840	41 936	41 617	36 153	31 882	44 492	41 327	18 055	53 378
1980 to 1984 .....	164 051	23 403	20 827	19 604	17 792	22 442	22 091	13 044	24 848
1970 to 1979 .....	250 953	34 280	33 851	28 934	27 132	33 881	35 674	24 228	32 973
1960 to 1969 .....	149 699	19 640	21 893	19 211	15 105	18 666	19 434	17 113	18 637
1959 or earlier .....	152 136	21 593	25 021	28 524	10 452	11 003	21 005	21 965	12 573
Renter-occupied housing units .....	611 684	65 758	65 497	85 518	102 457	57 374	60 215	115 162	59 703
1989 to March 1990 .....	226 687	26 511	24 403	30 981	38 252	24 557	22 498	34 429	25 056
1985 to 1988 .....	227 072	23 188	24 458	32 192	39 845	21 800	22 829	39 713	23 047
1980 to 1984 .....	78 722	8 019	8 072	10 338	13 812	6 109	7 727	18 073	6 372
1970 to 1979 .....	53 773	5 060	5 870	7 990	7 814	3 192	4 493	15 292	4 062
1960 to 1969 .....	16 893	1 597	1 751	2 776	2 163	985	1 519	5 193	909
1959 or earlier .....	8 537	1 383	943	1 041	571	731	1 149	2 462	257
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 137 307	155 629	156 989	147 182	114 424	146 831	154 523	101 427	160 302
Under 25 years .....	12 747	1 992	1 859	2 310	907	946	636	1 109	1 288
25 to 34 years .....	186 382	24 106	24 667	25 877	17 118	28 728	25 422	12 381	27 733
35 to 44 years .....	278 776	34 889	37 253	33 681	31 841	38 349	39 727	21 310	41 726
45 to 54 years .....	228 608	29 828	30 340	26 229	26 607	32 591	30 197	18 815	34 001
55 to 64 years .....	187 618	26 814	28 464	21 983	18 477	23 097	24 501	18 420	25 862
65 to 74 years .....	156 530	24 295	23 807	22 441	12 667	14 837	20 687	18 494	19 302
75 years and over .....	86 646	13 705	10 599	14 961	6 407	7 283	12 353	10 948	10 390
Renter-occupied housing units .....	611 684	65 758	65 497	85 518	102 457	57 374	60 215	115 162	59 703
Under 25 years .....	63 875	7 663	6 682	8 808	9 664	8 076	7 240	10 739	5 003
25 to 34 years .....	205 217	21 209	21 737	28 675	37 329	22 372	19 735	32 677	21 483
35 to 44 years .....	135 895	13 527	13 911	17 817	26 630	12 790	12 180	25 296	13 744
45 to 54 years .....	70 539	7 740	7 138	8 791	12 434	5 961	6 395	14 801	7 279
55 to 64 years .....	48 382	5 446	5 019	6 248	7 102	3 238	4 833	12 518	3 978
65 to 74 years .....	46 003	5 499	5 597	7 364	5 129	3 036	5 007	10 834	3 337
75 years and over .....	41 773	4 674	5 413	7 815	4 169	1 901	4 825	8 297	4 679
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Condominium housing units .....	116 243	22 114	7 696	15 372	17 991	11 184	4 692	4 379	32 815
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	67 763	5 111	5 344	10 226	11 860	7 956	2 819	2 198	22 247
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	27 818	2 871	1 825	3 819	5 201	2 807	1 411	1 592	8 292
Vacant condominium housing units .....	20 662	14 132	525	1 327	930	421	462	589	2 276
<b>MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	57 038	49 169	54 383	54 129	58 778	58 992	50 155	41 957	83 091
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	29 866	27 276	30 122	28 195	32 882	35 425	27 129	21 959	42 323
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	598 309	62 751	63 647	84 582	102 012	55 393	57 210	113 527	59 187
Less than \$100 .....	10 724	1 171	663	2 021	721	338	1 163	4 264	383
\$100 to \$199 .....	30 474	4 475	1 849	4 577	2 014	1 315	4 019	10 872	1 353
\$200 to \$299 .....	35 984	5 395	2 916	5 017	1 085	1 269	7 740	11 615	947
\$300 to \$399 .....	65 405	9 475	8 544	9 918	2 304	2 713	9 937	21 268	1 246
\$400 to \$499 .....	93 959	10 302	15 326	18 206	8 437	4 260	8 757	26 343	2 328
\$500 to \$599 .....	106 011	10 652	14 756	15 638	22 731	8 191	9 037	19 984	5 022
\$600 to \$749 .....	128 834	9 648	10 780	14 623	39 311	17 425	8 767	12 609	15 671
\$750 to \$999 .....	76 449	5 853	4 579	8 906	18 684	12 589	3 762	3 828	18 248
\$1,000 or more .....	31 715	2 009	1 688	2 546	5 007	5 064	1 400	1 299	12 702
No cash rent .....	18 754	3 771	2 546	3 130	1 718	2 229	2 628	1 445	1 287
Median (dollars) .....	548	507	506	506	643	674	448	432	777
Mean (dollars) .....	567	503	526	525	660	686	470	430	822

# Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

## State

### Congressional District

#### MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units.....</b>									
With a mortgage.....	984 921	128 949	137 697	130 196	102 782	126 670	129 706	91 957	136 964
Less than \$200.....	710 691	85 704	93 740	85 530	84 747	103 511	87 267	56 393	113 799
\$200 to \$299.....	2 242	436	244	317	124	223	300	511	87
\$300 to \$399.....	12 061	2 236	1 765	1 860	3 066	780	2 014	2 263	1 791
\$400 to \$499.....	34 111	5 114	4 442	4 783	3 404	3 063	5 145	5 667	3 703
\$500 to \$599.....	50 132	7 746	6 243	6 623	4 493	6 289	7 258	7 777	5 093
\$600 to \$799.....	55 622	8 139	8 282	7 683	4 681	6 544	7 823	7 377	12 128
\$800 to \$999.....	125 040	17 060	19 683	17 479	12 357	15 603	16 025	14 705	15 531
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	129 267	16 361	20 117	16 865	15 515	19 806	15 588	9 484	37 931
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	201 763	18 968	23 707	21 410	32 090	36 216	22 113	7 328	18 538
\$2,000 or more.....	42 918	5 631	5 888	5 442	9 114	9 737	3 952	3 952	18 500
Median (dollars).....	37 818	3 513	3 369	3 068	2 662	2 709	3 668	329	1 206
Mean (dollars).....	919	820	862	845	1 018	990	866	659	1 427
Not mortgaged.....	1 027	925	950	935	1 053	1 029	960	707	23 165
Less than \$100.....	274 230	43 245	43 957	44 666	18 035	23 159	42 439	35 564	51
\$100 to \$199.....	6 642	1 275	445	1 568	123	316	1 461	1 403	1 203
\$200 to \$299.....	82 785	15 941	13 054	13 533	2 251	4 525	19 773	12 505	7 795
\$300 to \$399.....	117 053	18 080	21 029	19 780	8 616	10 553	16 128	15 072	7 021
\$400 or more.....	23 832	2 613	2 775	3 725	1 960	2 029	1 615	2 170	332
Median (dollars).....	235	220	235	231	278	264	200	220	374
Mean (dollars).....	256	236	251	254	291	273	213	236	

#### HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

	984 921	128 949	137 697	130 196	102 782	126 670	129 706	91 957	136 964
Less than \$20,000.....	132 069	23 699	17 597	22 873	8 065	10 259	21 483	22 111	5 980
Less than 20 percent.....	40 510	7 402	6 127	7 549	1 500	2 377	8 514	6 282	759
20 to 24 percent.....	16 509	3 105	2 475	2 987	851	1 129	2 610	2 593	593
25 to 29 percent.....	12 455	2 223	1 573	2 356	699	928	1 945	2 166	379
30 to 34 percent.....	9 234	1 897	1 101	1 751	459	661	1 479	1 507	3 428
35 percent or more.....	49 131	8 467	5 744	7 461	4 038	4 811	6 309	8 873	2 556
Not computed.....	27.8	6.05	7.99	5.18	35.3	47.7	23.6	29.2	35.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	167 607	26 097	25 355	25 088	14 692	17 125	24 606	21 370	13 274
Less than 20 percent.....	84 107	14 297	13 789	13 745	5 099	6 920	13 763	12 052	4 442
20 to 24 percent.....	17 787	2 899	2 365	2 591	1 326	1 749	2 769	2 828	1 260
25 to 29 percent.....	16 359	2 514	2 438	2 632	1 123	1 529	2 555	2 357	1 211
30 to 34 percent.....	15 919	2 215	2 564	2 353	1 459	1 638	2 038	1 702	5 038
35 percent or more.....	34 091	4 160	4 199	3 767	5 674	5 364	3 463	2 426	18
Not computed.....	64	12	—	—	11	—	18	5	28.8
Median.....	19.9	18.2	18.4	18.3	29.1	24.7	17.9	17.7	20 823
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	203 188	27 655	30 881	26 885	21 502	26 832	28 577	20 033	6 711
Less than 20 percent.....	96 677	15 048	15 833	14 111	7 602	9 686	14 769	12 717	2 965
20 to 24 percent.....	35 071	4 875	6 103	5 036	3 004	4 179	5 101	3 808	3 709
25 to 29 percent.....	31 384	3 767	4 626	3 941	3 960	5 335	4 100	1 946	3 015
30 to 34 percent.....	19 974	2 158	2 296	2 161	3 105	3 931	2 354	954	4 413
35 percent or more.....	20 036	1 799	2 023	1 636	3 831	3 701	2 046	587	21
Not computed.....	46	8	19.5	19.1	25	24.5	19.1	15.7	16.0
Median.....	20.7	18.4	19.5	19.1	25	24.5	19.1	15.7	26.0
\$50,000 or more.....	482 057	51 893	63 862	55 350	58 523	72 454	55 040	28 443	96 887
Less than 20 percent.....	321 386	36 228	46 065	40 313	36 790	45 572	35 585	24 202	56 431
20 to 24 percent.....	80 941	7 807	9 953	8 354	11 045	14 426	9 657	2 816	16 883
25 to 29 percent.....	45 872	4 392	4 820	4 158	6 576	7 698	5 792	939	11 497
30 to 34 percent.....	19 599	1 714	1 792	1 500	2 707	3 090	2 529	269	5 998
35 percent or more.....	14 029	1 324	1 213	1 009	1 382	1 633	1 445	153	5 870
Not computed.....	23	16	16	23	35	35	32	64	8
Median.....	15.0	14.2	13.9	13.7	15.9	15.9	15.5	11.7	17.1

#### HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

	598 309	62 751	63 647	84 582	102 012	55 393	57 210	113 527	59 187
Less than \$10,000.....	109 344	12 875	9 452	16 974	10 351	5 351	11 827	37 170	5 344
Less than 20 percent.....	4 448	528	326	866	225	133	583	1 545	242
20 to 24 percent.....	5 395	672	385	853	393	282	837	1 655	318
25 to 29 percent.....	5 057	1 197	622	1 469	628	366	1 259	3 457	359
30 to 34 percent.....	5 772	837	303	955	255	224	965	2 016	217
35 percent or more.....	72 281	7 808	6 759	11 236	7 381	3 484	7 013	25 153	3 447
Not computed.....	12 091	1 833	1 057	1 595	1 469	862	1 170	3 344	761
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	112 136	13 833	12 815	17 275	16 524	8 251	12 182	25 247	7 661
Less than 20 percent.....	8 307	1 250	637	1 229	418	366	1 409	2 757	241
20 to 24 percent.....	8 941	1 590	711	1 287	440	376	1 680	2 651	206
25 to 29 percent.....	13 509	1 840	1 589	2 522	575	678	1 944	4 013	348
30 to 34 percent.....	15 443	2 075	2 162	2 607	1 689	836	1 617	3 992	465
35 percent or more.....	62 601	6 198	6 721	8 741	13 046	5 435	4 835	11 567	6 058
Not computed.....	4 335	880	489	459	560	647	267	243	295
Median.....	34.3	34.3	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	32.2	33.8	35.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	177 621	18 609	20 340	24 919	34 664	17 192	17 633	28 815	15 449
Less than 20 percent.....	40 542	5 549	5 542	6 455	2 536	1 805	6 862	10 838	955
20 to 24 percent.....	41 159	4 500	4 119	6 590	6 453	3 213	4 004	8 385	1 895
25 to 29 percent.....	39 917	3 520	4 311	5 523	10 582	4 211	3 171	5 298	3 301
30 to 34 percent.....	24 203	2 122	1 744	2 630	7 493	3 176	1 679	2 404	2 955
35 percent or more.....	26 408	1 915	1 672	2 797	7 092	4 071	1 280	1 560	6 021
Not computed.....	5 392	1 003	952	924	508	716	637	330	322
Median.....	25.6	23.6	23.4	24.2	28.8	28.8	22.0	22.0	32.4
\$35,000 or more.....	198 208	17 434	21 542	25 414	40 473	24 599	15 618	22 295	30 833
Less than 20 percent.....	132 679	12 334	17 080	18 352	25 280	13 760	11 738	19 123	15 212
20 to 24 percent.....	38 000	2 648	2 438	4 095	9 654	2 281	2 281	2 212	8 025
25 to 29 percent.....	14 084	1 086	747	1 395	3 462	2 523	679	425	3 767
30 to 34 percent.....	4 964	384	208	399	870	805	234	132	1 932
35 percent or more.....	2 956	131	125	198	534	446	84	94	1 344
Not computed.....	5 225	851	790	875	673	572	602	309	553
Median.....	14.5	12.1	12.1	13.3	15.7	17.5	12.8	11.5	19.9



Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	Maryland					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 295 468	400 271	4 829	37 169	32 460	188 841	30 008	636	1 455	1 543
Owner-occupied housing units .....	933 949	172 992	2 492	23 885	14 857	139 779	14 336	351	991	832
Renter-occupied housing units .....	361 519	227 279	2 337	13 284	17 603	49 062	15 672	285	464	711
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	802 340	155 471	2 120	21 600	12 514	115 383	12 254	284	888	734
With a mortgage .....	564 441	121 303	1 721	20 157	11 155	77 695	6 864	233	794	600
Less than \$300 .....	10 407	3 687	34	145	86	1 944	705	8	15	9
\$300 to \$499 .....	64 925	18 197	196	759	589	11 126	2 086	56	79	65
\$500 to \$699 .....	91 073	22 407	291	1 771	1 094	14 875	1 589	23	125	61
\$700 to \$999 .....	155 634	33 031	480	4 119	2 684	23 086	1 474	51	272	226
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	158 581	33 916	586	7 186	4 822	17 861	837	87	154	182
\$1,500 or more .....	83 821	10 065	134	6 177	1 880	8 803	173	8	149	57
Not mortgaged .....	237 899	34 168	399	1 443	1 359	37 688	5 390	51	94	134
Less than \$100 .....	4 868	1 749	6	19	15	868	407	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	70 563	11 890	105	154	255	13 232	2 657	24	15	38
\$200 to \$299 .....	103 289	12 925	165	554	511	16 332	1 660	23	65	47
\$300 to \$399 .....	38 164	5 111	101	469	309	4 878	441	4	11	12
\$400 or more .....	21 015	2 493	22	247	269	2 378	225	—	3	37
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	351 756	223 828	2 248	13 254	17 498	46 512	15 263	242	464	698
Less than \$200 .....	16 139	24 415	132	354	569	2 576	3 046	12	—	35
\$200 to \$299 .....	20 389	15 076	96	283	429	3 080	2 269	—	16	59
\$300 to \$499 .....	92 595	62 961	573	2 386	2 390	14 235	5 218	76	186	181
\$500 to \$749 .....	133 096	90 471	937	6 167	8 932	16 581	3 355	117	156	287
\$750 to \$999 .....	51 061	21 196	272	2 523	3 367	5 171	573	21	44	94
\$1,000 or more .....	23 775	6 194	124	1 247	1 447	1 849	133	7	11	9
No cash rent .....	14 701	3 515	114	294	364	3 020	669	9	51	33
Median (dollars) .....	574	521	571	640	645	528	376	561	507	550
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 295 468	400 271	4 829	37 169	32 460	188 841	30 008	636	1 455	1 543
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	4 912	5 021	40	143	219	963	1 487	—	5	8
No vehicle available .....	100 693	109 998	796	2 456	4 477	11 183	7 695	76	56	182

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3						
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)		
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
<b>TENURE</b>												
Occupied housing units .....	206 794	11 859	562	2 726	2 001	191 632	35 924					
Owner-occupied housing units .....	150 708	3 942	325	1 813	1 205	132 401	23 184					
Renter-occupied housing units .....	56 086	7 917	237	913	796	59 231	12 740					
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>												
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	131 996	3 530	300	1 700	987	116 655	11 282					
With a mortgage .....	89 414	2 370	270	1 529	828	73 778	9 742					
Less than \$300 .....	1 905	88	—	16	18	1 987	156					
\$300 to \$499 .....	10 303	279	42	61	76	9 937	1 240					
\$500 to \$699 .....	16 599	465	36	134	114	13 672	2 066					
\$700 to \$999 .....	29 358	908	97	381	218	22 414	3 031					
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	22 574	521	74	502	268	18 166	2 592					
\$1,500 or more .....	8 675	109	21	435	134	7 602	657					
Not mortgaged .....	42 582	1 160	30	171	159	42 877	1 540					
Less than \$100 .....	405	40	—	—	—	1 497	56					
\$100 to \$199 .....	12 700	328	—	26	12	13 037	468					
\$200 to \$299 .....	20 418	483	21	93	101	19 081	592					
\$300 to \$399 .....	6 372	243	9	30	34	5 729	271					
\$400 or more .....	2 687	66	—	22	12	3 533	153					
<b>GROSS RENT</b>												
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	54 573	7 586	237	907	785	58 786	23 249					
Less than \$200 .....	1 874	626	6	6	6	2 729	3 525					
\$200 to \$299 .....	2 417	459	13	8	8	3 528	1 425					
\$300 to \$499 .....	19 642	3 702	101	270	322	18 995	8 220					
\$500 to \$749 .....	22 727	2 111	75	522	270	22 075	7 263					
\$750 to \$999 .....	4 219	275	11	59	47	6 767	1 785					
\$1,000 or more .....	1 603	60	16	9	11	1 942	538					
No cash rent .....	2 091	373	15	33	80	2 550	493					
Median (dollars) .....	525	437	482	573	485	530	456					
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>												
Occupied housing units .....	206 794	11 859	562	2 726	2 001	191 632	35 924					
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	704	126	—	31	7	533	160					
No vehicle available .....	13 668	2 445	48	75	126	25 650	10 390					

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4					District 5		
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	
TENURE											
Occupied housing units .....	660	3 637	2 977	80 864	123 265	719	7 290	9 801	164 347	33 423	
Owner-occupied housing units .....	240	2 017	1 421	52 516	56 047	352	4 303	2 889	123 809	19 137	
Renter-occupied housing units .....	420	1 620	1 556	28 348	67 218	367	2 987	6 912	40 538	14 286	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	197	1 750	1 253	47 262	50 352	321	3 831	2 366	106 763	16 466	
With a mortgage .....	155	1 616	1 023	33 115	46 873	252	3 575	2 129	86 898	13 446	
Less than \$300 .....	13	14	18	410	346	—	11	15	687	290	
\$300 to \$499 .....	14	184	117	3 983	3 450	21	59	120	8 781	994	
\$500 to \$699 .....	67	198	169	4 403	5 684	47	254	201	12 069	1 610	
\$700 to \$999 .....	27	402	318	7 184	13 804	83	837	472	24 179	3 037	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	34	580	326	11 547	18 486	92	1 402	1 064	31 029	5 725	
\$1,500 or more .....	—	238	75	5 588	5 103	9	1 012	257	10 153	1 790	
Not mortgaged .....	42	134	230	14 147	3 479	69	256	237	19 865	3 020	
Less than \$100 .....	—	15	10	47	76	—	—	—	177	139	
\$100 to \$199 .....	15	13	43	1 643	539	34	14	52	3 580	919	
\$200 to \$299 .....	13	57	99	7 021	1 452	12	103	67	9 272	1 165	
\$300 to \$399 .....	14	23	26	3 952	963	20	115	114	5 105	540	
\$400 or more .....	—	26	52	1 484	449	3	24	4	1 731	257	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	420	1 620	1 549	28 120	67 025	367	2 980	6 889	39 014	13 879	
Less than \$200 .....	77	45	85	809	1 812	7	48	144	988	639	
\$200 to \$299 .....	10	36	84	419	622	—	24	63	775	457	
\$300 to \$499 .....	127	609	459	3 169	6 910	57	369	553	5 046	1 678	
\$500 to \$749 .....	150	618	546	14 076	43 362	192	1 828	4 663	17 078	7 191	
\$750 to \$999 .....	38	233	247	6 488	11 115	67	502	1 186	9 297	2 663	
\$1,000 or more .....	—	47	31	1 929	2 779	27	169	245	4 081	824	
No cash rent .....	18	32	97	1 230	425	17	40	35	1 749	427	
Median (dollars) .....	480	542	545	661	638	645	641	643	673	637	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Occupied housing units .....	660	3 637	2 977	80 864	123 265	719	7 290	9 801	164 347	33 423	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	6	17	193	441	10	46	81	655	1 357	
No vehicle available .....	209	244	456	7 311	18 430	73	596	1 965	5 649	3 105	

State Congressional District	District 5—Con.			District 6					
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
TENURE									
Occupied housing units .....	875	4 456	3 753	204 947	7 348	392	1 729	1 194	
Owner-occupied housing units .....	570	2 797	2 174	149 781	3 170	195	1 273	637	
Renter-occupied housing units .....	305	1 659	1 579	55 166	4 178	197	456	557	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	434	2 562	1 836	125 407	2 932	175	1 131	564	
With a mortgage .....	337	2 394	1 707	83 770	2 204	136	1 100	506	
Less than \$300 .....	—	19	7	2 194	101	—	19	—	
\$300 to \$499 .....	11	93	36	12 060	323	—	15	23	
\$500 to \$699 .....	36	270	166	15 377	218	18	62	63	
\$700 to \$999 .....	134	477	405	23 010	549	30	149	105	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	138	1 095	884	21 081	576	48	379	207	
\$1,500 or more .....	18	440	209	10 048	437	40	476	108	
Not mortgaged .....	97	168	129	41 637	728	39	31	58	
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	5	1 388	67	6	—	—	
\$100 to \$199 .....	14	12	22	19 483	274	12	—	32	
\$200 to \$299 .....	63	49	47	15 864	249	9	6	15	
\$300 to \$399 .....	11	75	29	3 496	85	12	19	11	
\$400 or more .....	9	32	26	1 406	53	—	6	—	
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	271	1 653	1 574	52 255	4 089	192	456	543	
Less than \$200 .....	5	21	6	4 574	565	—	22	40	
\$200 to \$299 .....	15	22	11	7 255	425	23	17	57	
\$300 to \$499 .....	47	167	124	17 569	955	47	53	147	
\$500 to \$749 .....	92	920	855	15 617	1 709	74	321	211	
\$750 to \$999 .....	58	398	413	3 452	258	29	18	46	
\$1,000 or more .....	29	107	134	1 266	91	8	16	24	
No cash rent .....	25	18	31	2 522	86	11	9	18	
Median (dollars) .....	652	665	684	448	508	569	602	522	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Occupied housing units .....	875	4 456	3 753	204 947	7 348	392	1 729	1 194	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	20	—	16	1 401	132	—	—	—	
No vehicle available .....	49	123	238	14 235	1 475	40	34	104	

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 7					District 8				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	70 221	142 940	569	2 480	1 512	187 822	15 504	416	13 396	9 679
Owner-occupied housing units .....	42 868	57 096	247	1 018	529	142 087	7 080	212	9 673	5 170
Renter-occupied housing units .....	27 353	85 844	322	1 462	983	45 735	8 424	204	3 723	4 509
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	38 393	52 317	229	831	445	120 481	6 338	180	8 907	4 329
With a mortgage .....	21 385	34 013	162	720	296	98 386	5 791	176	8 429	4 066
Less than \$300 .....	749	1 984	13	18	10	531	17	—	33	9
\$300 to \$499 .....	3 705	9 571	41	99	46	5 030	254	11	169	106
\$500 to \$699 .....	4 642	10 256	64	148	76	9 436	519	—	580	244
\$700 to \$999 .....	7 181	8 949	15	247	95	19 222	1 279	43	1 354	845
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	4 165	2 966	29	157	69	32 158	2 213	84	2 917	1 822
\$1,500 or more .....	943	287	—	51	—	32 009	1 509	38	3 376	1 040
Not mortgaged .....	17 008	18 304	67	111	149	22 095	547	4	478	263
Less than \$100 .....	449	954	—	—	—	37	10	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	5 836	6 610	6	24	37	1 052	95	—	50	19
\$200 to \$299 .....	7 834	7 124	24	68	52	7 467	200	—	113	83
\$300 to \$399 .....	1 962	2 406	27	19	30	6 670	162	4	177	53
\$400 or more .....	927	1 210	10	—	30	6 869	80	—	134	108
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	27 201	84 373	315	1 462	976	45 295	8 364	204	3 712	4 484
Less than \$200 .....	1 219	13 782	25	95	99	1 170	420	—	117	154
\$200 to \$299 .....	2 231	9 214	35	135	78	684	225	—	25	28
\$300 to \$499 .....	11 251	35 672	95	533	420	2 688	606	23	199	184
\$500 to \$749 .....	9 649	22 154	143	546	296	15 293	3 326	94	1 256	1 804
\$750 to \$999 .....	1 552	2 205	8	63	69	14 115	2 322	40	1 206	1 265
\$1,000 or more .....	758	467	—	74	9	10 347	1 302	37	814	984
No cash rent .....	541	879	9	16	5	998	163	10	95	65
Median (dollars) .....	476	405	496	485	447	791	714	697	794	758
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	70 221	142 940	569	2 480	1 512	187 822	15 504	416	13 396	9 679
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	248	1 258	10	22	26	215	60	—	33	64
No vehicle available .....	14 100	64 435	266	647	515	8 897	2 023	35	681	891



**Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State	1 891 917	21.6	15.5	13.2	21.4	6.1	.7	82.8	81.1	.6
District 1	269 145	26.7	16.1	10.3	17.8	8.2	1.2	62.7	63.1	.9
COUNTY										
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	92 110	24.7	9.2	10.0	24.7	7.3	.3	83.1	81.4	.2
Caroline County	10 745	21.2	26.3	7.8	16.0	.3	2.4	36.7	33.2	2.1
Cecil County	27 656	28.0	18.6	6.9	20.3	.2	1.2	37.3	37.3	.7
Dorchester County	14 269	16.3	30.3	8.6	12.3	1.1	4.3	51.5	50.5	3.4
Kent County	8 181	16.7	29.3	6.7	16.9	.3	3.4	43.1	46.1	2.3
Queen Anne's County	13 944	33.2	17.6	4.2	20.7	2.9	2.0	15.3	30.7	1.4
Somerset County	9 393	20.0	28.6	7.6	11.1	.2	4.1	42.0	39.0	2.7
Talbot County	14 697	27.3	23.9	8.9	17.0	1.7	1.4	46.1	47.3	.6
Wicomico County	30 108	24.6	17.6	7.5	14.8	1.3	1.1	47.8	47.4	.8
Worcester County	41 800	41.4	10.5	18.9	8.0	33.6	.9	80.4	82.7	.8
Baltimore city (pt.)	6 242	.5	30.4	21.2	5.5	—	.8	99.5	99.0	1.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Annapolis city	15 252	16.4	20.0	16.3	13.9	13.4	.2	99.4	99.1	.4
Arnold CDP	7 238	36.1	4.3	3.4	37.3	8.6	.1	91.4	70.9	—
Baltimore city (pt.)	6 242	.5	30.4	21.2	5.5	—	.8	99.5	99.0	1.5
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	3 801	5.9	19.4	12.9	14.5	—	.1	99.7	97.5	.5
Cambridge city	5 256	14.9	34.1	15.8	8.3	2.4	.1	99.4	99.0	1.3
Crofton CDP (pt.)	511	37.2	—	1.2	25.8	24.9	—	93.5	91.4	—
Femdale CDP (pt.)	2 182	19.0	7.6	9.8	19.3	—	—	98.3	97.8	.3
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Glen Burnie CDP	14 664	12.1	6.1	14.6	14.8	4.0	.3	98.9	96.8	.2
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 101	28.5	8.3	5.6	19.8	1.9	—	97.0	91.4	—
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 967	19.5	10.2	8.8	32.8	1.2	.4	83.9	76.3	—
Parole CDP	4 534	53.4	7.6	7.2	27.8	16.4	—	68.7	53.6	—
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	606	21.9	6.6	5.9	28.1	—	.7	66.2	33.0	—
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	3 651	30.5	11.1	3.6	16.2	3.8	—	99.3	98.9	—
Salisbury city	8 746	22.4	24.4	14.1	10.7	4.4	.3	98.1	98.1	.4
Seyern CDP (pt.)	836	27.2	6.8	2.3	39.6	—	—	42.0	7.1	—
Seyerna Park CDP (pt.)	6 521	27.1	5.7	2.4	54.6	—	.1	84.6	69.7	—
South Gate CDP	11 116	26.0	.6	18.1	17.7	13.4	.3	97.3	96.9	—
District 2	233 788	22.1	9.6	9.8	19.6	3.3	.4	78.7	74.6	.4
COUNTY										
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	16 227	33.9	6.1	2.5	30.7	3.1	.6	54.7	42.1	.5
Baltimore County (pt.)	151 115	17.2	10.1	11.9	16.2	3.4	.3	87.6	83.7	.3
Harford County	66 446	30.4	9.4	6.6	24.5	3.0	.6	64.5	61.9	.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aberdeen town	5 214	18.7	11.8	11.4	11.8	.3	.8	99.5	98.5	1.1
Bel Air North CDP	5 116	47.6	4.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	—	71.0	71.6	.3
Bel Air South CDP	10 296	58.8	1.0	7.1	22.3	2.7	.4	91.5	86.9	.1
Corney CDP	10 366	26.1	4.0	11.0	12.3	9.7	.2	99.0	96.7	.1
Cockeysville CDP	9 346	20.7	2.5	28.0	15.3	4.9	.3	97.1	94.4	.3
Oundell CDP	26 464	3.6	15.2	10.1	7.2	1.1	—	99.9	98.9	.2
Edgewood CDP	8 408	28.4	3.6	6.8	13.9	8.8	.2	97.5	95.3	.3
Essex CDP	17 675	12.6	11.5	21.6	6.6	2.9	.6	99.4	95.5	.1
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 966	80.5	1.0	2.1	19.0	11.4	.5	99.7	98.1	.5
Joppatowne CDP	4 064	9.8	5.1	3.5	28.8	1.5	.5	94.6	83.7	.5
Lake Shore CDP	4 605	15.8	4.6	2.3	31.1	—	.4	.8	.4	.9
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	6 596	7.5	4.1	6.3	29.9	1.4	.2	99.7	97.7	.1
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	4 238	60.6	1.5	2.0	29.0	21.8	—	98.5	97.8	—
Middle River CDP	9 725	12.4	6.5	9.5	4.4	.8	.4	99.4	98.5	.2
Parkville CDP (pt.)	2 141	—	4.7	10.7	6.6	—	—	100.0	99.2	—
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	2 903	36.7	3.6	2.2	35.7	5.9	1.7	86.7	36.4	.7
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	5 541	54.2	1.0	3.2	20.2	3.3	—	95.4	95.3	.1
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	627	32.7	5.3	3.8	14.4	—	—	100.0	95.4	—
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	5 309	8.2	8.8	7.3	14.4	.3	.2	99.3	98.8	.2
Seyerna Park CDP (pt.)	2 322	24.6	1.9	1.4	47.6	—	—	92.7	82.9	—
Towson CDP (pt.)	16 516	7.5	9.5	18.4	14.1	6.6	.4	99.6	97.6	.6
District 3	247 234	15.5	23.2	13.3	15.7	6.2	.3	97.5	96.3	.5
COUNTY										
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	21 781	18.9	6.6	6.2	20.2	6.3	.3	89.8	88.9	.4
Baltimore County (pt.)	79 166	16.7	10.2	10.0	17.0	5.9	.2	96.0	94.0	.1
Howard County (pt.)	35 071	44.0	1.9	11.8	27.4	14.7	.2	98.4	96.9	.8
Baltimore city (pt.)	111 216	5.0	42.5	17.5	10.1	3.7	.5	99.9	99.2	.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arbutus CDP	7 966	8.1	21.3	9.4	12.2	1.9	—	99.8	99.2	—
Baltimore city (pt.)	111 216	5.0	42.5	17.5	10.1	3.7	.5	99.9	99.2	.6
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	653	—	15.8	1.5	4.0	—	.8	100.0	100.0	.8
Cotonsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia CDP (pt.)	27 360	37.8	.1	13.1	30.4	15.3	.1	99.0	98.5	1.0
Elkridge CDP	5 581	68.8	7.9	8.3	13.4	16.9	.1	98.9	94.9	.1
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	56	55.4	—	—	—	—	—	91.1	100.0	—
Femdale CDP (pt.)	4 164	20.4	1.0	14.2	8.0	11.1	—	98.5	99.4	—
Farr Meade CDP (pt.)	3 018	1.6	11.0	4.0	14.9	2.2	.2	99.5	97.9	.2
Lonsdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	5 781	1.5	12.2	6.0	8.7	1.3	.3	99.8	99.1	.1
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	2 262	.8	6.8	5.0	24.9	—	—	100.0	98.9	.3
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	1 449	24.7	—	23.3	3.8	7.6	—	99.6	100.0	—
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overlea CDP	4 925	10.3	23.1	8.8	12.6	1.0	.2	100.0	99.4	.2
Parkville CDP (pt.)	11 210	1.5	10.0	11.8	11.1	—	.2	100.0	99.5	.2
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	3 204	48.7	2.4	12.1	10.9	3.9	—	100.0	98.6	—
Pikesville CDP	11 455	21.6	5.2	11.2	19.6	23.0	.1	96.8	96.0	.1

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Percent									
	All housing units	Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 3—Con										
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.										
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	5 676	17.0	1.0	5.3	28.2	—	—	99.4	99.1	—
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	5 851	13.0	3.2	10.6	16.9	12.3	3	99.0	98.4	.1
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	1 748	10.9	3.1	5.3	9.5	—	.8	100.0	99.7	.3
Seyern CDP (pt.)	7 374	30.3	3.6	4.0	26.8	11.4	.4	82.6	86.4	.4
Towson CDP (pt.)	4 965	3.4	26.8	5.2	26.0	1.9	.1	98.2	90.9	.1
District 4	228 282	16.7	5.3	21.7	19.9	7.9	.3	99.4	98.1	.3
COUNTY										
Montgomery County (pt.)	65 584	24.8	7.6	25.3	22.0	8.9	.3	99.4	98.5	.3
Prince George's County (pt.)	162 698	13.5	4.3	20.3	19.1	7.5	.4	99.4	97.9	.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	3 564	8.2	1.0	37.6	4.1	44.2	.3	100.0	99.8	.3
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	2 264	3.7	2.9	2.3	26.3	3.2	.4	99.4	97.3	—
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	7 375	40.6	.2	21.2	17.5	17.0	.7	99.4	97.6	.3
Calverton CDP (pt.)	2 662	66.9	—	4.7	29.2	26.5	—	100.0	98.9	—
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	4 651	8.7	2.8	5.2	43.3	1.1	.5	98.4	93.3	.7
Chillum CDP	12 093	5.0	3.4	26.7	10.0	3.9	.3	99.9	99.7	.2
Colesville CDP (pt.)	5 995	32.8	1.2	17.7	71.7	1.2	—	96.5	92.8	—
Coral Hills CDP	3 907	10.1	9.1	17.0	18.1	5	—	99.5	99.0	.5
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	3 444	3.9	6.4	17.9	10.6	.7	.3	99.7	98.9	.8
Fairland CDP (pt.)	7 448	73.7	.8	23.9	14.0	13.1	.2	100.0	99.1	.1
Forestville CDP	6 192	14.3	3.1	15.4	16.0	10.9	.5	100.0	98.0	—
Fort Washington CDP	7 924	22.0	1.6	5.1	58.7	7.6	—	99.5	96.3	—
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 937	79.0	1.7	7.9	29.3	14.6	.2	81.2	80.3	—
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	3 032	1.8	1.5	23.7	20.0	2.8	1.0	100.0	98.7	1.0
Hillcrest Heights CDP	7 232	10.1	2.4	26.5	15.7	10.8	1.1	100.0	99.3	.2
Hyattsville city (pt.)	7 727	5.5	3.4	46.6	3.4	1.0	—	100.0	100.0	1.0
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	5 150	2.7	3.9	38.3	4.7	10.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	.8
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	2 424	5.5	4.1	9.8	36.9	—	1.2	100.0	97.7	—
Mitchellville CDP	4 422	73.5	.6	9.7	50.9	5.7	.1	99.1	96.7	—
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 413	3.6	.3	44.5	.2	36.4	.4	100.0	100.0	.7
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	13 698	10.4	1.1	25.0	14.3	7.7	.4	99.7	98.5	.4
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	23 901	3.7	12.8	35.4	12.0	7.0	.3	100.0	99.8	.3
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	15 328	9.2	2.2	32.0	7.2	5.7	—	99.7	98.7	.2
Takoma Park city	7 133	2.7	25.4	30.8	13.0	11.1	—	100.0	99.6	1.1
Walker Mill CDP	3 744	10.0	—	17.1	21.4	5.9	.8	99.9	97.8	.3
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	7 826	26.5	2.1	24.6	24.8	6.8	.2	99.0	98.1	.4
District 5	215 792	26.9	6.9	9.5	27.8	5.2	1.1	70.3	68.6	.7
COUNTY										
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	27 076	20.0	8.1	4.7	31.4	5.1	.8	41.6	60.6	.5
Calvert County	18 974	39.2	8.9	3.8	27.8	.5	1.7	27.6	13.2	1.3
Charles County	34 487	37.3	5.4	4.7	29.5	1.6	2.7	62.8	58.1	1.6
Prince George's County (pt.)	107 392	21.1	6.4	13.7	28.3	8.1	.3	96.1	93.5	.3
St. Mary's County	27 863	34.7	7.8	7.9	19.9	1.5	2.1	36.9	31.0	1.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	1 787	7.9	2.9	4.1	34.9	—	.6	100.0	99.7	.3
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	77	19.5	—	—	7.8	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Beltsville CDP	5 503	14.9	3.5	14.8	23.6	23.7	.1	100.0	98.4	.1
Bowie city	13 066	27.2	.8	2.3	43.8	4.0	—	99.6	98.8	—
Calverton CDP (pt.)	1 819	9.8	—	23.6	23.5	—	—	100.0	99.0	.2
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	1 025	1.1	57.6	5.7	100.0	5.7	—	100.0	97.3	—
Clinton CDP	6 378	29.6	2.5	3.6	47.7	.8	.2	99.1	93.9	—
College Park city	5 880	9.8	15.1	16.1	26.6	3.6	.1	100.0	99.8	1.1
Crofton CDP (pt.)	4 207	12.7	.9	2.7	36.0	30.3	—	99.6	99.6	.2
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	1 668	5.0	8.5	21.2	21.1	—	—	100.0	97.8	.9
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 643	32.6	2.4	.7	45.1	—	1.1	75.4	74.3	.7
Greenbelt city	9 938	13.8	12.0	23.6	5.8	22.9	.1	100.0	99.6	.1
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	598	1.0	1.3	1.5	52.7	—	—	100.0	94.3	—
Hyattsville city (pt.)	5 041	3.1	24.1	23.7	17.2	4.8	1	100.0	99.5	.1
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	11 142	—	3.1	23.9	4.4	11.7	—	100.0	100.0	—
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	3 577	22.9	9.3	9.3	24.4	2.0	.3	100.0	99.1	.5
Laurel city	9 049	44.4	7.3	26.7	7.7	23.3	.1	99.9	99.4	.2
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 235	1.4	.4	.8	41.7	—	—	100.0	100.0	.4
Odenton CDP (pt.)	2 411	4.4	2.3	3.8	47.4	.7	.2	90.7	89.5	.5
St. Charles CDP	9 775	55.2	.4	5.8	22.7	4.2	.1	99.3	98.3	—
South Laurel CDP	7 861	15.0	.8	27.4	18.3	4.1	.1	99.9	99.4	.2
Waldorf CDP	5 038	45.0	1.2	3.3	34.2	2.1	.5	91.5	89.7	.4
District 6	230 017	27.2	21.8	9.4	22.8	2.0	.9	61.1	58.9	.7
COUNTY										
Allegany County	32 513	7.3	40.8	11.9	13.7	.4	1.3	81.4	83.1	1.2
Carroll County	43 553	31.4	17.9	6.4	24.0	.6	.5	41.9	39.0	.4
Frederick County	54 872	31.8	20.0	8.9	25.0	2.3	.9	55.7	56.0	.5
Garrett County	14 119	22.3	17.6	5.3	18.0	.9	1.8	23.7	17.7	1.7
Howard County (pt.)	37 512	47.1	5.3	9.2	37.5	.7	.3	73.6	71.1	.2
Washington County	47 448	17.3	28.6	12.3	15.4	1.6	1.2	72.4	61.7	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Columbia CDP (pt.)	3 291	68.1	.7	14.0	38.3	4.8	.3	94.3	93.4	—
Cumberland city	11 431	2.5	54.7	18.4	11.2	.9	.3	99.7	99.4	1.3
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	15 858	45.4	3.1	11.0	37.6	5.9	.1	95.7	91.2	—
Frederick city	16 611	34.9	21.3	18.7	12.7	5.3	.4	99.5	99.0	.5
Hagerstown city	16 361	13.4	41.4	23.6	8.7	2.6	.2	99.7	99.0	.7
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	5 842	47.5	2.8	11.9	27.1	16.4	.4	97.5	95.2	.4
Westminster city	5 469	38.4	22.1	19.6	9.5	1.9	—	97.6	98.5	—

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 7 -----	237 520	8.0	34.5	20.7	13.2	1.8	.8	98.8	97.1	.9
COUNTY										
Baltimore County (pt.) -----	51 272	16.5	11.3	12.6	16.3	2.9	.2	95.1	93.8	.2
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	186 248	5.7	40.8	22.9	12.4	1.5	1.0	99.9	98.0	1.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	186 248	5.7	40.8	22.9	12.4	1.5	1.0	99.9	98.0	1.1
Cotonsville CDP (pt.) -----	14 080	18.2	23.6	12.5	18.0	3.1	.2	99.5	98.4	.4
Lochearn CDP (pt.) -----	7 643	8.4	5.2	12.0	13.4	3.8	.4	99.9	98.9	.2
Milford Mill CDP (pt.) -----	8 222	20.8	5.6	11.4	9.7	2.2	.2	97.9	97.3	.4
Randallstown CDP (pt.) -----	4 190	12.1	5.0	16.8	26.0	3.7	—	90.3	83.5	.1
Reisterstown CDP (pt.) -----	1 950	12.4	7.1	33.4	11.1	10.2	.8	98.3	93.3	—
Woodlawn CDP -----	13 478	17.6	6.9	10.6	15.5	1.8	—	99.0	99.0	.1
District 8 -----	230 139	29.7	4.6	11.4	35.8	14.3	.2	94.8	92.8	.1
COUNTY										
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	230 139	29.7	4.6	11.4	35.8	14.3	.2	94.8	92.8	.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.) -----	9 782	5.6	.8	5.2	53.7	5.9	.1	99.8	99.6	.1
Bethesda CDP -----	28 253	8.1	8.0	22.1	33.8	18.0	.1	99.8	99.6	.1
Fairland CDP (pt.) -----	1 025	77.3	3.0	1.1	35.2	27.8	.9	97.1	88.7	—
Gaithersburg city -----	16 059	34.2	1.5	19.5	15.9	19.7	.1	99.8	99.5	.1
Germanstown CDP -----	17 121	80.5	.3	8.4	11.5	23.2	—	98.6	97.7	.1
Montgomery Village CDP -----	13 120	42.3	.2	11.9	23.2	16.1	—	98.7	98.6	.1
North Bethesda CDP -----	14 023	31.6	.5	26.2	20.7	40.9	.1	99.9	99.7	.3
North Potomac CDP -----	5 749	78.1	.3	.5	64.1	4.3	.2	96.7	95.5	—
Diney CDP -----	7 267	46.3	.5	.5	56.4	10.1	.2	96.4	96.0	—
Potomac CDP -----	15 630	25.1	1.0	3.8	73.7	10.7	.1	92.7	87.9	.1
Redland CDP -----	5 128	41.6	.4	2.8	50.1	6.4	—	97.6	95.9	.1
Rockville city -----	16 238	9.1	3.6	13.5	37.4	8.6	.3	99.9	99.7	.1
Silver Spring CDP (pt.) -----	9 593	10.7	4.6	10.2	32.4	8.4	.1	99.4	98.7	.1
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.) -----	19 977	11.5	1.2	12.1	25.4	8.5	.1	99.9	99.6	.2
White Oak CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—						Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel									
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
The State	1 748 991	43.2	2.3	29.6	22.1	2.9	12.3	31.7	56.0	3.2	
District 1	221 387	20.2	6.8	34.8	33.9	4.3	8.6	30.4	61.0	4.7	
COUNTY											
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	87 234	35.5	1.1	38.3	23.5	1.6	6.3	28.8	64.9	1.9	
Caroline County	9 983	8	12.6	28.7	49.1	8.7	8.5	28.7	62.8	7.5	
Cecil County	24 725	7.4	9.3	29.0	49.0	5.3	6.0	26.8	67.2	6.0	
Dorchester County	12 117	7.7	10.1	25.4	49.6	7.3	14.0	34.3	51.7	9.6	
Kent County	6 702	1.6	15.4	28.2	49.4	5.3	9.1	30.4	60.4	5.8	
Queen Anne's County	12 489	.6	9.9	44.7	35.9	8.8	5.3	23.6	71.2	3.0	
Somerset County	7 977	3.4	18.1	26.7	43.2	8.7	14.7	33.7	51.5	8.3	
Talbot County	12 677	7.1	7.2	42.2	39.1	4.4	8.8	32.9	58.2	3.5	
Wicomico County	27 772	15.9	9.7	33.9	35.8	4.7	9.9	34.3	55.8	7.0	
Worcester County	14 142	7.5	13.9	42.0	30.1	6.4	9.2	35.2	55.7	6.3	
Baltimore city (pt.)	5 569	73.2	1.0	5.5	19.6	.6	35.3	40.5	24.2	12.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Annapolis city	14 D61	42.4	1.1	39.6	16.2	.7	16.2	39.7	44.1	4.6	
Arnold CDP	6 971	25.3	.4	55.2	17.9	1.3	1.8	20.6	77.6	.3	
Baltimore city (pt.)	5 569	73.2	1.0	5.5	19.6	.6	35.3	40.5	24.2	12.9	
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	3 627	66.0	.6	7.6	24.3	1.5	11.2	35.3	53.5	3.4	
Cambridge city	4 737	17.5	5.2	25.6	48.4	3.3	26.3	38.0	35.7	14.7	
Crofton CDP (pt.)	498	18.3	—	75.7	4.6	1.4	—	—	83.1	—	
Ferndale CDP (pt.)	2 161	70.0	—	18.0	11.2	.7	5.9	28.8	65.3	1.1	
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	12	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	
Glen Burnie CDP	14 042	55.7	1.3	19.5	21.9	1.6	8.3	32.3	59.4	1.9	
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 034	17.5	2.3	37.6	40.8	1.9	4.2	19.6	76.2	—	
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 823	49.0	4.8	20.2	24.2	1.7	2.7	32.1	65.2	2.7	
Parole CDP	4 188	7.1	.7	64.9	26.1	1.1	7.0	27.7	65.3	.3	
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	596	7.9	3.0	37.1	48.8	3.2	4.9	19.8	75.3	—	
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	3 542	17.9	1.9	38.7	40.1	1.3	2.2	27.8	70.0	1.2	
Salisbury city	8 169	33.3	3.1	29.5	33.3	.8	15.4	42.7	41.9	10.5	
Severn CDP (pt.)	808	2.6	.7	49.5	45.7	1.5	3.8	18.4	77.7	2.1	
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	6 366	35.2	.2	38.5	25.3	.8	1.9	13.7	84.5	.3	
South Gate CDP	10 599	59.9	1.1	33.7	4.6	.6	3.4	37.6	59.0	2.7	
District 2	222 486	40.9	1.6	30.7	24.7	2.2	7.3	30.3	62.4	2.1	
COUNTY											
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	15 530	12.9	2.1	44.0	38.6	2.4	2.3	19.6	78.1	.8	
Baltimore County (pt.)	143 763	50.5	1.1	25.2	21.5	1.7	8.7	34.0	57.3	2.0	
Harford County	63 193	25.7	2.8	39.9	28.5	3.2	5.4	24.4	70.2	2.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Aberdeen town	5 001	56.4	2.7	23.4	16.7	.8	15.1	36.2	48.6	7.8	
Bel Air North CDP	4 786	20.3	.3	56.0	21.5	1.9	1.7	19.3	79.0	—	
Bel Air South CDP	9 641	24.5	.2	66.5	8.1	.7	2.4	22.7	74.8	.3	
Carney CDP	10 028	51.3	.7	34.9	12.2	.9	3.3	35.9	60.8	.5	
Croftonville CDP	8 604	59.5	1.4	34.6	3.7	.8	4.9	43.8	51.3	1.6	
Dundalk CDP	25 596	78.0	.7	6.5	14.0	.9	14.3	37.5	48.1	2.2	
Edgewood CDP	7 923	40.2	3.6	42.9	11.6	1.6	5.9	29.7	64.4	4.8	
Essex CDP	16 332	52.9	1.4	23.5	20.1	2.1	18.0	37.6	44.4	6.9	
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 887	6.4	.2	87.0	5.3	1.1	.9	20.1	79.0	.3	
Joppatowne CDP	3 978	36.0	1.0	46.2	14.1	2.6	3.0	21.5	75.5	2.1	
Lake Shore CDP	4 412	5.0	.8	28.2	60.7	3.2	3.0	16.0	81.0	1.1	
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	6 482	80.4	.7	12.9	5.7	.3	4.2	29.6	66.2	.5	
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	4 086	25.8	—	67.9	5.9	.4	1.5	29.9	68.6	.5	
Middle River CDP	9 368	45.1	1.9	20.8	30.3	1.9	11.0	40.5	48.5	3.1	
Parkville CDP (pt.)	2 087	85.0	1.0	2.1	12.0	—	10.3	41.8	47.9	1.1	
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	2 813	19.7	1.4	43.6	33.6	1.7	1.7	18.1	80.2	.2	
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	5 411	28.5	.1	58.1	12.2	1.1	1.7	24.0	74.3	.3	
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	591	30.1	—	36.7	33.2	—	4.7	32.5	62.8	2.0	
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	5 196	73.3	1.1	10.8	13.8	.9	7.5	31.0	61.5	.6	
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	2 255	37.9	.7	35.7	22.4	3.3	1.5	17.3	81.3	.8	
Towson CDP (pt.)	15 589	63.0	.7	19.8	16.0	.5	11.2	41.9	46.9	.5	
District 3	232 700	57.5	1.2	23.5	16.7	1.1	15.7	35.4	48.8	2.9	
COUNTY											
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	20 934	49.2	2.5	29.3	17.2	1.8	5.1	30.1	64.8	2.3	
Baltimore County (pt.)	75 724	59.9	.7	22.7	15.9	.7	7.3	33.7	59.0	1.1	
Howard County (pt.)	32 923	34.1	1.6	57.9	5.7	.7	4.2	29.1	66.6	.5	
Baltimore city (pt.)	103 119	64.9	1.1	11.8	20.7	1.4	27.8	39.8	32.4	5.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Arbutus CDP	7 653	61.5	.6	9.8	27.0	1.1	10.2	34.6	55.2	1.7	
Baltimore city (pt.)	103 119	64.9	1.1	11.8	20.7	1.4	27.8	39.8	32.4	5.1	
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	643	62.4	—	—	36.9	.8	9.3	38.3	52.4	1.1	
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Columbia CDP (pt.)	25 721	39.7	.5	56.4	2.9	.5	4.5	29.4	66.2	.5	
Elkridge CDP	5 206	15.6	7.1	64.7	11.6	.9	3.0	29.6	67.4	.7	
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	56	8.9	—	60.7	30.4	—	—	17.9	82.1	—	
Ferndale CDP (pt.)	2 816	64.6	.6	30.5	2.9	1.4	9.7	31.9	58.4	.6	
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	4 067	70.2	.6	24.9	1.9	2.4	.7	41.8	57.5	3.2	
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	5 456	77.5	.9	5.2	16.3	—	12.0	38.6	49.5	3.6	
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	2 224	72.5	.4	6.5	20.0	.6	5.1	31.8	63.1	.4	
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Milford Hill CDP (pt.)	1 337	67.2	1.6	24.8	6.5	—	2.2	47.9	49.9	.5	
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Overlea CDP	4 773	65.5	.3	17.5	15.9	.8	6.2	34.6	59.1	.7	
Parkville CDP (pt.)	10 882	78.1	.9	5.7	15.1	.2	11.3	39.2	49.5	1.8	

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel								
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.</b>										
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	3 045	25.2	1.7	64.7	7.2	1.2	4.1	30.4	65.5	—
Pikesville CDP	10 756	59.5	.9	22.4	16.6	.6	6.8	33.0	60.1	.5
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	5 557	70.0	.5	26.5	2.6	.4	4.6	25.2	70.2	.6
Roanokestown CDP (pt.)	5 662	69.7	.4	25.2	4.0	.7	6.0	31.6	62.5	1.0
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	1 667	75.8	1.4	15.6	6.5	.7	10.0	29.5	60.6	1.0
Severn CDP (pt.)	7 010	33.8	4.1	43.8	16.9	1.4	4.5	25.5	69.9	3.8
Towson CDP (pt.)	4 771	58.5	.5	8.6	31.6	.7	6.9	35.8	57.3	.6
District 4	216 881	60.9	1.2	26.4	10.2	1.3	12.7	38.7	48.6	2.5
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Montgomery County (pt.)	62 223	62.6	1.0	26.2	9.5	.8	12.6	37.5	49.9	1.4
Prince George's County (pt.)	154 658	60.3	1.2	26.5	10.5	1.5	12.7	39.2	48.1	2.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	3 357	68.9	1.1	23.5	5.7	.8	11.8	55.5	32.7	2.3
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	2 161	25.5	3.5	14.9	55.6	.6	.5	28.5	71.1	.5
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	6 998	53.7	1.0	39.7	5.4	.2	10.8	37.7	51.6	1.3
Calverton CDP (pt.)	2 632	32.1	.4	66.0	.9	.5	2.1	22.9	75.0	—
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	4 522	54.1	.8	13.3	31.4	.5	2.7	25.1	72.2	1.4
Chillum CDP	11 595	72.6	1.4	20.1	4.8	1.1	16.1	44.9	38.9	1.9
Colesville CDP (pt.)	5 872	71.6	.5	13.0	14.6	.3	.6	11.7	87.7	—
Coral Hills CDP	3 539	67.3	2.1	19.0	10.1	1.5	20.9	40.6	38.5	4.5
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	3 288	80.5	.5	12.3	4.7	1.9	14.3	42.3	43.4	5.0
Fairland CDP (pt.)	7 039	36.2	.3	60.1	3.2	.3	5.3	39.9	54.9	.6
Forestville CDP	5 897	63.9	.7	26.9	7.7	.8	9.5	39.4	51.1	3.3
Fort Washington CDP	7 757	38.5	.9	43.1	16.0	1.4	1.9	18.2	79.9	.7
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 881	9	.9	78.0	18.9	1.3	5.5	23.1	71.4	1.4
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	2 921	78.8	1.2	7.4	11.3	1.3	10.7	40.6	48.7	1.4
Hillcrest Heights CDP	7 005	75.7	1.1	17.6	4.1	1.6	15.7	45.4	38.9	2.7
Hyattsville city (pt.)	7 000	68.4	1.6	16.6	4.9	8.6	23.9	60.6	15.6	5.1
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	4 908	75.8	.5	15.6	5.8	2.3	24.1	46.7	29.2	5.3
Langham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	2 321	73.2	1.2	7.3	16.7	1.1	2.6	24.9	72.5	—
Mitchellville CDP	4 122	39.3	.2	47.2	12.3	.9	5.0	22.4	72.6	.3
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 286	64.9	.8	33.3	1.0	—	17.0	59.4	23.6	3.1
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	12 972	56.5	.9	31.1	10.6	1.0	14.6	41.3	44.1	2.3
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	22 231	69.9	1.2	15.7	12.2	1.0	19.4	45.0	35.6	2.0
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	14 500	62.3	1.2	28.0	7.2	1.2	15.7	50.0	34.3	4.6
Takoma Park city	6 822	74.9	1.3	6.3	15.7	1.8	17.4	43.0	39.6	2.0
Walker Mill CDP	3 588	67.9	1.4	28.0	2.2	.5	18.2	35.2	46.5	4.8
Washington-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	7 464	69.5	1.4	22.1	6.3	.7	10.2	37.6	52.2	1.6
District 5	204 205	31.4	2.8	36.1	26.1	3.6	4.4	25.7	69.9	1.9
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	25 416	23.3	2.6	37.6	32.8	3.7	2.8	20.0	77.2	1.4
Calvert County	16 986	.3	3.8	53.3	35.2	7.3	4.0	18.9	77.1	2.5
Charles County	32 950	7.4	3.1	47.0	36.8	5.8	4.5	22.1	73.4	2.7
Prince George's County (pt.)	103 353	53.8	1.0	30.3	13.6	1.2	4.7	29.1	66.2	1.0
St. Mary's County	25 500	.8	8.9	32.6	50.2	7.6	4.8	26.6	68.6	4.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	1 766	88.6	1.1	7.3	2.0	.9	4.1	23.0	72.9	.7
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	5 777	—	—	50.6	49.4	—	—	39.0	61.0	—
Beltsville CDP	5 273	62.5	.8	17.7	18.2	.9	4.8	34.8	60.4	.6
Bowie city	12 891	66.9	.4	29.8	2.3	.7	1.6	29.3	78.7	.1
Calverton CDP (pt.)	1 794	78.1	.4	18.3	2.8	.3	1.9	30.9	67.2	1.8
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	1 025	46.6	.9	21.1	30.4	1.0	—	22.1	77.9	—
Clinton CDP	6 279	37.8	.8	36.6	23.7	1.0	4.3	16.3	79.5	.3
College Park city	5 740	75.8	.9	10.0	12.1	1.2	8.4	29.3	62.4	1.1
Crofton CDP (pt.)	4 099	60.7	.4	37.3	1.5	.1	2.0	22.9	75.1	—
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	1 579	71.0	1.9	14.5	9.9	2.7	11.2	38.8	50.0	2.5
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 607	40.9	1.5	41.4	12.0	4.1	.7	14.1	85.2	.8
Greenbelt city	9 347	39.3	1.2	51.7	6.5	1.2	5.9	41.6	52.5	1.0
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	590	94.2	1.0	1.0	3.7	—	1.4	13.1	85.6	—
Hyattsville city (pt.)	4 838	72.7	1.3	9.1	14.5	2.5	12.5	42.7	44.7	2.1
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	616	89.6	—	8.3	—	2.1	22.4	48.1	29.5	—
Langham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	3 443	59.2	1.1	10.7	.9	.9	2.6	26.8	70.6	.6
Laurie city	8 551	33.0	.5	55.4	10.4	.6	6.2	41.7	52.1	1.7
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 211	97.7	—	2.3	—	—	2.2	22.1	75.7	.5
Denton CDP (pt.)	2 363	66.9	1.2	22.8	8.1	.9	2.3	20.2	77.5	1.4
St. Charles CDP	9 503	15.4	—	78.4	5.6	.6	3.7	26.5	69.9	1.4
South Laurel CDP	7 344	65.8	.8	30.1	2.9	.3	4.2	38.5	57.3	2.6
Waldorf CDP	4 904	18.5	2.1	44.5	31.7	3.1	1.1	19.6	79.3	1.0
District 6	214 738	19.7	1.8	38.8	30.9	8.8	7.4	26.5	66.1	3.0
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Allegany County	29 634	53.9	1.5	14.7	15.1	14.7	14.4	35.5	50.2	4.7
Carroll County	42 248	7.5	1.8	45.2	38.1	7.7	4.6	21.2	74.2	1.6
Frederick County	52 570	10.3	1.5	51.5	29.5	6.9	5.7	24.5	69.7	2.7
Garrett County	10 110	11.6	1.4	16.7	37.1	33.4	10.8	30.4	58.8	4.8
Howard County (pt.)	35 414	24.1	1.5	51.1	21.8	1.6	2.3	21.6	76.1	.9
Washington County	44 762	18.0	2.4	29.0	42.2	8.4	10.5	30.8	58.7	4.8

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 6—Con.										
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Columbia CDP (pt.)	2 870	18.6	.5	74.6	5.4	.8	.6	26.0	73.4	.7
Cumberland city	10 266	77.2	1.1	9.7	5.4	6.6	24.4	40.8	34.8	6.2
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	15 020	40.8	.5	45.4	12.9	.4	3.2	23.8	73.0	.8
Frederick city	15 671	27.3	1.0	52.8	18.0	1.0	11.7	37.3	51.1	5.2
Hagerstown city	15 063	39.5	1.4	20.3	36.2	2.6	21.0	38.6	40.4	8.5
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	5 580	22.0	2.3	55.9	19.1	.6	1.8	26.4	71.8	1.0
Westminster city	5 180	27.9	1.5	53.1	16.2	1.3	14.1	38.5	47.4	2.3
District 7	216 589	57.3	2.1	14.5	24.2	1.9	36.7	35.2	28.0	7.4
COUNTY										
Baltimore County (pt.)	48 793	61.5	1.1	21.9	14.8	.7	8.4	36.7	54.9	1.0
Baltimore city (pt.)	167 796	56.1	2.4	12.3	26.9	2.2	45.0	34.8	20.2	9.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Baltimore city (pt.)	167 796	56.1	2.4	12.3	26.9	2.2	45.0	34.8	20.2	9.3
Cotonsville CDP (pt.)	13 496	54.9	.7	21.3	22.2	.9	9.4	35.5	55.1	.5
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	7 323	66.6	1.6	19.9	11.8	.2	10.5	37.0	52.5	1.5
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	7 682	67.8	1.4	22.9	7.7	.2	9.1	42.5	48.4	2.0
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	3 988	68.9	.8	19.6	10.0	.7	6.2	36.3	57.5	.8
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	1 747	74.1	.3	18.2	7.4	—	10.1	43.7	46.1	—
Woodlawn CDP	12 913	65.0	.9	23.2	10.3	.7	7.0	36.2	56.8	.8
District 8	220 005	55.6	.9	32.5	10.4	.6	5.4	30.6	64.0	.6
COUNTY										
Montgomery County (pt.)	220 005	55.6	.9	32.5	10.4	.6	5.4	30.6	64.0	.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	9 530	89.5	.7	9.0	.9	—	3.1	20.9	76.0	.1
Bethesda CDP	26 956	74.2	.8	13.4	11.3	.4	7.8	40.1	52.1	.4
Fairland CDP (pt.)	1 016	28.1	.9	54.6	15.8	.6	1.1	24.1	74.8	—
Gaithersburg city	15 202	56.6	1.1	36.5	5.4	.4	7.1	39.6	53.3	1.4
Germantown CDP	15 784	12.0	1.1	82.5	4.3	.2	3.3	35.0	61.7	1.0
Montgomery Village CDP	12 284	25.0	.6	67.0	6.7	.7	5.3	37.9	56.8	1.0
North Bethesda CDP	13 154	55.9	.9	34.7	8.4	—	7.6	43.0	49.4	.7
North Potomac CDP	5 569	31.5	.6	54.1	13.5	.2	1.0	13.4	85.5	.3
Olney CDP	7 156	58.1	.3	28.1	13.2	.3	1.4	15.3	83.3	.2
Potomac CDP	15 150	66.2	.6	19.1	14.0	.1	2.5	14.9	82.6	.1
Redland CDP	4 965	42.9	.4	51.1	4.9	.7	3.8	21.9	74.2	1.5
Rockville city	15 660	80.7	1.6	12.2	5.3	.3	8.5	29.5	61.9	1.0
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	9 365	79.5	1.0	12.1	7.2	.2	6.9	32.8	60.3	.4
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	19 235	78.1	.8	16.5	4.0	.6	7.2	33.3	59.5	.8
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Total	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of householder income in 1989	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of householder income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
The State	1 137 307	9.8	26.5	710 691	919	21.1	274 230	235	12.4	611 684	37.1	4.2	548	25.4
District 1	155 629	9.5	26.5	85 704	820	21.0	43 245	220	12.9	65 758	40.3	4.5	487	25.0
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	61 167	9.8	24.3	42 329	964	21.3	13 364	248	12.6	26 067	43.6	2.4	604	25.5
Caroline County	7 338	10.0	28.2	2 931	649	21.2	2 152	200	13.4	2 645	34.5	6.9	348	25.6
Cecil County	18 534	10.7	24.0	9 503	780	20.7	4 712	229	12.6	6 191	42.6	3.7	471	22.9
Dorchester County	8 193	7.0	36.4	3 000	581	19.5	3 139	198	13.3	3 924	30.9	9.6	330	23.6
Kent County	4 797	6.9	34.1	1 871	652	20.7	1 924	225	12.9	1 905	35.2	6.8	406	25.5
Queen Anne's County	10 119	8.9	19.6	5 578	842	21.9	2 513	219	12.9	2 370	36.6	8.4	471	24.4
Somerset County	5 758	4.8	36.6	1 831	538	21.3	2 128	182	13.4	2 219	31.8	8.4	302	26.5
Talbot County	8 636	9.1	28.3	3 756	744	20.6	3 130	207	12.3	4 041	36.2	6.9	429	25.1
Wicomico County	18 535	10.7	26.5	9 907	624	19.7	5 173	191	13.4	9 237	41.1	3.6	439	25.3
Worcester County	9 797	9.5	25.0	3 739	674	20.3	3 696	217	13.1	4 345	40.9	6.1	398	24.6
Baltimore city (pt.)	2 755	9.7	47.0	1 259	575	21.6	1 314	200	13.1	2 814	39.4	6.3	355	25.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Annapolis city	6 716	10.7	25.0	4 100	977	21.0	1 679	277	13.3	7 345	39.5	3.9	602	27.1
Arnold CDP	5 716	12.4	12.7	4 647	1 056	22.8	618	277	11.3	1 255	41.4	.6	809	23.1
Baltimore city (pt.)	2 755	9.7	47.0	1 259	575	21.6	1 314	200	13.1	2 814	39.4	6.3	355	25.7
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	2 844	6.0	52.2	1 329	727	22.1	1 277	199	13.3	783	37.2	4.3	437	25.2
Cambridge city	2 125	4.7	47.6	776	507	19.3	1 132	216	14.5	2 612	31.9	7.7	321	24.3
Crofton CDP (pt.)	2 316	11.4	5.4	296	1 083	22.0	20	250	10.0	182	41.2	—	967	21.2
Farmdale CDP (pt.)	1 758	3.8	41.4	1 152	863	20.5	522	231	13.6	403	40.2	—	500	24.9
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	100.0	—	375	22.5
Glen Burnie CDP	9 174	7.3	36.0	5 667	814	19.9	2 565	225	12.8	4 868	40.6	1.4	538	26.9
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	1 747	10.8	21.2	1 299	838	21.6	353	226	14.8	287	24.7	4.9	634	25.4
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 322	10.9	27.4	826	987	20.9	274	227	13.0	501	52.5	3.6	616	24.8
Parole CDP	3 439	15.3	11.7	2 210	1 356	21.5	833	290	12.1	749	38.3	3.9	749	25.1
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	509	2.8	29.1	356	811	17.7	118	227	11.8	87	59.8	—	619	22.4
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	2 974	16.0	30.5	2 000	902	22.5	758	238	12.7	568	36.4	6.7	483	25.7
Salisbury city	3 273	10.3	32.7	1 821	605	21.1	1 162	198	14.4	4 896	44.9	2.1	468	25.2
Severn CDP (pt.)	754	8.1	23.6	558	978	21.3	156	238	12.6	54	68.5	9.3	486	19.3
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	5 826	8.0	20.2	4 499	1 168	20.9	988	285	12.1	540	41.3	1.1	830	21.5
South Gate CDP	5 022	9.9	16.0	4 214	880	20.4	571	245	11.6	5 577	53.2	.6	603	24.7
District 2	156 989	8.8	29.9	93 740	862	20.3	43 957	235	12.0	65 497	37.3	4.1	507	23.4
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	13 914	9.8	22.0	9 716	1 005	21.9	3 042	250	11.9	1 616	39.4	5.9	712	23.9
Baltimore County (pt.)	96 371	7.3	35.4	53 625	821	19.5	32 354	233	12.1	47 392	36.0	4.3	512	23.3
Harford County	46 704	11.4	20.8	30 399	883	20.9	8 561	238	11.7	16 489	40.6	3.5	481	23.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen town	2 623	5.2	31.6	1 713	728	20.3	676	229	12.1	2 378	36.0	4.5	440	26.2
Bel Air North CDP	4 221	17.1	14.7	3 348	1 019	22.4	605	240	11.3	565	40.2	4.4	567	23.1
Bel Air South CDP	7 489	19.5	11.4	6 165	962	22.0	885	252	11.4	2 152	52.4	.5	529	21.1
Carney CDP	6 312	8.4	28.4	4 274	834	20.6	1 739	246	12.4	3 716	41.2	1.2	561	22.8
Cockeysville CDP	2 762	12.2	14.3	1 930	1 071	20.2	520	281	12.2	5 842	44.4	1.5	569	22.3
Oundale CDP	18 427	5.3	52.0	8 538	621	17.4	8 576	192	12.2	7 169	30.7	9.9	449	22.8
Edgewood CDP	5 088	16.5	11.2	4 452	773	21.1	553	226	12.2	2 835	49.7	1.1	456	24.9
Essex CDP	8 078	7.0	44.9	4 436	671	18.3	3 245	206	12.6	8 254	41.3	2.8	413	24.4
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 553	16.8	4.5	2 152	996	24.8	103	256	13.0	334	44.0	2.4	769	24.9
Joppatown CDP	2 906	7.7	26.3	2 163	777	17.0	410	230	10.9	1 072	27.7	2.9	544	22.0
Lake Shore CDP	4 088	7.7	26.0	2 826	913	19.5	1 000	240	11.8	324	26.5	.6	735	22.2
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	5 362	5.2	40.1	2 998	917	17.5	2 029	285	11.3	1 120	29.5	7.6	544	23.8
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	3 421	14.0	13.4	2 221	1 180	20.0	540	318	11.9	665	49.2	—	782	18.8
Middle River CDP	5 493	7.8	32.2	2 656	713	20.6	1 613	194	12.4	3 875	34.0	4.0	456	23.5
Parkville CDP (pt.)	1 561	7.2	52.4	759	675	20.2	729	194	11.7	526	32.1	4.9	516	23.7
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	2 525	10.9	21.3	1 823	1 135	21.4	479	248	12.6	288	45.1	2.4	588	21.5
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	4 503	11.6	16.9	3 369	937	21.5	841	264	13.0	908	38.0	3.1	675	23.4
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	510	12.5	27.8	273	946	22.4	183	227	12.4	81	16.0	16.0	448	21.4
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	4 207	3.8	48.7	1 982	720	17.9	1 939	237	12.4	989	32.3	3.3	520	22.5
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	2 011	6.2	24.8	1 390	1 138	20.6	481	271	11.1	244	50.8	3.3	822	23.5
Towson CDP (pt.)	8 586	6.0	35.9	4 596	901	16.9	3 011	258	11.6	7 003	29.1	5.2	600	25.7
District 3	147 182	10.0	32.4	85 530	845	20.3	44 666	231	13.0	85 518	36.2	4.5	506	25.1
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	12 801	9.1	29.6	7 972	892	20.6	3 042	232	12.5	8 133	41.6	.9	544	24.2
Baltimore County (pt.)	50 793	9.5	34.9	31 009	860	19.7	14 881	239	11.9	24 931	36.6	3.9	538	23.9
Howard County (pt.)	22 519	17.2	7.5	17 225	1 124	21.7	1 491	268	11.9	10 404	50.1	.6	723	25.1
Baltimore city (pt.)	61 069	8.0	40.2	29 324	679	19.7	25 252	222	13.8	42 050	31.5	6.5	437	26.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arbutus CDP	5 414	8.6	42.8	2 799	781	20.3	2 144	220	11.9	2 239	38.4	7.9	474	24.3
Baltimore city (pt.)	61 069	8.0	40.2	29 324	679	19.7	25 252	222	13.8	42 050	31.5	6.5	437	26.4
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	553	1.8	45.4	292	588	16.0	245	174	12.7	90	33.3	8.9	708	13.7
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia CDP (pt.)	16 995	14.7	5.7	13 834	1 139	20.9	791	285	11.4	8 726	48.6	.2	725	25.4
Elkridge CDP	3 906	24.6	11.3	2 293	1 060	24.0	435	250	13.4	1 300	61.2	1.2	734	23.4
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	56	—	23.2	43	1 424	22.7	13	282	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Farmdale CDP (pt.)	1 991	8.6	37.8	1 286	769	19.2	601	234	13.1	2 025	30.1	1.7	543	24.4
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	9	100.0	—	9	375	35.0	—	—	—	2 858	51.4	—	522	22.0
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	3 125	6.3	47.6	1 786	656	20.0	1 151	201	12.9	2 331	29.3	4.2	453	21.9
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	1 879	7.4	41.0	1 233	846	18.7	567	249	12.0	345	40.6	—	719	26.4
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—			With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—			Specified renter paying cash rent	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	371	8.9	23.2	274	911	21.2	42	256	10.0	966	44.2	—	633	23.6
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overleaf CDP	3 736	6.0	44.9	2 077	771	20.0	1 441	221	12.1	1 037	37.7	3.2	533	21.2
Parkville CDP (pt.)	6 977	6.1	47.3	3 760	721	18.9	2 825	215	11.7	3 905	35.6	3.8	501	24.9
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	1 821	19.7	16.0	1 407	948	21.4	351	257	14.0	1 224	43.8	—	585	23.1
Pikesville CDP	7 301	10.1	29.9	3 579	1 054	16.6	1 865	342	11.8	3 455	33.1	7.4	614	25.7
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	4 723	9.7	35.3	3 428	866	18.9	1 016	248	11.6	834	31.5	1.7	547	23.3
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	3 453	15.3	25.2	2 544	630	20.3	554	232	12.1	2 209	32.9	2.3	491	24.8
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	1 166	6.9	38.0	801	749	18.7	317	232	14.6	501	40.1	2.0	659	23.8
Severn CDP (pt.)	4 689	12.4	12.8	3 543	992	22.7	456	258	13.1	2 321	42.0	—	609	26.6
Towson CDP (pt.)	3 521	7.2	39.3	1 855	1 061	17.5	1 464	291	11.4	1 250	36.4	6.2	557	26.7
District 4	114 424	10.5	22.3	84 747	1 018	22.1	18 035	278	11.7	102 457	37.3	2.7	643	26.3
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.)	31 470	10.0	22.9	22 490	1 186	22.4	5 231	322	11.4	30 753	39.0	3.3	696	27.4
Prince George's County (pt.)	82 954	10.7	22.1	62 257	966	22.0	12 804	262	11.9	71 704	36.6	2.4	625	26.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	1 169	18.5	17.4	356	900	19.8	143	287	11.7	2 188	51.3	4	650	27.1
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	144	40.3	—	6	1 125	35.0+	11	100	10.0	2 017	31.8	—	583	21.3
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	3 195	16.7	6.5	2 184	1 205	23.6	225	395	12.4	3 803	46.0	1.0	775	27.9
Calverton CDP (pt.)	2 340	12.5	10.6	1 990	1 210	24.4	80	338	11.6	292	51.4	—	1 000+	24.5
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	3 589	6.0	25.8	2 796	1 055	20.6	669	293	11.0	933	42.4	2.6	681	25.7
Chillum CDP	4 858	7.4	36.3	3 239	914	20.5	1 292	319	11.6	6 737	36.5	2.8	626	26.6
Colesville CDP (pt.)	5 526	10.0	27.0	4 333	1 335	20.2	796	367	10.6	346	42.8	2.9	867	23.2
Coral Hills CDP	1 966	6.4	25.8	1 603	719	21.5	314	241	14.5	1 573	33.6	1.1	614	25.0
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	1 605	12.8	33.9	1 128	857	22.7	413	229	11.2	1 683	31.8	2.7	634	26.7
Fairland CDP (pt.)	3 025	11.7	4.2	2 606	1 169	24.2	157	333	10.0	4 014	48.4	2	805	26.9
Forestville CDP	3 360	14.2	21.3	2 447	969	23.1	453	238	12.5	2 537	42.8	6	675	24.0
Farr Washington CDP	6 784	7.2	12.1	5 637	1 203	21.9	564	306	11.0	973	34.0	2.9	681	23.4
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 431	30.6	7.8	1 267	1 245	24.9	136	328	12.0	271	16.6	3.0	425	26.1
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 145	6.6	37.2	740	2137	20.5	345	306	10.9	1 776	30.9	1.2	663	26.1
Hillcrest Heights CDP	3 687	9.3	20.6	2 740	863	22.1	624	272	11.7	3 318	32.8	2.6	582	25.9
Hyattsville city (pt.)	73	12.3	52.1	32	1 125	22.5	32	312	10.0	627	40.0	3.5	524	25.1
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	1 291	13.5	20.8	828	963	24.3	272	220	12.3	3 617	38.5	4.4	610	28.3
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	1 915	10.0	31.1	1 565	910	19.6	236	267	12.5	406	39.7	—	627	23.2
Mitchellville CDP	3 557	18.7	7.4	3 219	1 373	24.7	172	347	13.0	565	64.8	1.1	1 000+	32.0
New Carrollton city (pt.)	530	18.1	—	9	970	22.5	15	142	35.0+	1 756	40.0	5	671	26.7
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	5 727	11.0	18.3	4 600	945	21.3	687	260	11.1	7 245	34.0	1.0	636	25.8
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	9 535	8.5	30.9	5 817	1 149	22.0	2 307	303	12.0	12 696	37.0	5.5	663	28.2
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	3 780	11.7	20.4	2 477	948	20.3	689	261	11.7	10 720	35.5	2.2	633	25.3
Takoma Park city	2 898	7.2	29.9	1 861	1 098	21.0	718	309	11.7	3 924	27.3	4.3	562	25.5
Walker Mill CDP	1 870	6.8	25.3	1 611	901	19.8	169	262	11.0	1 718	33.5	1.3	619	26.1
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	3 408	8.2	33.8	2 245	1 168	21.5	880	332	10.5	4 056	39.5	3.3	720	26.6
District 5	146 831	11.1	20.2	103 511	990	21.6	23 159	264	11.9	57 374	42.8	3.0	674	25.0
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	20 768	10.4	18.4	14 425	993	21.4	3 069	265	11.9	4 648	37.3	4.7	718	24.6
Calvert County	14 431	12.4	14.6	9 743	936	21.7	2 709	246	11.8	2 555	37.8	4.6	644	24.0
Charles County	24 957	10.9	16.7	18 337	962	21.9	3 549	232	12.0	7 993	38.1	4.2	690	26.1
Prince George's County (pt.)	68 906	10.9	24.0	50 502	1 043	21.4	10 610	290	11.6	34 447	43.9	2.3	687	24.9
St. Mary's County	17 769	12.1	17.3	10 504	859	21.9	3 222	233	12.3	7 731	47.7	3.5	539	24.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	1 330	7.6	33.9	937	1 044	20.5	353	316	10.8	436	51.1	—	870	26.5
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	475	22.5
Beltville CDP	3 592	14.7	22.0	1 992	1 057	19.0	619	306	11.0	1 681	38.0	2.6	685	26.7
Bowie city	10 855	11.9	25.2	9 610	1 027	20.3	613	294	11.5	2 036	49.7	5	960	24.4
Colverton CDP (pt.)	1 016	6.5	35.4	820	1 005	15.6	182	298	10.3	778	48.2	—	683	24.3
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	937	7	23.6	737	698	17.4	160	317	11.0	1 125	36.6	—	1 000+	25.1
Clinton CDP	5 514	11.0	16.2	4 591	1 104	23.0	683	293	11.8	765	28.6	1.6	839	26.2
College Park city	3 533	6.5	38.7	2 246	914	20.8	1 108	275	11.5	2 207	45.7	1.8	646	30.1
Crofton CDP (pt.)	3 146	13.3	8.0	2 860	1 051	21.6	154	316	10.6	953	44.9	1.0	837	24.1
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	748	6.8	37.4	498	895	22.8	242	268	11.9	831	38.1	1.2	627	24.4
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	1 515	9.8	13.7	1 246	1 023	21.3	97	297	10.7	92	42.4	6.5	933	26.5
Greenbelt city	4 135	14.0	14.8	2 298	885	19.9	615	257	11.8	5 212	44.2	1.7	705	24.7
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 442	4.8	43.3	1 035	1 174	18.5	178	303	10.0	33	18.2	21.2	1 000+	10.0
Hyattsville city (pt.)	2 122	5.1	39.0	1 703	899	21.3	808	261	11.9	2 116	33.6	6.4	548	25.4
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	194	8.8	30.9	75	990	24.2	42	186	12.0	422	32.2	2.1	606	28.9
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	2 304	11.6	25.4	1 826	1 086	22.2	388	305	12.1	1 139	40.4	5	709	22.5
Laurel city	4 531	17.9	12.6	3 187	1 092	21.1	488	283	11.2	4 020	44.0	3.8	627	24.1
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 027	7.0	41.4	1 440	1 007	19.7	521	278	10.4	184	38.6	7.1	1 000+	21.4
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 878	7.3	17.9	1 578	913	19.5	183	239	13.2	239	28.5	2.9	729	25.1
St. Charles CDP	6 275	16.3	5.0	5 815	966	23.0	164	233	12.5	3 228	44.7	—	761	27.1
South Laurel CDP	2 303	14.9	19.0	2 047	1 088	20.2	186	340	12.9	5 041	51.2	7	671	25.0
Waldorf CDP	3 650	9.2	7.6	3 178	1 010	21.9	230	249	11.6	1 254	44.2	1.0	744	24.5

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median se- lected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989	
District 6	154 523	9.7	26.2	87 267	866	21.4	42 439	200	12.3	60 215	37.4	4.4	448	23.7
COUNTY														
Allegany County	20 719	5.3	45.3	7 608	493	16.8	9 970	178	12.9	8 915	33.4	7.2	283	26.1
Carroll County	33 164	8.5	19.7	21 351	883	21.7	6 919	216	11.8	9 084	32.9	4.7	484	23.8
Frederick County	37 232	11.3	21.4	23 275	909	21.8	8 475	215	12.2	15 338	40.0	3.8	558	24.2
Garrett County	7 998	6.6	29.5	2 561	516	20.9	2 436	175	12.4	2 112	39.5	6.2	310	24.9
Howard County (pt.)	26 833	15.6	16.2	19 756	1 265	23.2	4 075	285	11.6	8 581	46.2	1.7	638	24.3
Washington County	28 577	7.5	34.5	12 716	653	18.7	10 564	185	12.4	16 185	34.5	4.6	358	21.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia CDP (pt.)	1 797	13.8	4.5	1 518	1 432	22.5	75	302	11.2	1 073	59.5	—	731	25.4
Cumberland city	5 684	5.5	49.9	2 097	472	18.4	3 114	188	13.5	4 582	34.1	5.2	274	28.1
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	11 103	17.4	19.9	8 235	1 346	22.9	2 040	291	11.7	3 917	39.0	1.5	592	24.5
Frederick city	7 130	13.5	25.2	4 450	867	22.1	1 970	239	13.0	8 541	44.0	2.5	582	25.5
Hagerstown city	6 199	8.3	41.7	2 890	611	18.9	2 666	189	13.8	8 864	34.6	4.6	330	22.8
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	3 854	16.4	10.8	3 080	1 076	24.8	350	290	11.7	1 726	57.1	.6	694	23.6
Westminster city	2 267	17.0	18.7	1 623	791	23.3	452	220	11.6	2 913	36.3	2.9	473	25.6
District 7	101 427	6.9	38.5	56 393	659	19.4	35 564	220	13.3	115 162	29.9	6.6	432	27.1
COUNTY														
Baltimore County (pt.)	30 830	8.4	30.6	20 050	845	20.1	8 299	237	12.3	17 963	38.5	2.6	550	23.7
Baltimore city (pt.)	70 597	6.3	42.0	36 343	579	19.0	27 265	214	13.6	97 199	28.3	7.4	404	27.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	7 469	6.3	42.0	36 343	579	19.0	27 265	214	13.6	97 199	28.3	7.4	404	27.9
Lachearn CDP (pt.)	5 008	5.6	27.6	3 446	756	17.1	1 074	233	13.1	2 315	34.3	1.5	527	24.8
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	3 520	7.2	32.6	2 361	816	19.6	925	239	12.6	4 162	39.2	2.2	575	23.1
Rondallstown CDP (pt.)	2 114	8.1	17.4	1 713	947	21.9	264	262	12.9	1 874	39.3	4.1	561	23.9
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	570	24.6	29.8	294	697	14.8	151	266	10.6	1 177	41.7	.4	512	22.5
Woodlawn CDP	8 708	10.0	29.0	6 086	850	20.6	2 380	225	12.1	4 205	39.6	2.4	563	23.1
District 8	160 302	11.2	19.5	113 799	1 206	22.0	23 165	332	11.5	59 703	42.0	2.0	777	26.0
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.)	160 302	11.2	19.5	113 799	1 206	22.0	23 165	332	11.5	59 703	42.0	2.0	777	26.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	7 774	5.2	34.9	5 971	1 019	17.5	1 203	285	11.0	1 756	32.9	.5	861	24.9
Bethesda CDP	17 970	7.6	31.1	9 719	1 551	20.0	4 417	399	11.3	8 986	40.4	3.5	852	24.8
Fairland CDP (pt.)	911	13.2	9.2	763	1 184	25.3	70	389	13.5	1 05	26.7	—	1 000+	23.4
Gaithersburg city	7 544	19.7	4.9	5 724	1 118	22.8	388	263	11.1	7 658	44.8	1.2	678	26.4
Germanstown CDP	10 770	23.9	1.3	8 565	1 074	25.3	124	252	11.5	5 014	50.3	—	738	25.8
Montgomery Village CDP	8 535	18.5	1.5	7 218	1 041	22.0	393	264	11.0	3 749	48.5	—	795	27.0
North Bethesda CDP	7 723	13.2	19.0	3 670	1 491	20.7	892	325	11.0	5 431	48.8	1.4	826	26.4
North Potomac CDP	5 029	18.4	1.4	4 659	1 559	24.8	130	324	14.3	540	51.1	1.7	1 000+	25.6
Olney CDP	6 541	10.5	5.0	5 691	1 274	22.1	302	331	11.3	615	40.8	—	921	24.4
Potomac CDP	13 525	7.3	17.3	10 408	1 837	19.5	1 421	400+	12.0	1 625	35.6	1.2	1 000+	26.1
Redland CDP	3 766	10.3	10.3	3 419	1 151	21.8	208	319	10.9	1 199	44.7	.5	782	25.2
Rockville city	10 374	7.5	27.6	7 766	1 100	20.7	1 674	284	11.4	5 286	37.5	3.0	798	28.1
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	7 343	7.8	36.0	4 758	1 074	20.2	1 851	287	11.6	2 022	34.1	2.1	743	26.6
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	12 615	8.6	32.0	8 449	1 044	21.8	3 011	269	11.3	6 620	36.8	2.3	788	26.7
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	4 781 468	14.3	27	39 267	39 506	44 898	45 158	24 315	24 648
District 1 -----	597 684	15.8	66	34 833	35 361	40 163	40 716	19 298	20 067
COUNTY									
Anne Arundel County (pt.)-----	239 623	12.9	126	43 513	44 651	49 396	50 564	25 991	27 200
Caroline County -----	27 035	24.2	171	26 924	28 847	31 216	33 015	12 272	14 487
Cecil County -----	71 347	18.2	139	35 390	36 649	39 755	41 011	17 708	19 684
Dorchester County -----	30 236	20.3	200	24 204	25 526	28 919	30 660	11 948	13 845
Kent County -----	17 842	18.7	371	28 613	31 227	33 815	37 114	12 833	15 948
Queen Anne's County -----	33 953	16.6	273	38 037	40 279	42 032	44 557	17 049	20 313
Somerset County -----	23 440	14.2	249	22 210	24 585	26 052	28 312	8 846	11 636
Talbot County -----	30 549	17.4	342	31 050	32 838	37 305	39 916	16 814	18 963
Wicomico County -----	74 339	17.3	155	27 885	29 138	32 619	34 280	15 423	16 777
Worcester County -----	35 028	16.7	238	26 803	28 604	32 149	34 091	13 877	16 238
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	14 292	11.4	265	21 030	23 562	23 013	26 882	13 191	16 975
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Annapolis city -----	33 187	11.5	377	33 876	36 855	39 071	42 931	26 200	30 052
Arnold CDP -----	20 261	13.1	446	54 207	58 126	58 053	61 787	35 860	40 572
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	14 292	11.4	265	21 030	23 562	23 013	26 882	13 191	16 975
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.) -----	9 168	15.8	345	29 154	33 151	34 442	38 822	13 920	17 082
Cambridge city -----	11 514	14.0	375	18 708	22 031	24 025	27 654	10 668	13 682
Crofton CDP (pt.) -----	1 348	12.2	1 646	50 069	64 223	49 982	61 694	33 986	65 718
Ferndale CDP (pt.) -----	6 101	11.2	664	38 805	45 478	45 247	50 646	14 166	24 639
Fort Meade CDP (pt.) -----	36	11.1	—	—	20 000	—	20 000	—	—
Glen Burnie CDP -----	37 305	12.2	209	34 774	37 282	40 373	42 430	19 070	22 368
Green Haven CDP (pt.) -----	5 942	11.7	561	39 429	44 763	42 120	46 813	19 387	27 669
Odenton CDP (pt.) -----	5 115	16.5	488	41 398	46 016	44 884	50 461	21 507	29 059
Parole CDP -----	10 054	11.4	959	53 952	60 205	66 187	75 657	24 151	32 504
Pasadena CDP (pt.) -----	1 801	16.2	839	38 855	46 612	42 817	48 582	9 687	36 233
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.) -----	9 765	13.1	449	39 946	44 379	42 617	47 344	21 920	27 489
Salisbury city -----	20 592	13.5	278	23 521	25 631	26 923	29 182	16 152	18 602
Severn CDP (pt.) -----	2 633	16.7	749	51 291	59 245	53 690	61 662	8 506	34 168
Severna Park CDP (pt.) -----	19 389	13.5	510	64 227	69 096	67 839	73 440	29 028	38 445
South Gate CDP -----	27 544	12.0	252	37 339	39 891	41 648	44 390	26 236	29 413
District 2 -----	597 683	14.1	73	39 848	40 365	44 978	45 626	23 251	24 123
COUNTY									
Anne Arundel County (pt.)-----	45 283	13.5	264	49 469	51 427	51 920	54 057	31 033	35 101
Baltimore County (pt.) -----	370 268	14.3	97	37 655	38 400	43 320	44 229	22 696	23 713
Harford County -----	182 132	13.9	116	41 219	42 141	45 358	46 489	22 469	24 248
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aberdeen town -----	13 087	15.5	311	28 611	31 207	31 548	35 007	17 871	22 182
Bel Air North CDP -----	14 880	12.2	435	50 777	54 376	53 464	57 899	24 586	32 882
Bel Air South CDP -----	26 421	13.3	311	47 867	50 445	51 648	54 132	31 716	35 515
Corney CDP -----	25 778	14.3	266	39 249	41 227	42 976	46 179	26 960	30 865
Cockeysville CDP -----	18 668	13.6	444	35 196	37 638	44 116	47 807	26 972	29 503
Oundolk CDP -----	65 800	14.8	129	30 459	31 781	35 312	36 607	14 678	16 537
Edgewood CDP -----	23 903	12.8	222	33 372	36 064	34 899	38 227	23 763	29 432
Essex CDP -----	40 872	13.8	187	26 753	28 577	31 828	34 183	14 716	16 948
Green Haven CDP (pt.) -----	8 474	13.9	340	43 481	48 043	45 960	50 347	33 086	39 189
Joppatowne CDP -----	11 084	12.8	497	40 948	45 467	45 382	49 143	20 507	28 326
Lake Shore CDP -----	13 269	12.3	511	49 637	53 656	51 950	56 629	26 533	36 261
Lutherville-Timonium CDP -----	16 442	16.0	526	49 457	52 978	55 670	60 145	24 484	28 394
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.) -----	10 106	12.2	911	57 791	64 321	66 152	75 533	36 118	43 208
Middle River CDP -----	24 616	14.2	196	29 685	31 806	31 944	34 738	19 358	22 312
Parkville CDP (pt.) -----	5 332	16.1	472	30 144	33 685	34 824	38 743	20 384	24 609
Pasadena CDP (pt.) -----	8 211	12.9	661	51 468	56 940	54 190	60 536	30 004	35 978
Perry Hall CDP (pt.) -----	15 176	12.7	377	47 629	51 451	51 531	55 147	27 302	33 327
Reisterstown CDP (pt.) -----	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.) -----	1 611	12.2	1 305	44 147	54 817	46 431	53 911	10 654	26 826
Rosedale CDP (pt.) -----	13 325	15.9	345	37 678	40 528	41 453	45 173	17 408	21 588
Severna Park CDP (pt.) -----	6 490	15.1	828	53 448	60 606	55 619	63 786	30 947	43 992
Towson CDP (pt.) -----	37 864	14.1	364	37 989	40 524	52 678	56 295	25 292	27 284
District 3 -----	597 680	13.4	80	35 694	36 246	41 476	42 132	22 313	23 213
COUNTY									
Anne Arundel County (pt.) -----	64 075	13.3	163	36 946	38 790	39 179	41 046	23 243	26 666
Baltimore County (pt.) -----	194 261	14.2	148	39 639	40 604	44 812	45 944	25 656	26 814
Howard County (pt.) -----	87 697	12.2	210	51 233	52 992	57 784	60 089	36 421	38 957
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	251 647	13.1	117	27 249	28 098	32 907	33 976	16 917	17 890
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Arbutus CDP -----	19 750	14.8	270	33 775	36 530	37 892	41 252	19 814	22 913
Baltimore city (pt.) -----	251 647	13.1	117	27 249	28 098	32 907	33 976	16 917	17 890
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.) -----	1 819	15.8	654	29 603	40 427	35 744	42 694	12 124	23 851
Catonville CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia CDP (pt.) -----	68 184	12.3	248	53 748	56 007	60 993	63 017	36 561	39 428
Elkridge CDP -----	12 953	11.6	379	42 549	46 120	45 448	49 379	34 106	40 227
Ellicott City CDP (pt.) -----	163	18.4	3 629	50 769	80 247	60 076	83 740	25 787	117 133
Ferndale CDP (pt.) -----	10 254	11.7	404	33 873	37 309	37 157	41 473	15 496	25 334
Fort Meade CDP (pt.) -----	12 473	12.0	236	26 885	30 066	26 759	30 024	17 117	67 493
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP -----	15 509	13.9	258	29 270	31 985	30 512	33 506	16 823	21 134
Lochearn CDP (pt.) -----	5 465	16.4	621	41 080	47 255	46 985	51 913	24 828	32 375
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.) -----	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford Mill CDP (pt.) -----	3 027	12.7	902	34 049	39 230	37 702	48 216	30 102	34 225
North Laurel CDP (pt.) -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overlea CDP -----	12 137	14.6	357	35 005	37 607	39 681	44 064	22 321	28 236
Parkville CDP (pt.) -----	26 285	14.9	216	32 697	34 308	37 596	40 252	20 080	22 250

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b> Con.									
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	7 547	13.8	466	41 172	45 908	44 237	49 035	26 459	33 759
Pikesville CDP	24 815	14.8	627	46 534	50 398	56 367	61 354	27 781	31 588
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	15 505	12.6	394	47 462	51 403	50 034	54 015	25 624	30 648
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	15 177	12.6	358	36 870	41 208	42 659	46 859	21 361	25 809
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	5 378	15.1	434	37 907	43 089	39 331	44 755	20 804	32 247
Severn CDP (pt.)	21 866	12.5	277	40 963	45 384	41 631	46 156	30 299	36 102
Towson CDP (pt.)	11 581	16.0	791	47 449	52 398	57 154	62 713	26 453	31 761
District 4	597 690	13.0	67	40 817	41 344	46 055	46 737	28 011	28 943
<b>COUNTY</b>									
Montgomery County (pt.)	159 345	12.7	161	43 793	45 278	52 360	54 411	30 417	31 655
Prince George's County (pt.)	438 345	13.0	70	39 660	40 347	44 130	45 046	26 883	27 618
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>									
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	8 154	10.9	538	30 563	34 311	33 139	37 557	26 365	30 822
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	10 034	12.9	330	29 970	33 149	30 096	33 240	17 942	26 696
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	17 700	11.5	434	40 642	44 426	45 828	50 011	29 053	33 353
Calverton CDP (pt.)	7 585	13.0	522	55 884	61 500	60 557	64 653	37 500	45 113
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	13 346	14.1	449	50 000	54 249	53 338	59 310	24 681	32 455
Chillum CDP	31 309	12.9	241	35 036	36 950	38 779	41 467	25 116	27 448
Colesville CDP (pt.)	18 819	14.5	495	74 073	77 877	75 736	79 245	39 157	59 833
Carroll Hills CDP	11 032	11.3	338	32 816	37 060	35 634	39 913	15 142	25 381
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	9 587	14.3	326	33 287	36 976	35 289	40 612	24 908	30 856
Fairland CDP (pt.)	16 920	11.3	486	43 934	47 653	50 422	56 119	36 673	40 531
Forestville CDP	16 731	13.3	303	40 112	42 646	42 273	46 107	29 649	33 649
Fort Washington CDP	24 032	11.3	396	60 604	64 305	63 019	67 288	31 522	39 030
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	5 961	19.3	617	52 736	57 886	58 793	63 538	37 653	43 468
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	8 570	11.6	446	40 027	45 384	39 643	46 662	28 367	40 049
Hillcrest Heights CDP	17 136	12.3	345	34 739	37 462	41 861	46 227	24 617	26 988
Hyattsville city (pt.)	1 779	13.6	751	24 315	30 467	24 066	33 284	20 492	26 436
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	15 773	10.5	262	28 080	31 541	28 420	31 701	18 873	21 920
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	7 152	15.0	515	48 736	54 735	51 393	56 581	26 068	34 390
Mitchellville CDP	12 593	14.2	487	63 494	68 368	68 059	74 084	41 228	48 181
New Carrollton city (pt.)	5 245	14.9	358	29 107	32 063	30 462	35 088	24 211	28 255
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor CDP	35 794	10.9	255	37 623	40 310	41 592	44 515	27 153	29 993
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	52 068	13.4	268	37 252	39 365	45 876	48 746	27 440	29 832
Suitland-Silver Hill CDP	35 111	10.7	267	33 119	35 414	37 450	40 446	25 708	27 358
Takoma Park city	16 700	13.6	411	35 276	39 067	42 432	47 570	23 442	26 887
Walker Mill CDP	10 920	12.4	399	35 456	41 091	37 928	45 778	21 810	27 631
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak CDP (pt.)	18 671	11.8	512	42 317	46 157	48 869	55 264	30 761	35 764
District 5	597 681	14.3	65	46 651	47 221	51 045	51 695	30 458	31 273
<b>COUNTY</b>									
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	78 258	12.4	224	49 392	51 332	53 211	55 608	30 799	34 939
Calvert County	51 372	16.1	212	46 623	48 690	49 848	51 883	26 514	30 450
Charles County	101 154	15.3	141	45 759	47 071	48 959	50 483	26 842	30 134
Prince George's County (pt.)	290 923	14.3	494	48 183	49 071	53 595	54 598	31 716	32 774
St. Mary's County	75 974	13.9	159	36 367	37 980	40 051	41 606	23 922	26 127
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>									
Adelphi CDP (pt.)	5 370	17.8	708	49 499	56 134	51 572	58 679	28 885	45 009
Andrews AFB CDP (pt.)	194	14.4	645	16 903	25 879	15 967	24 864	—	32 500
Beltsville CDP	14 476	13.0	383	42 210	47 905	49 814	55 335	30 237	34 303
Bowie city	37 589	14.4	237	58 164	60 737	60 760	62 992	38 522	44 235
Calverton CDP (pt.)	4 461	15.8	732	46 409	52 485	51 890	58 836	30 451	37 016
Camp Springs CDP (pt.)	3 046	10.6	161	36 396	40 362	40 546	42 188	25 357	40 861
Clinton CDP	19 987	13.9	330	54 621	57 992	56 654	60 331	25 495	31 801
College Park city	21 927	13.6	323	37 737	41 055	46 473	51 223	21 048	26 219
Crofton CDP (pt.)	11 433	11.2	603	53 766	60 019	59 417	65 462	37 477	43 647
East Riverdale CDP (pt.)	4 600	13.2	532	32 234	38 390	35 742	42 692	22 149	30 374
Greater Upper Marlboro CDP (pt.)	5 567	13.9	613	50 897	56 464	52 359	58 035	27 788	43 639
Greenbelt city	21 096	11.5	394	37 294	40 489	45 022	48 447	29 844	33 095
Hillandale CDP (pt.)	1 748	15.0	442	56 546	69 776	60 825	75 807	27 326	46 717
Hyattsville city (pt.)	12 085	15.6	384	32 252	36 114	40 425	44 032	22 099	25 967
Langley Park CDP (pt.)	1 701	14.1	816	25 612	32 959	26 601	39 182	12 208	25 205
Lanham-Seabrook CDP (pt.)	9 640	13.2	512	49 816	55 303	51 992	57 525	39 238	45 061
Laurel city	19 438	13.3	351	42 810	45 247	47 720	50 601	34 571	37 389
New Carrollton city (pt.)	6 757	15.5	516	54 253	59 062	55 751	60 683	30 971	41 790
Odenton CDP (pt.)	7 718	16.3	382	47 656	53 085	49 533	55 148	19 160	38 922
St. Charles CDP	28 717	13.0	224	44 776	46 740	46 511	49 047	29 335	34 869
South Laurel CDP	18 591	11.7	408	38 844	42 223	43 968	48 640	29 231	33 317
Waldorf CDP	15 058	13.8	350	49 477	52 986	51 455	55 847	34 757	38 941
District 6	597 688	16.5	62	36 637	37 129	41 973	42 485	18 568	19 527
<b>COUNTY</b>									
Allegany County	74 946	16.3	142	21 081	22 011	26 435	27 740	10 025	11 001
Carroll County	123 372	17.8	120	41 917	42 901	45 928	47 054	21 045	22 567
Frederick County	150 208	15.5	122	40 911	41 853	45 287	46 406	23 782	25 618
Garrett County	28 138	24.3	162	22 062	23 418	25 664	27 066	9 156	10 823
Howard County (pt.)	99 631	13.5	213	55 744	57 634	62 044	63 902	30 332	32 077
Washington County	121 393	17.2	107	29 133	30 108	34 024	35 169	14 295	15 536

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Columbia CDP (pt.)	7 699	11.7	1 053	56 622	65 667	69 592	79 784	31 247	36 646
Cumberland city	23 706	14.7	299	15 727	17 156	20 641	22 871	9 457	10 964
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	41 233	13.7	323	56 690	59 821	64 450	67 378	27 218	30 240
Frederick city	40 148	12.5	241	33 790	35 783	38 883	41 266	23 222	25 902
Hagerstown city	35 445	13.8	203	22 113	23 685	26 863	29 102	12 535	14 273
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	15 006	12.6	396	46 606	50 573	50 803	54 648	31 195	36 417
Westminster city	13 068	11.8	432	29 205	33 219	37 171	41 246	15 739	21 234
District 7	597 680	12.3	59	25 412	25 957	29 739	30 436	16 075	16 759
COUNTY									
Baltimore County (pt.)	127 605	14.3	129	38 595	39 739	44 359	45 759	24 514	25 971
Baltimore city (pt.)	470 075	11.8	63	21 533	22 065	24 971	25 707	13 605	14 501
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Baltimore city (pt.)	470 075	11.8	63	21 533	22 065	24 971	25 707	13 605	14 501
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	35 233	15.3	260	38 218	40 472	46 778	49 261	23 020	25 336
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	19 775	14.6	290	37 295	39 842	40 922	44 960	22 520	27 634
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	19 520	13.1	285	34 889	37 082	38 197	41 122	25 006	28 991
Rondellstown CDP (pt.)	10 772	14.1	467	38 623	43 183	43 752	49 487	24 238	30 215
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	4 112	10.5	841	28 934	35 274	32 124	45 596	22 803	27 510
Woodlawn CDP	32 907	14.2	241	40 125	41 756	44 768	46 906	23 766	27 192
District 8	597 682	15.2	99	56 399	57 185	63 763	64 643	37 044	38 080
COUNTY									
Montgomery County (pt.)	597 682	15.2	99	56 399	57 185	63 763	64 643	37 044	38 080
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	27 794	14.5	381	60 148	63 319	63 976	67 844	34 101	39 904
Bethesda CDP	62 936	15.8	379	64 521	67 318	82 738	86 168	38 928	41 505
Fairland CDP (pt.)	2 908	13.7	1 082	61 329	69 088	62 961	71 873	42 100	56 839
Gaithersburg city	39 542	14.2	252	42 310	45 054	47 736	50 883	31 220	34 112
Germantown CDP	41 145	12.2	223	45 182	46 891	47 998	50 579	36 566	39 581
Montgomery Village CDP	32 315	13.5	342	49 465	51 803	53 466	56 523	37 868	41 796
North Bethesda CDP	29 656	13.2	529	51 392	54 612	64 117	69 668	38 652	42 085
North Potomac CDP	18 456	15.2	483	70 218	75 889	73 764	77 935	41 620	50 825
Olney CDP	23 019	13.7	388	65 374	69 211	67 748	72 072	41 353	47 737
Potomac CDP	45 634	12.7	521	95 966	102 168	103 684	109 500	45 682	56 086
Redland CDP	16 145	24.1	300	57 735	61 169	60 056	63 095	39 229	44 541
Rockville city	44 835	15.6	300	50 955	53 252	56 303	59 612	31 098	35 533
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	23 978	15.1	398	52 690	55 717	60 559	63 830	31 955	37 015
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	53 720	14.1	231	46 525	48 711	50 243	52 062	31 689	35 388
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



**Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	1 891 917	14.4	916	921	235	236	21.1	21.2	12.3	12.5	547	549	25.3	25.5
District 1	269 162	16.3	813	826	219	222	20.8	21.1	12.6	13.1	483	492	24.8	25.3
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	92 127	12.8	955	973	244	252	21.0	21.6	12.1	13.0	597	611	25.0	26.0
Caroline County	10 745	25.5	633	665	195	206	20.6	21.8	12.6	14.2	337	360	24.4	26.9
Cecil County	27 656	18.6	767	794	225	233	20.3	21.1	12.0	13.2	461	481	22.2	23.6
Dorchester County	14 269	20.8	560	601	193	203	18.4	20.5	12.5	14.0	320	339	22.7	24.5
Kent County	8 181	19.9	614	691	212	233	19.4	21.7	11.9	13.8	390	424	24.1	27.1
Queen Anne's County	13 944	17.3	819	866	211	226	21.3	22.5	11.9	13.8	441	503	22.8	26.1
Somerset County	9 393	16.1	507	569	176	187	20.1	22.5	12.3	14.5	288	318	24.7	28.3
Talbot County	14 697	17.8	719	769	200	214	19.6	21.5	11.5	13.1	416	442	24.1	26.1
Wicomico County	30 108	17.8	611	636	187	194	19.0	20.3	12.8	14.1	430	448	24.6	26.1
Worcester County	41 800	16.6	652	696	210	223	19.1	21.3	12.3	13.9	383	412	23.4	25.8
Baltimore city (pt.)	6 242	11.6	538	610	191	212	19.9	23.2	11.4	14.7	344	369	23.9	27.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Annapolis city	15 252	11.5	940	1 019	266	289	19.9	22.0	11.8	14.7	588	617	26.3	28.0
Arnold CDP	7 238	13.1	1 019	1 093	250	304	21.9	23.7	9.4	13.3	775	843	21.8	24.4
Baltimore city (pt.)	6 242	11.6	538	610	191	212	19.9	23.2	11.4	14.7	344	369	23.9	27.5
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	3 762	15.6	689	760	191	208	20.7	23.5	11.9	14.8	415	464	21.5	29.0
Cambridge city	5 256	14.6	470	559	202	229	16.5	21.6	12.8	16.3	309	333	23.0	25.8
Crofton CDP (pt.)	12 472	12.5	983	1 173	201	299	18.7	24.5	9.3	19.7	895	1 213	16.2	23.5
Farmdale CDP (pt.)	2 232	11.7	809	915	215	246	18.0	22.1	10.9	16.3	463	555	19.4	28.1
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	9	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	25.0
Glen Burnie CDP	14 664	12.3	791	835	218	231	18.7	20.8	11.6	13.9	530	547	25.7	28.0
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 080	11.5	784	886	206	246	19.4	23.8	11.2	18.4	534	767	20.1	29.9
Odenton CDP (pt.)	1 961	15.7	925	1 046	213	242	18.9	22.5	10.0	16.1	590	640	22.8	28.7
Parkville CDP	4 534	11.8	1 265	1 448	272	309	20.6	22.5	10.2	14.0	623	870	23.6	27.3
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	15 627	15.2	707	879	203	250	14.1	21.3	7.6	16.0	473	709	20.5	24.4
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	3 691	12.4	869	932	224	245	21.4	23.7	10.7	14.7	583	796	23.2	28.4
Salisbury city	8 746	14.0	581	632	190	209	19.8	22.4	12.7	16.2	457	478	24.2	26.6
Severn CDP (pt.)	874	16.4	890	1 064	220	267	19.3	23.0	8.8	16.3	387	692	9.5	66.7
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	6 528	13.1	1 123	1 213	272	299	20.1	21.8	10.4	13.7	735	918	19.4	23.3
South Gate CDP	11 116	12.0	858	902	227	263	19.1	21.5	9.5	13.8	594	613	23.9	25.6
District 2	233 772	14.1	856	868	233	237	20.2	20.5	11.8	12.3	504	510	23.1	23.6
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	16 180	13.4	985	1 028	243	257	21.4	22.4	11.0	12.8	675	741	22.3	25.6
Baltimore County (pt.)	151 146	14.3	813	830	231	235	19.2	19.8	11.9	12.4	509	515	23.0	23.6
Harford County	66 446	13.9	873	893	234	241	20.6	21.1	11.2	12.2	475	488	22.9	23.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen town	5 214	15.5	698	758	219	239	18.5	21.8	10.3	13.9	431	449	24.7	27.6
Bel Air North CDP	5 116	12.6	986	1 054	225	258	21.5	23.2	9.3	13.3	542	592	21.3	24.8
Bel Air South CDP	10 296	13.2	946	977	238	264	21.5	22.6	9.8	13.0	518	540	19.4	22.6
Comney CDP	10 366	14.2	815	853	240	254	19.7	21.3	11.2	13.6	553	570	21.9	23.6
Cockeysville CDP	9 346	13.1	1 022	1 120	266	296	18.4	21.5	9.9	14.5	559	578	21.5	23.1
Oundalk CDP	26 464	14.7	608	633	190	195	16.7	18.2	11.7	12.7	441	457	21.9	23.8
Edgewood CDP	8 408	12.6	751	795	214	238	20.4	21.9	10.0	14.5	439	493	23.5	26.4
Essex CDP	17 675	14.0	651	690	200	212	17.1	19.4	11.7	13.5	405	421	23.7	25.1
Green Haven CDP (pt.)	2 987	14.1	970	1 029	230	281	24.0	25.8	7.8	18.3	718	841	21.0	28.8
Joppatown CDP	4 064	12.7	745	811	209	252	15.4	18.6	8.6	13.3	530	558	19.2	24.7
Lake Shore CDP	4 605	12.2	871	954	228	251	17.9	20.8	10.1	13.4	581	834	15.9	27.5
Lutherville-Timonium CDP	6 596	16.2	871	961	278	292	16.3	18.7	10.3	12.2	530	558	22.4	25.3
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	4 234	12.1	1 125	1 234	301	335	18.2	21.3	9.6	14.1	702	871	15.5	23.3
Middle River CDP	9 925	14.0	690	735	187	201	19.3	21.6	11.1	13.6	446	465	22.3	24.6
Parkville CDP (pt.)	2 171	16.0	626	715	187	203	17.5	22.1	10.0	13.3	497	534	21.3	26.9
Pasadena CDP (pt.)	2 882	12.7	1 069	1 201	233	265	20.1	22.7	10.1	15.1	467	724	16.2	28.1
Perry Hall CDP (pt.)	5 584	12.8	919	955	251	278	20.5	22.5	11.1	15.0	649	701	21.3	25.7
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riviera Beach CDP (pt.)	587	11.8	872	1 021	201	255	20.5	24.2	8.2	16.5	373	1 223	11.6	51.3
Rosedale CDP (pt.)	5 267	16.0	689	752	231	242	16.3	19.4	11.4	13.5	510	530	20.9	24.0
Severna Park CDP (pt.)	2 315	14.6	1 071	1 205	254	288	18.8	21.9	9.0	13.1	732	920	21.8	25.7
Towson CDP (pt.)	16 530	14.8	873	930	249	267	15.9	17.9	10.8	12.4	590	613	24.8	26.7
District 3	247 292	13.5	839	852	229	232	20.1	20.5	12.7	13.2	502	510	24.9	25.4
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	21 754	13.3	868	915	226	239	19.9	21.3	11.6	13.5	530	567	23.5	24.8
Baltimore County (pt.)	79 226	14.2	851	870	236	242	19.2	20.1	11.5	12.3	534	543	23.6	24.3
Howard County (pt.)	35 075	12.2	1 109	1 139	259	277	21.3	22.1	10.6	13.3	713	734	24.5	25.8
Baltimore city (pt.)	111 237	13.3	670	687	219	224	19.2	20.2	13.5	14.2	433	441	26.0	26.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arbutus CDP	7 966	14.5	757	805	213	226	19.0	21.2	10.8	12.9	456	492	23.1	25.9
Baltimore city (pt.)	111 237	13.3	670	687	219	224	19.2	20.2	13.5	14.2	433	441	26.0	26.8
Brooklyn Park CDP (pt.)	692	15.9	526	652	165	182	12.4	19.5	9.6	15.8	528	738	8.1	19.3
Catonsville CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia CDP (pt.)	27 323	12.2	1 121	1 157	272	299	20.4	21.3	9.6	13.2	714	736	24.7	26.2
Elkridge CDP	5 574	11.6	1 028	1 093	226	267	23.1	24.9	10.3	16.4	702	769	21.5	25.2
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	55	18.2	1 265	1 686	251	347	12.6	28.5	3	19.7	—	—	—	—
Farmdale CDP (pt.)	4 114	11.3	740	798	220	247	16.7	21.3	10.7	15.6	494	611	22.9	26.0
Fort Meade CDP (pt.)	3 021	11.9	—	1 500	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	503	541	20.7	23.4
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands CDP	5 781	14.4	622	689	192	212	18.1	21.0	11.3	14.4	444	460	20.7	23.0
Lachem CDP (pt.)	2 236	16.1	796	894	238	267	16.7	20.5	10.1	14.0	690	748	23.1	29.6
Mays Chapel CDP (pt.)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	1 500	11.3	845	966	216	307	15.8	24.9	2.9	17.1	613	654	22.0	25.3
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overlea CDP	4 925	14.4	738	803	213	229	18.2	21.1	10.8	13.4	515	551	18.9	23.1
Parkville CDP (pt.)	11 180	14.7	701	742	209	221	17.2	20.1	10.8	12.6	494	508	23.9	26.2



Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Perry Hall COP (pt.)	3 161	13.0	915	980	238	276	19.9	22.8	10.8	17.2	568	606	21.8	24.4
Pikesville COP	11 455	14.8	1 013	1 095	326	360	15.5	17.7	10.7	12.9	598	631	24.5	27.0
Randallstown COP (pt.)	5 729	12.5	835	898	239	258	17.5	20.2	10.0	13.2	521	569	21.3	25.5
Reisterstown COP (pt.)	5 858	13.1	792	871	222	241	18.8	21.2	9.9	14.3	477	506	23.6	26.8
Roseale COP (pt.)	1 790	15.1	709	788	221	243	16.1	20.8	11.2	17.6	637	678	21.9	26.8
Severn COP (pt.)	7 336	12.6	964	1 030	241	276	21.7	23.7	10.5	15.8	559	639	25.0	28.1
Towson COP (pt.)	4 951	16.0	998	1 125	281	301	15.9	19.0	10.2	12.5	540	588	24.7	28.7
District 4	228 160	12.8	1 011	1 026	274	281	21.9	22.3	11.4	12.1	640	645	26.1	26.6
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.)	65 561	12.7	1 170	1 201	316	329	22.0	22.8	10.7	12.1	691	701	26.9	27.8
Prince George's County (pt.)	162 599	12.9	958	973	258	265	21.7	22.2	11.4	12.3	623	628	25.7	26.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi COP (pt.)	3 536	10.7	574	1 026	253	322	14.8	23.8	7.1	16.4	631	668	25.7	28.5
Andrews AFB COP (pt.)	2 264	11.9	—	1 250	—	200	—	100.0	—	20.0	529	623	19.3	23.1
Aspen Hill COP (pt.)	7 336	11.5	1 161	1 249	362	507	22.6	24.5	8.7	16.2	756	794	26.6	29.2
Colverton COP (pt.)	2 662	13.1	1 165	1 255	304	368	23.2	25.6	6.1	17.1	918	1 280	22.0	29.4
Camp Springs COP (pt.)	4 636	14.0	1 008	1 102	279	310	19.1	21.8	9.3	12.8	666	695	23.9	28.1
Chillum COP	12 093	13.0	877	944	249	269	19.1	21.6	10.3	13.0	618	634	25.6	27.6
Colesville COP (pt.)	5 995	14.6	1 287	1 383	355	378	19.3	21.1	9.1	12.1	793	940	20.7	28.0
Coral Hills COP	3 907	11.2	666	767	222	271	19.5	23.4	10.6	18.4	600	628	23.5	27.0
East Riverdale COP (pt.)	3 411	14.1	823	891	212	246	21.2	24.1	8.9	13.4	624	643	25.0	28.5
Fairland COP (pt.)	7 445	11.3	1 137	1 200	302	372	22.9	25.4	6.3	13.7	788	822	25.8	28.0
Forestville COP	6 192	13.6	933	1 004	224	254	21.9	24.2	10.0	14.9	661	688	22.9	25.1
Fort Washington COP	7 874	11.5	1 710	1 235	286	326	21.1	22.8	8.8	13.1	654	724	20.8	25.9
Greater Upper Marlboro COP (pt.)	1 921	11.5	1 212	308	348	348	23.9	26.0	8.8	15.3	644	760	23.9	27.9
Hillandale COP (pt.)	3 075	11.6	1 018	1 254	287	331	18.8	23.3	8.2	13.5	648	679	24.0	28.0
Hillcrest Heights COP	7 232	12.3	825	900	258	287	20.9	23.3	9.6	13.8	573	592	24.7	27.1
Hyattsville city (pt.)	7 442	12.9	466	1 424	265	367	6.0	31.7	2.5	17.5	511	536	22.9	27.8
Langley Park COP (pt.)	5 152	10.7	917	1 016	199	241	21.3	26.7	8.6	15.9	602	618	26.9	29.7
Lanham-Seabrook COP (pt.)	2 435	15.1	817	1 001	241	290	17.6	21.1	9.3	15.7	597	664	20.3	26.0
Mitchellville COP	4 422	14.7	1 331	1 414	260	406	23.8	25.5	9.1	17.0	985	1 271	28.8	36.5
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 401	15.1	—	800	—	250	—	25.0	—	100.0	662	679	25.3	28.2
Oxon Hill-Glassmanor COP	13 698	10.6	917	973	244	275	20.2	22.4	9.0	13.1	630	642	25.0	26.5
Silver Spring COP (pt.)	23 938	13.2	1 120	1 179	294	312	21.3	22.8	10.9	13.0	656	669	27.5	28.9
Suitland-Silver Hill COP	15 328	10.2	916	980	243	279	18.4	22.0	9.5	13.9	626	639	24.6	26.0
Takoma Park city	7 133	13.9	1 050	1 147	296	321	20.0	22.1	9.9	13.5	549	575	24.3	26.9
Walker Mill COP	3 744	11.9	845	940	230	291	17.5	22.0	7.2	14.8	598	639	24.3	28.0
Wheaton-Glenmont COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Oak COP (pt.)	7 826	11.9	1 099	1 238	315	348	19.8	23.2	8.9	12.0	710	730	25.3	27.9
District 5	215 948	14.4	983	996	262	267	21.4	21.7	11.6	12.2	670	678	24.7	25.2
COUNTY														
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	27 133	12.6	976	1 013	255	274	21.0	21.9	11.0	12.9	703	733	23.8	25.6
Colvert County	18 974	16.0	919	954	238	254	21.2	22.1	11.0	12.7	623	687	22.6	25.4
Charles County	34 487	15.3	951	974	226	238	21.6	22.2	11.6	13.2	677	704	25.4	26.8
Prince George's County (pt.)	107 491	14.4	1 035	1 052	286	294	21.1	21.6	11.1	12.0	683	691	24.7	25.3
St. Mary's County	27 863	13.9	841	876	227	239	21.4	22.4	11.4	13.2	525	553	23.8	25.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Adelphi COP (pt.)	1 815	17.8	972	1 105	299	333	17.9	21.8	8.8	12.8	839	901	23.7	29.3
Andrews AFB COP (pt.)	7 77	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	25.0
Beltville COP	5 503	13.0	1 014	1 101	291	318	17.2	20.7	9.1	12.8	673	697	25.2	28.3
Bowie city	14 066	14.4	1 048	1 071	282	307	16.6	20.9	9.6	13.6	674	684	22.4	25.7
Colverton COP (pt.)	1 819	15.5	911	1 078	322	378	13.5	17.7	7.4	13.2	670	696	22.9	26.1
Camp Springs COP (pt.)	1 040	10.5	814	1 058	285	362	14.3	20.3	6.8	15.2	820	1 585	13.6	49.6
Clinton COP	6 378	13.9	1 079	1 129	280	310	22.2	23.8	9.9	13.7	761	917	23.9	28.7
College Park city	5 880	15.0	873	946	265	285	19.4	22.1	10.1	12.8	617	696	28.5	32.8
Crofton COP (pt.)	4 246	11.7	1 007	1 096	270	345	20.5	22.7	6.7	14.5	792	882	23.0	25.3
East Riverdale COP (pt.)	1 701	13.1	791	957	245	290	19.5	25.9	8.7	15.2	609	644	22.5	26.5
Greater Upper Marlboro COP (pt.)	1 693	14.8	982	1 059	261	339	20.1	22.5	6.4	14.9	712	1 481	12.0	38.1
Greenbelt city	9 938	11.7	819	950	226	301	18.0	21.5	9.6	13.9	697	712	24.0	25.7
Hillandale COP (pt.)	613	15.8	879	1 135	281	324	13.9	21.1	7.2	12.8	792	1 863	1.5	18.5
Hyattsville city (pt.)	5 031	15.5	844	933	246	277	19.9	22.8	10.3	13.5	537	563	24.3	26.7
Langley Park COP (pt.)	640	13.1	920	1 152	123	245	20.3	30.4	4.2	19.8	588	619	25.3	37.7
Lanham-Seabrook COP (pt.)	3 566	12.8	845	1 127	284	321	21.0	23.3	9.5	14.8	687	727	21.3	23.8
Lauri city	9 049	14.4	1 067	1 177	267	299	23.3	24.9	9.1	13.3	613	641	23.4	24.9
New Carrollton city (pt.)	2 947	15.9	947	1 054	267	290	17.7	21.2	8.6	12.1	1 172	1 543	17.6	23.5
Odenton COP (pt.)	2 417	16.1	865	952	222	261	17.7	20.9	9.5	16.8	635	798	23.0	28.8
St. Charles COP	9 775	12.8	948	984	185	262	22.4	23.6	8.3	16.7	732	783	26.2	28.1
South Laurel COP	7 861	11.3	1 026	1 149	307	432	18.3	21.6	8.6	17.3	663	679	24.1	26.0
Waldorf COP	5 038	13.7	984	1 041	229	280	21.1	22.6	8.5	14.8	729	774	23.2	26.3
District 6	230 013	16.6	859	873	198	202	21.2	21.5	12.1	12.5	443	453	23.4	23.9
COUNTY														
Allegany County	32 513	16.4	483	504	176	181	16.1	17.5	12.4	13.4	278	289	25.2	26.9
Carroll County	43 553	18.8	873	893	213	220	21.4	22.0	11.3	12.3	477	491	23.2	24.5
Frederick County	54 872	15.5	929	972	212	219	21.5	22.1	11.7	12.3	550	566	23.7	24.6
Garrett County	14 119	22.2	498	535	170	180	20.1	21.7	11.6	13.1	301	319	23.5	27.0
Howard County (pt.)	37 508	13.4	1 244	1 287	280	291	22.8	23.6	10.9	12.4	630	646	23.7	24.0
Washington County	47 448	17.5	642	664	183	187	18.1	19.3	12.0	12.9	352	363	21.2	22.1

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 6—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Columbia CDP (pt.)	3 328	11.8	1 343	1 530	243	487	21.1	23.8	5.4	17.0	697	776	23.7	27.4
Cumberland city	11 431	14.8	453	492	183	193	16.8	19.9	12.5	14.5	266	282	27.0	29.3
Ellicott City CDP (pt.)	15 859	13.7	1 316	1 376	283	298	22.3	23.5	10.6	12.8	584	600	23.6	25.5
Frederick city	16 611	12.6	847	888	229	248	21.3	22.8	11.7	14.3	572	591	24.8	26.2
Hagerstown city	16 361	14.2	590	631	184	194	17.5	20.2	12.7	14.9	324	337	22.1	23.5
North Laurel CDP (pt.)	5 841	12.7	1 031	1 122	265	318	23.9	25.7	9.0	14.4	680	710	22.4	24.7
Westminster city	5 469	11.5	757	833	205	235	22.2	24.4	9.2	14.1	461	485	24.2	27.2
District 7	237 408	12.6	653	666	218	223	19.1	19.8	13.0	13.6	429	434	26.8	27.3
COUNTY														
Baltimore County (pt.)	51 181	14.2	835	856	234	240	19.6	20.5	11.8	12.9	546	555	23.3	24.1
Baltimore city (pt.)	186 227	12.1	572	586	211	216	18.6	19.5	13.3	14.0	401	407	27.6	28.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Baltimore city (pt.)	186 227	12.1	572	586	211	216	18.6	19.5	13.3	14.0	401	407	27.6	28.2
Catonville CDP (pt.)	14 080	15.5	856	899	236	247	19.9	21.3	11.4	13.1	529	547	24.2	26.4
Lochearn CDP (pt.)	7 669	14.3	730	781	224	242	15.9	18.3	11.5	14.8	519	535	23.5	26.5
Milford Mill CDP (pt.)	8 171	12.9	787	847	230	248	17.8	21.0	10.8	14.4	566	584	22.3	23.8
Randallstown CDP (pt.)	4 137	14.2	913	980	242	281	20.7	23.2	9.7	16.2	547	576	22.6	25.2
Reisterstown CDP (pt.)	1 932	10.9	637	789	243	284	10.8	18.9	6.5	14.6	500	525	20.4	24.6
Woodlawn CDP	13 478	14.0	833	867	219	231	20.0	21.2	11.1	13.1	555	571	22.3	23.9
District 8	230 162	15.1	1 198	1 213	328	336	21.8	22.2	11.2	11.8	771	784	25.7	26.3
COUNTY														
Montgomery County (pt.)	230 162	15.1	1 198	1 213	328	336	21.8	22.2	11.2	11.8	771	784	25.7	26.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aspen Hill CDP (pt.)	9 821	14.5	977	1 053	277	294	16.6	18.4	9.8	12.3	831	891	23.7	26.6
Bethesda CDP	28 253	16.1	1 505	1 596	392	421	19.2	20.6	10.7	11.9	833	872	24.3	25.5
Fairland CDP (pt.)	1 028	14.0	1 128	1 240	340	569	22.9	27.4	6.9	20.0	852	1 423	14.0	29.0
Gaithersburg city	16 059	13.6	1 095	1 141	243	285	22.2	23.4	8.8	13.4	671	685	25.6	27.3
Germanstown CDP	17 121	12.3	1 057	1 091	173	289	24.7	25.8	7.0	16.0	728	748	24.9	26.7
Montgomery Village CDP	13 120	12.9	1 016	1 067	239	297	21.4	22.6	8.6	13.5	775	815	25.5	28.6
North Bethesda CDP	14 026	13.0	1 420	1 572	301	349	19.4	21.8	9.4	12.6	808	845	25.0	27.8
North Potomac CDP	5 749	15.3	1 507	1 611	261	366	24.2	25.6	9.4	19.1	1 044	1 326	23.0	30.5
Olney CDP	7 267	13.6	1 237	1 310	311	351	21.5	22.8	8.6	14.0	867	975	21.8	27.4
Potomac CDP	15 630	12.8	1 771	1 904	494	557	18.7	20.3	10.6	13.4	944	1 144	24.4	27.9
Redland CDP	5 121	23.6	1 119	1 182	306	332	21.1	22.5	8.7	13.1	745	817	24.1	26.9
Rockville city	16 238	15.7	1 070	1 130	273	294	20.1	21.3	10.3	12.4	780	817	27.1	29.1
Silver Spring CDP (pt.)	9 556	14.8	1 040	1 108	280	293	19.1	21.1	10.5	12.6	681	790	24.8	28.5
Wheaton-Glenmont CDP (pt.)	19 977	14.5	1 021	1 066	263	274	21.2	22.4	10.4	12.1	773	803	25.9	27.5
White Oak CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas:  
1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]





# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

## **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

## **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal and State reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

## **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations or to detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

## **West Region**

### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

## **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

## **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

**Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

**GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

**Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

**Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

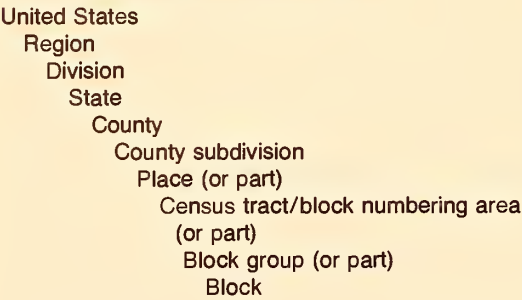
**United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

**GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

**Hierarchical Presentation**

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



**Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



incorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

## **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,



each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

**Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere**—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

**Juvenile Institutions**—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

**Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children**—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

**Residential Treatment Centers**—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

**Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents**—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

**Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents**—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

**Private Training Schools**—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

**Detention Centers**—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

**Rooming Houses**—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

**Group Homes**—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

**Homes for the Mentally Ill**—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

**Homes for the Mentally Retarded**—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

**Homes for the Physically Handicapped**—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

**Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse**—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

**Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers**—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Pre-designated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

**Married-Couple Family**—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

### *Other Family:*

**Male Householder, No Wife Present**—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Female Householder, No Husband Present**—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## **INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### **Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### **Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### **Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ( $\$12,674 \times 1.25$ ) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

**Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>2</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

**For Rent**—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

**For Sale Only**—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

**Rented or Sold, Not Occupied**—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

**For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use**—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

**For Migrant Workers**—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

**Other Vacant**—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ = 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) = \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ = .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

# ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

White Householder  
Householder of Hispanic origin  
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin  
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Maryland

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.8
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3 – 11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

## Example

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## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

- b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91



The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number _____	Street or road/Rural route and box number _____	Apartment number _____
City _____	State _____	ZIP Code _____
County or foreign country _____	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads _____	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p><b>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</b></p> <p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE →</b></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

# PERSON 7

Last name \_\_\_\_\_  
First name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle initial \_\_\_\_\_

## If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Brother/sister  
☐ Natural-born ☐ Father/mother  
☐ or adopted ☐ Grandchild  
☐ son/daughter ☐ Other relative  
☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

## If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ☐ Unmarried partner  
☐ Housemate, roommate ☐ Other nonrelative  
☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White  
☐ Black or Negro  
☐ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe)

☐ Eskimo  
☐ Aleut  
☐ Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

☐ Chinese ☐ Japanese  
☐ Filipino ☐ Asian Indian  
☐ Hawaiian ☐ Samoan  
☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian  
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other API

## a. Age

## b. Year of birth

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9

☐ Now married ☐ Separated  
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married  
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)  
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano  
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican  
☐ Yes, Cuban  
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —  
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

H6. Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —  
H7a. What is the monthly rent?

☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant			



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; float: right;">         \$ .....00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; float: right;">         \$ .....00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; float: right;">         \$ .....00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; float: right;">         \$ .....00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

*Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —*

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

*Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —*

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9  
8  
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5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

<b>PERSON 1</b> Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ <b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> _____ (Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States	<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <b>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</b> _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) <b>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</b> _____ <b>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</b> _____ <b>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	<b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female —
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950	<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 <b>b. What is this language?</b> _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) <b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	<b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</b> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college	<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person <b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</b> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)	<b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time <b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> _____ Years	<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) <b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> _____ <b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <b>d. County</b> _____ <b>e. State</b> _____ <b>f. ZIP Code</b> _____
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</b> _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 29  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28 or Skip to 32

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.** Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**  
If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**  
Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**  
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**  
Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**  
Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA<sup>TM</sup>, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA<sup>TM</sup> is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA<sup>TM</sup> provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts—**To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

---

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area

Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin

Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupa- tions and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivi- sions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geo- graphic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



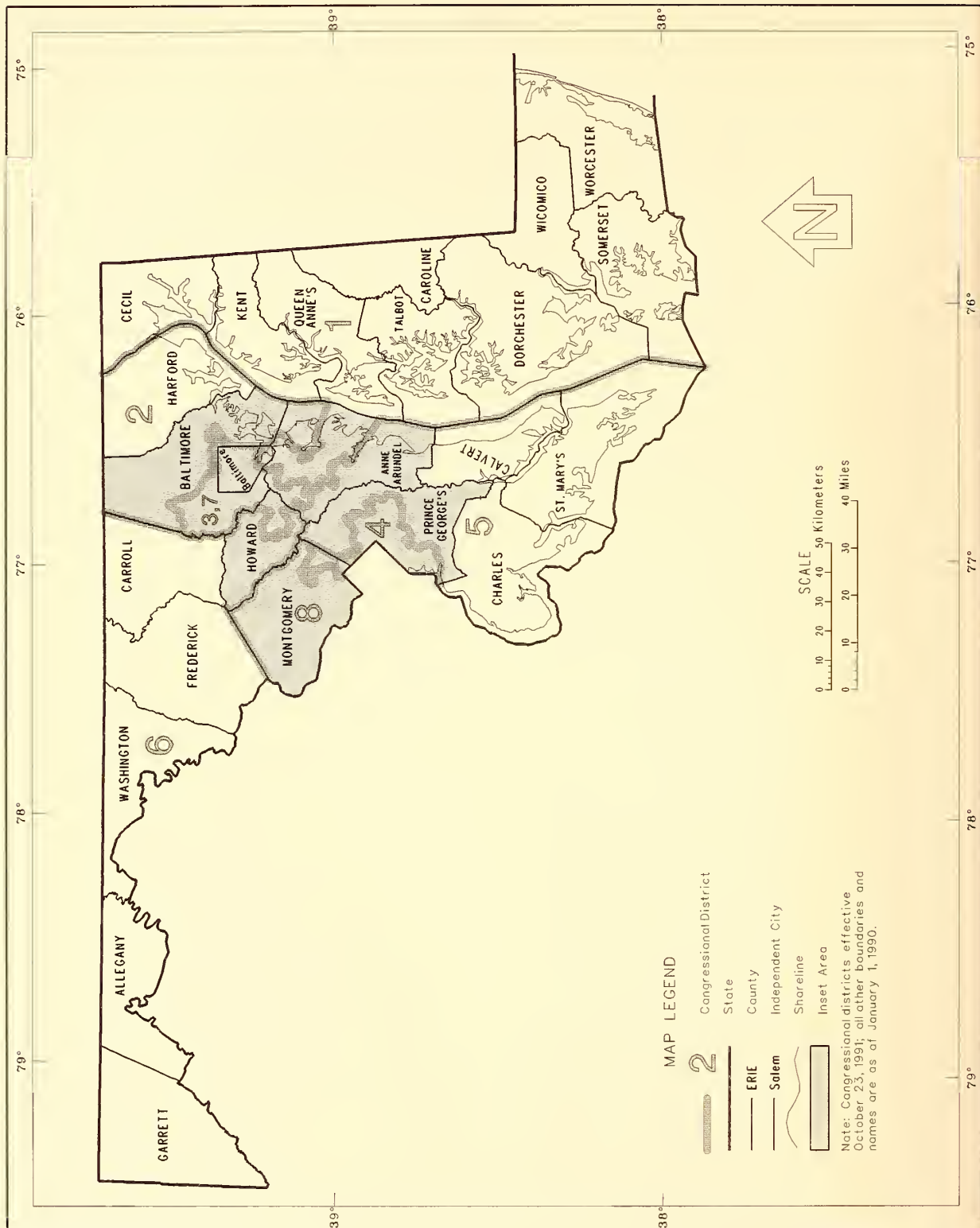


# **APPENDIX G.**










## **Maps**

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

# Congressional Districts (8 Districts)







2

ERIE

YORK

ROME

Zena

Lake Erie

Main St

A

\*

Congressional District

State

County or on equivalent entity for statistical purposes

County Subdivision

Incorporated Place

Census Designated Place

Large River, Lake, or Water Body

Feature

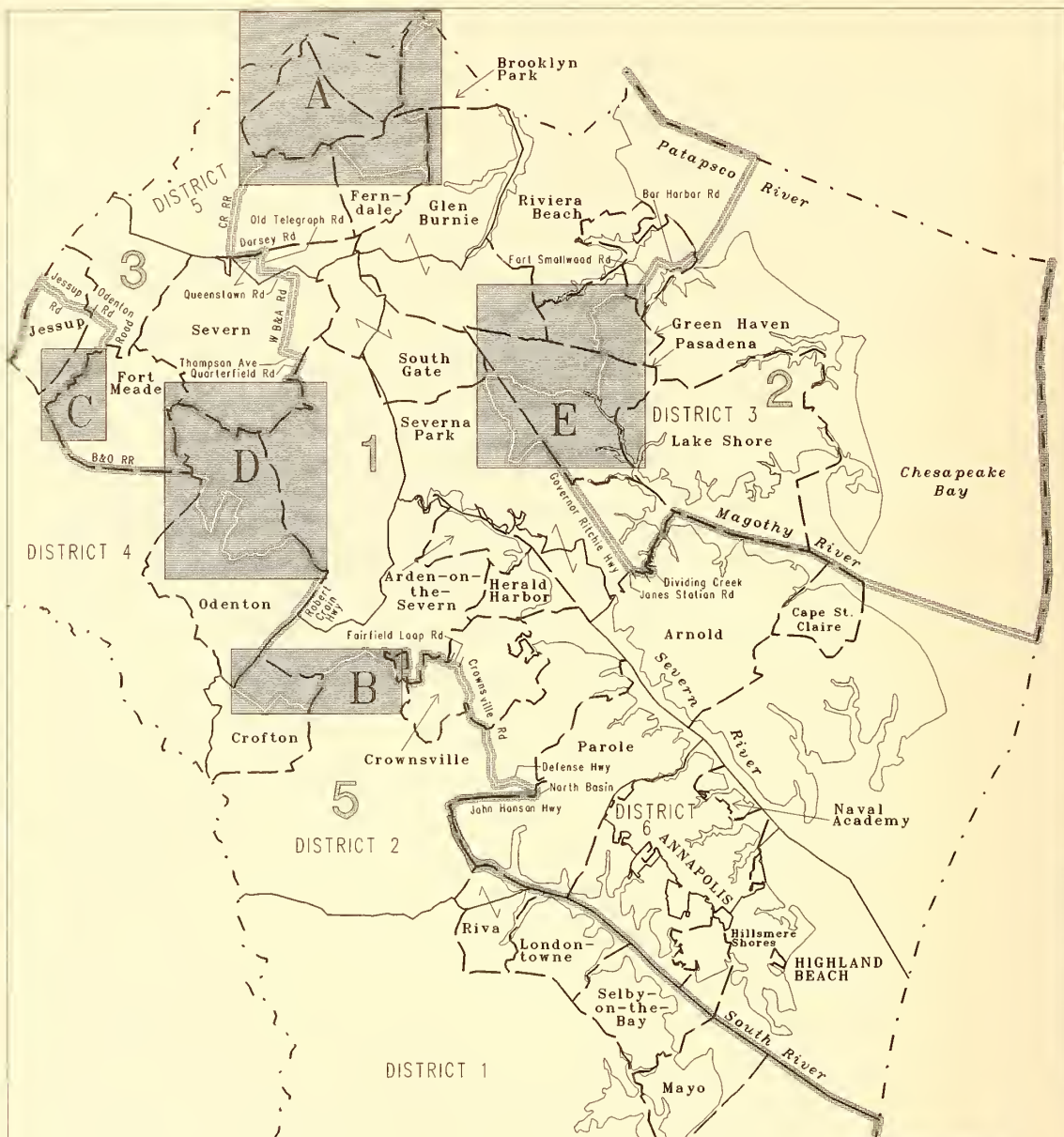
Inset Area

An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective October 23, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY (PART)

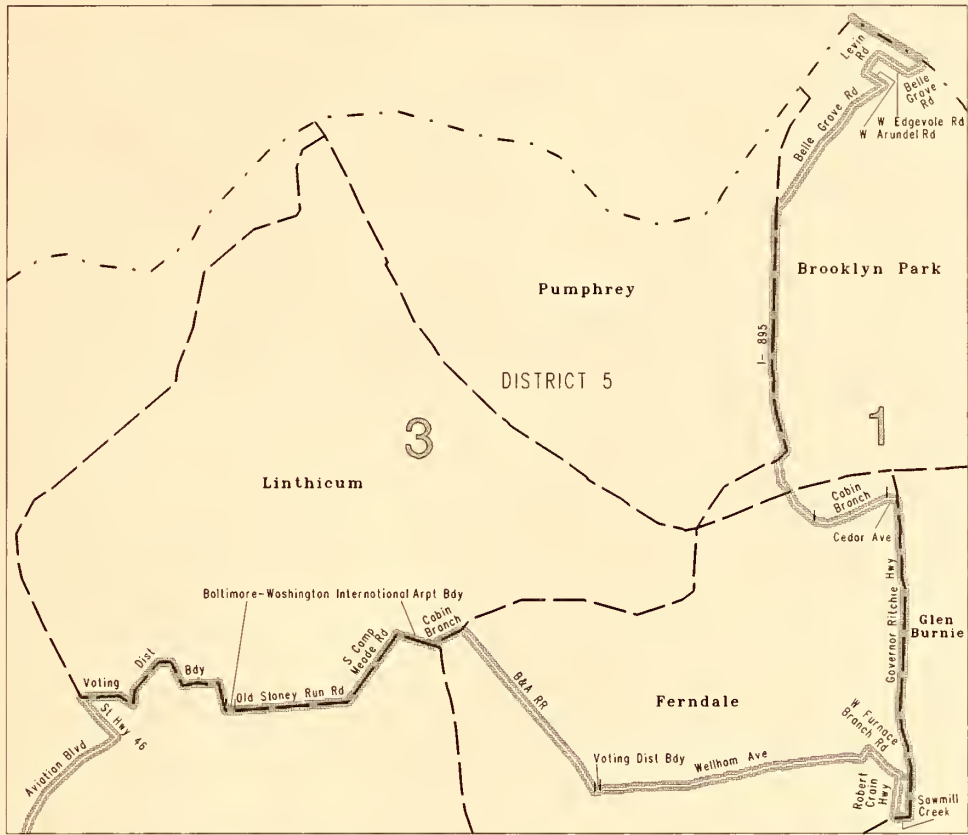


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0 1 2 3 Miles

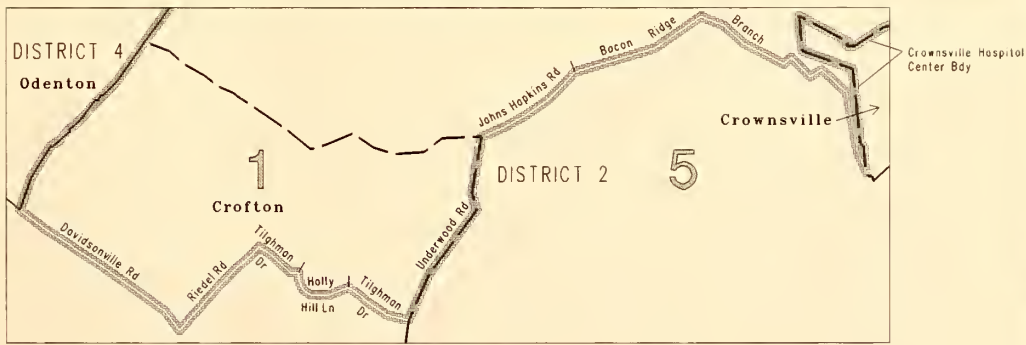


INSET LOCATION

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY  
INSET A



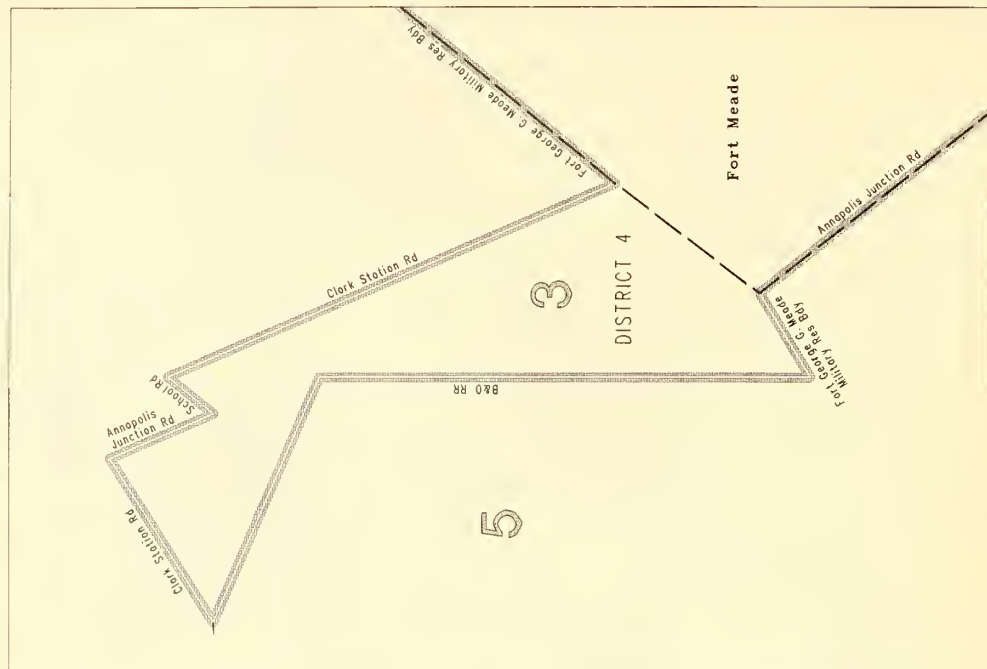
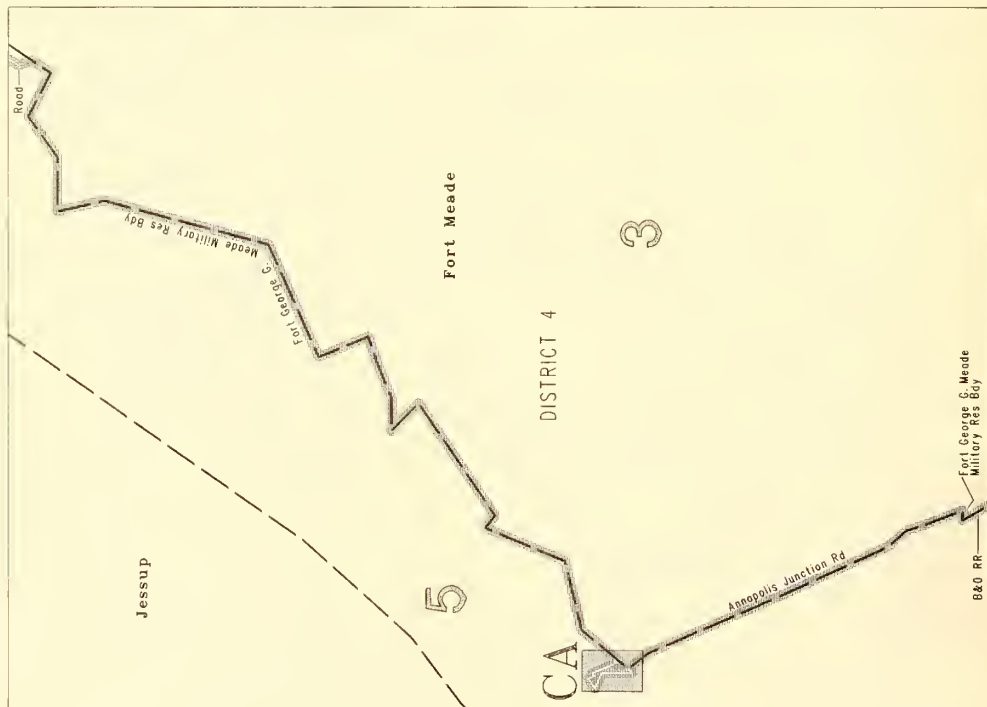
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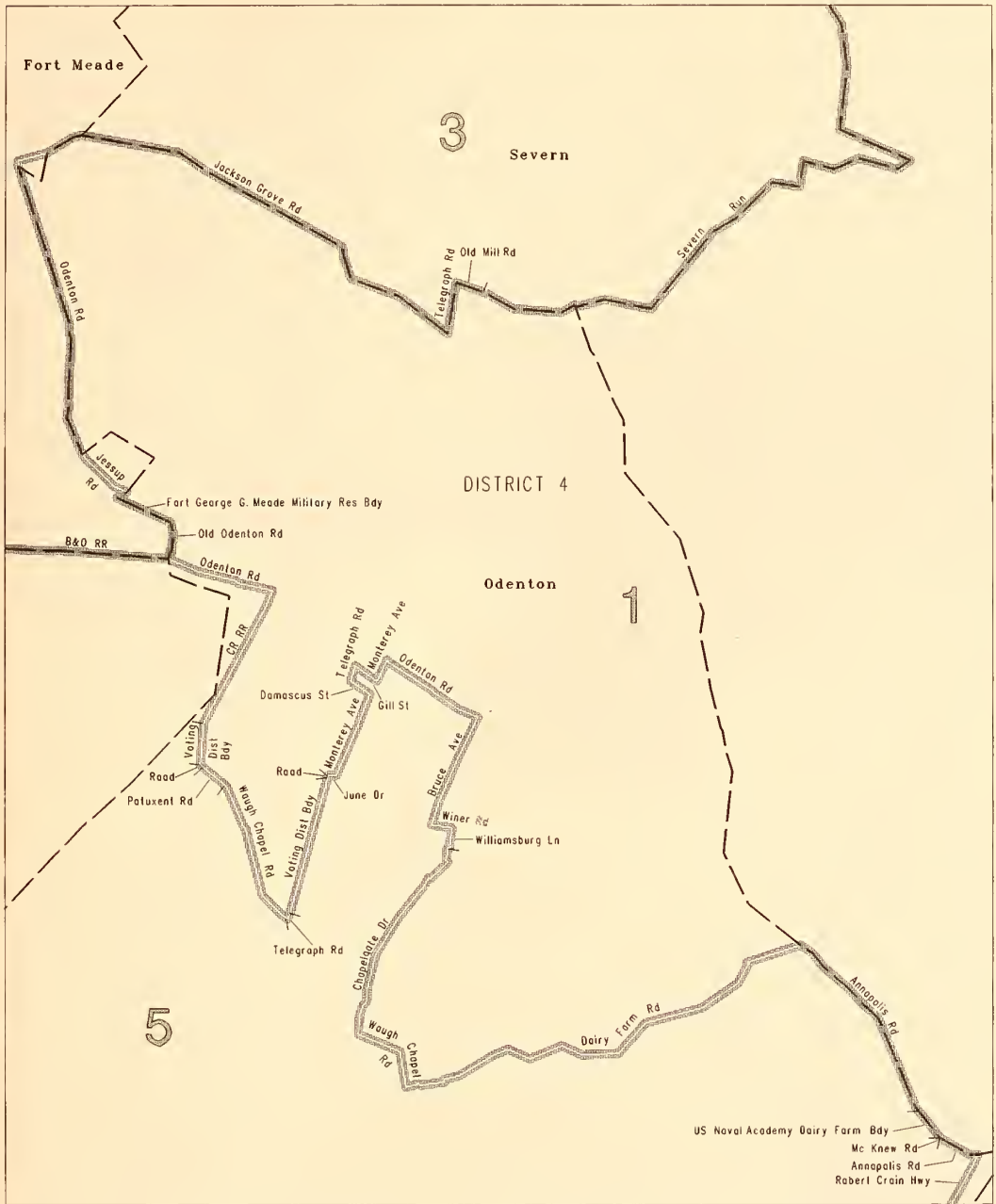


ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY - INSET C

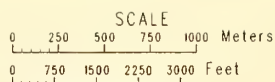
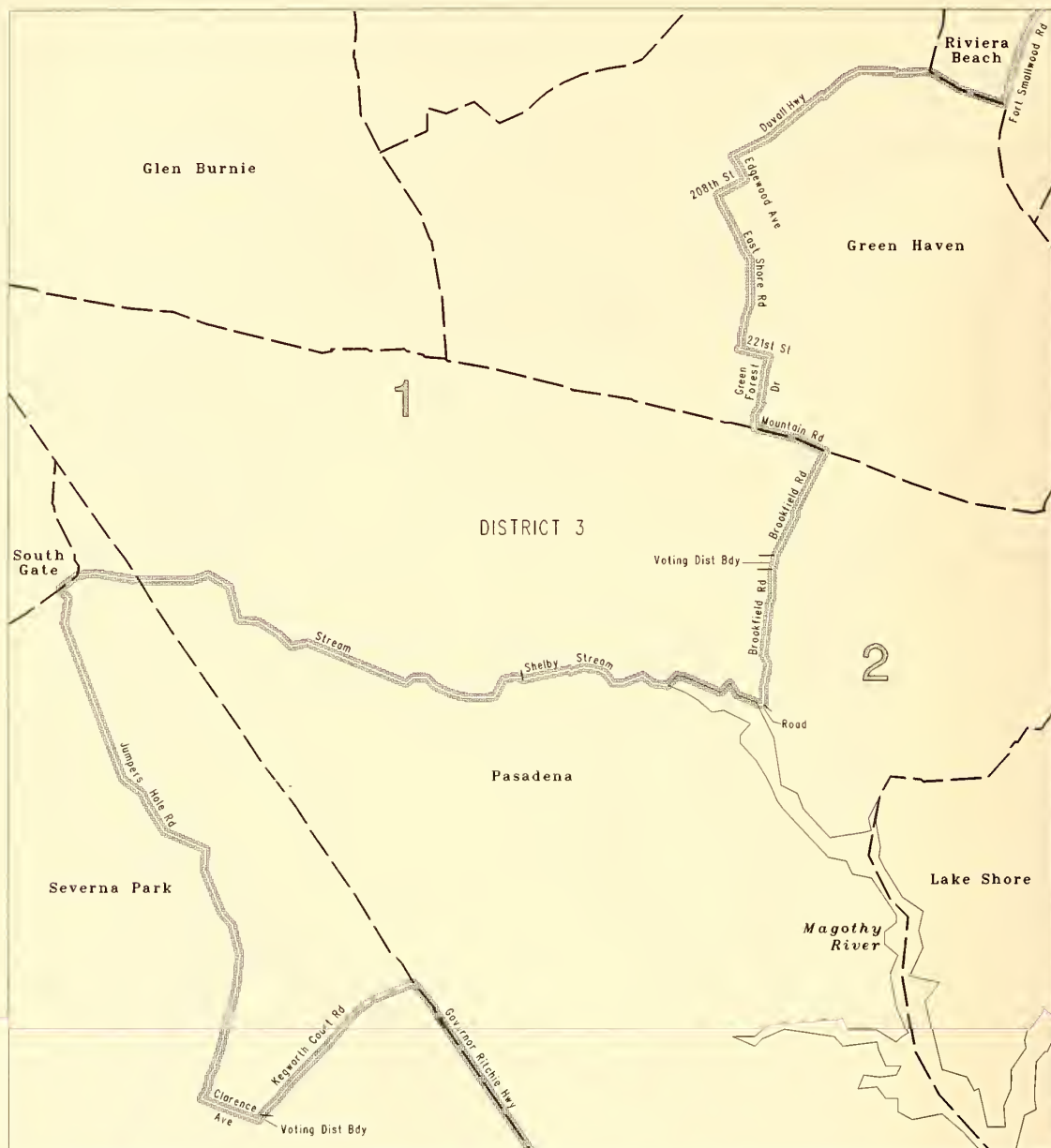
INSET CA



ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY - INSET D

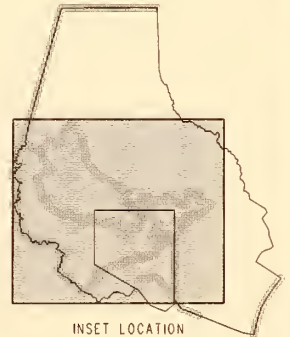
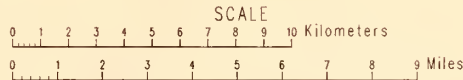
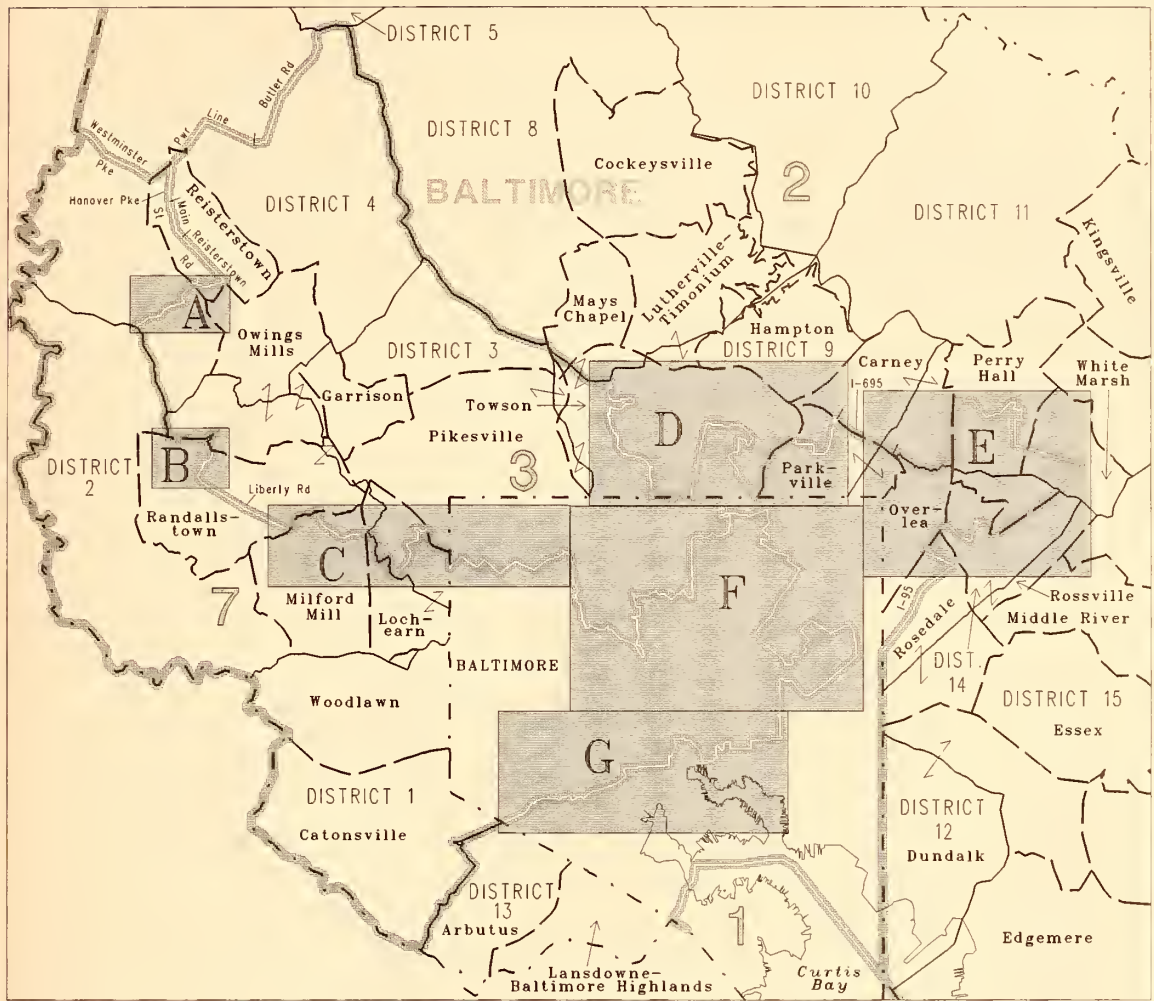


ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY - INSET E



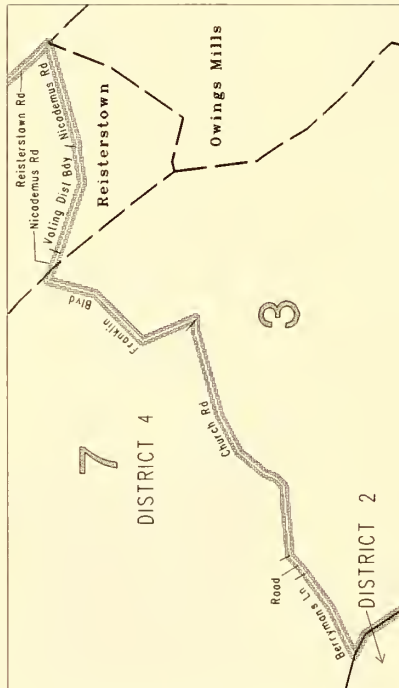


BALTIMORE COUNTY AND BALTIMORE CITY (PART)

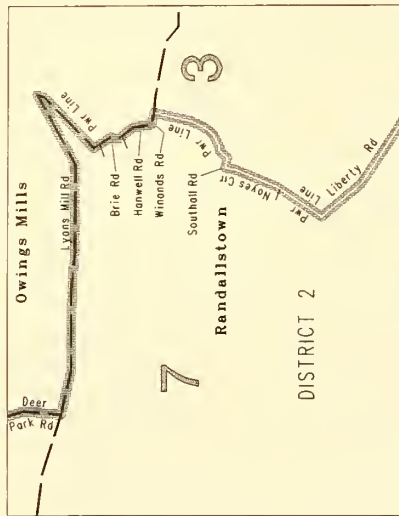


BALTIMORE COUNTY AND BALTIMORE CITY

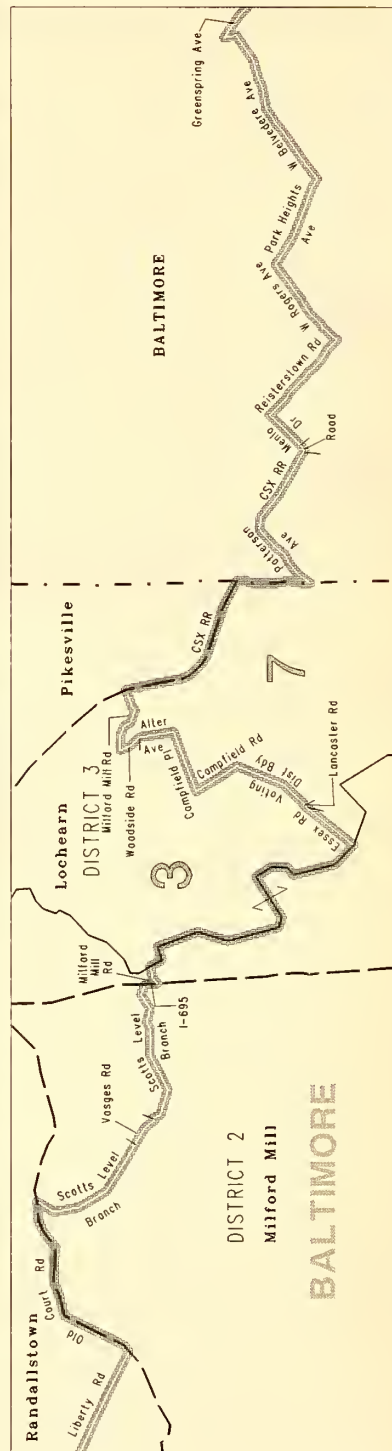
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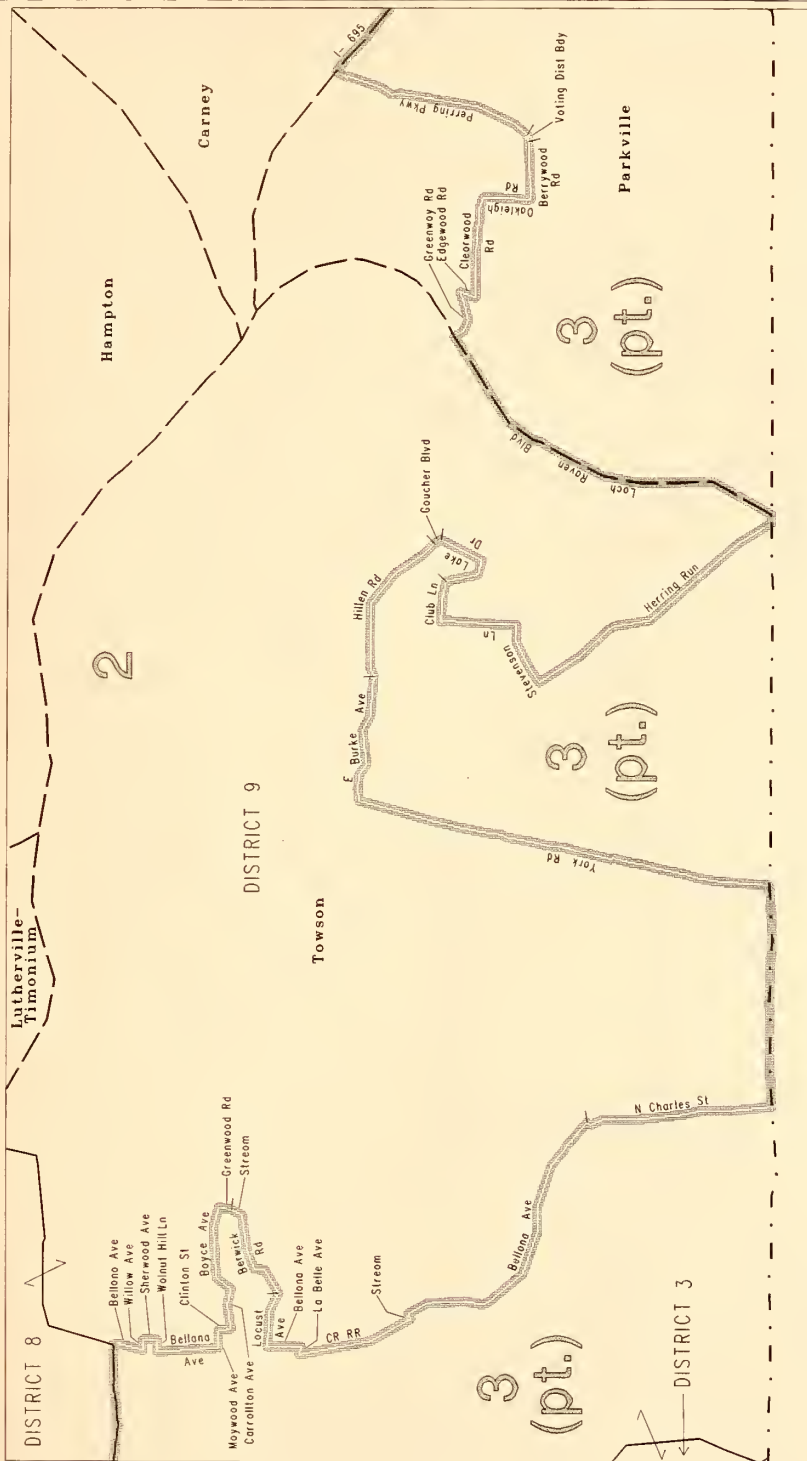


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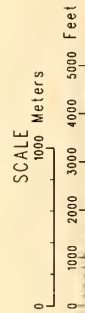
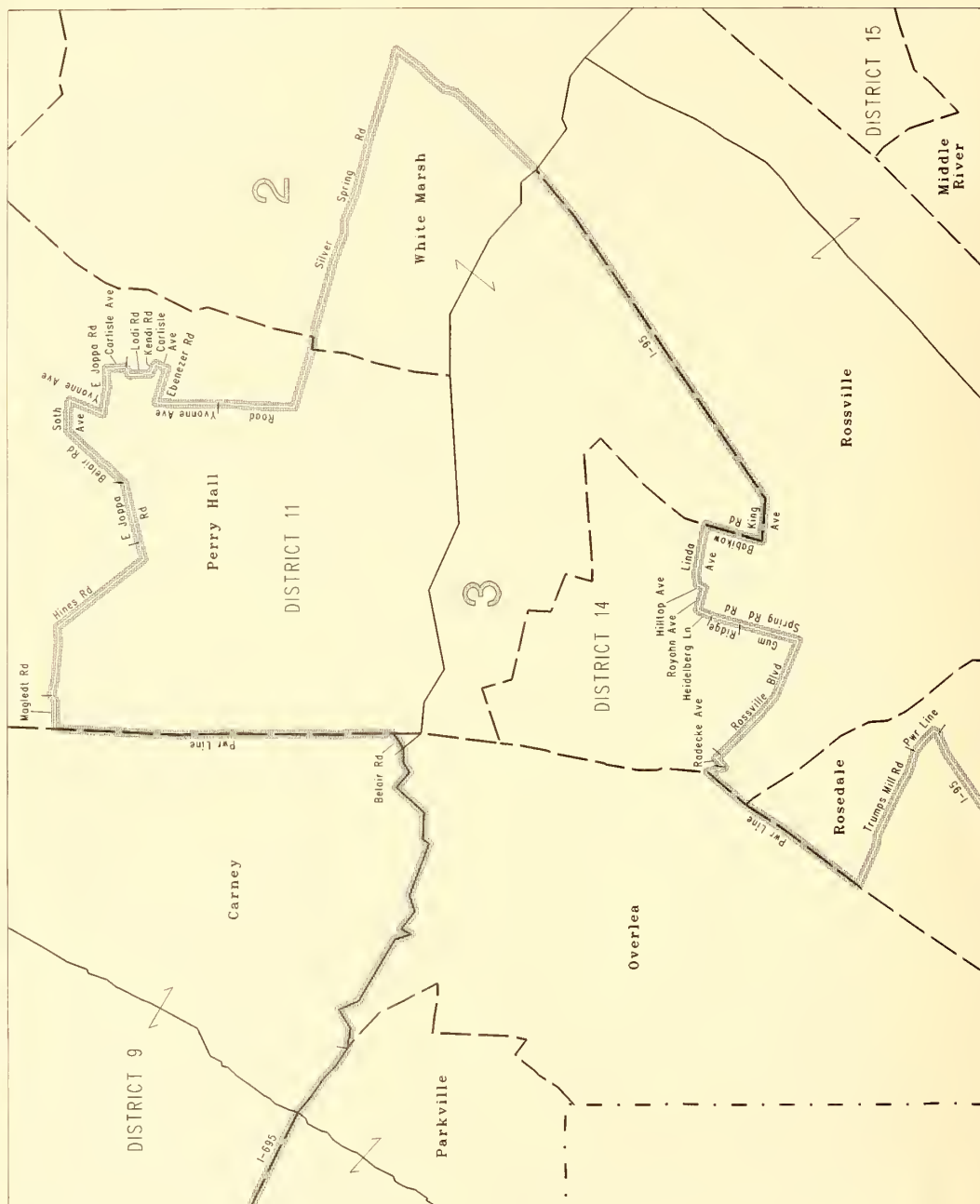


INSET C



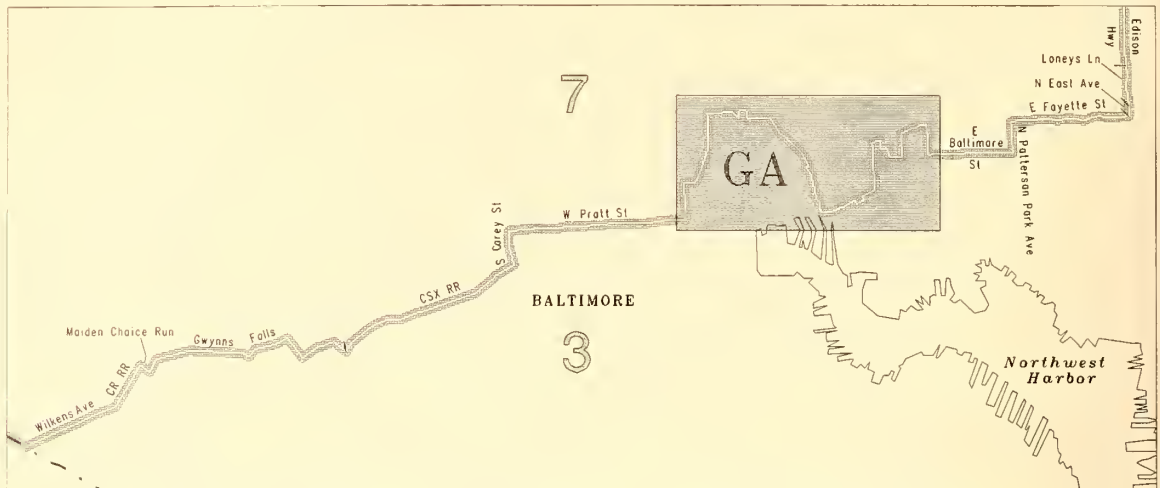








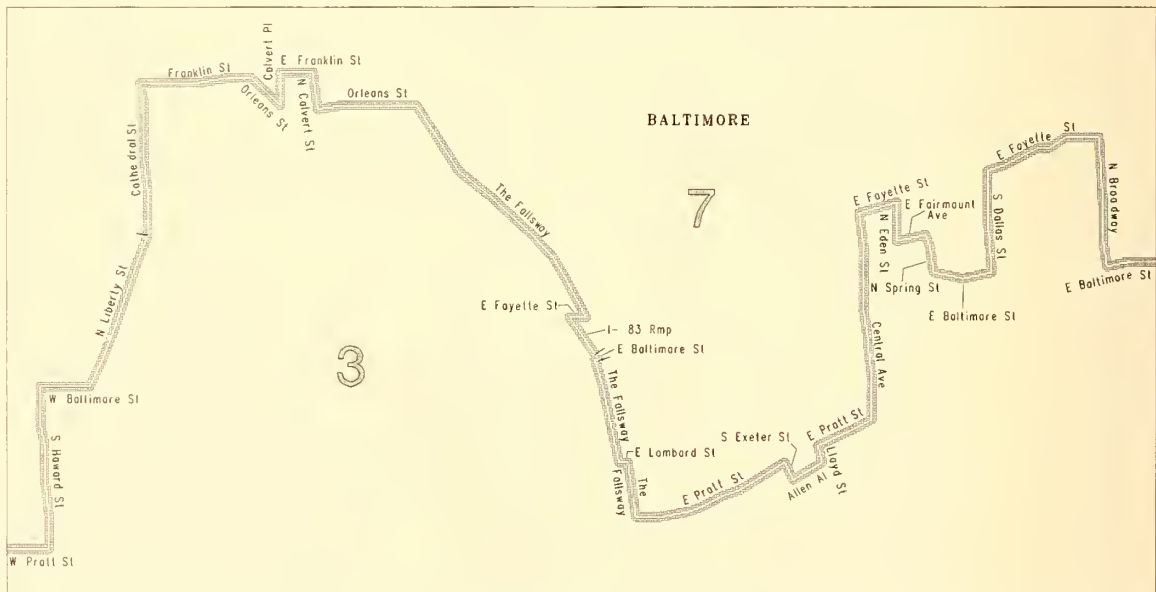
BALTIMORE CITY - INSET G



SCALE  
0 500 1000 1500 2000 Meters  
0 1500 3000 4500 6000 Feet



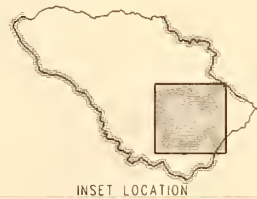
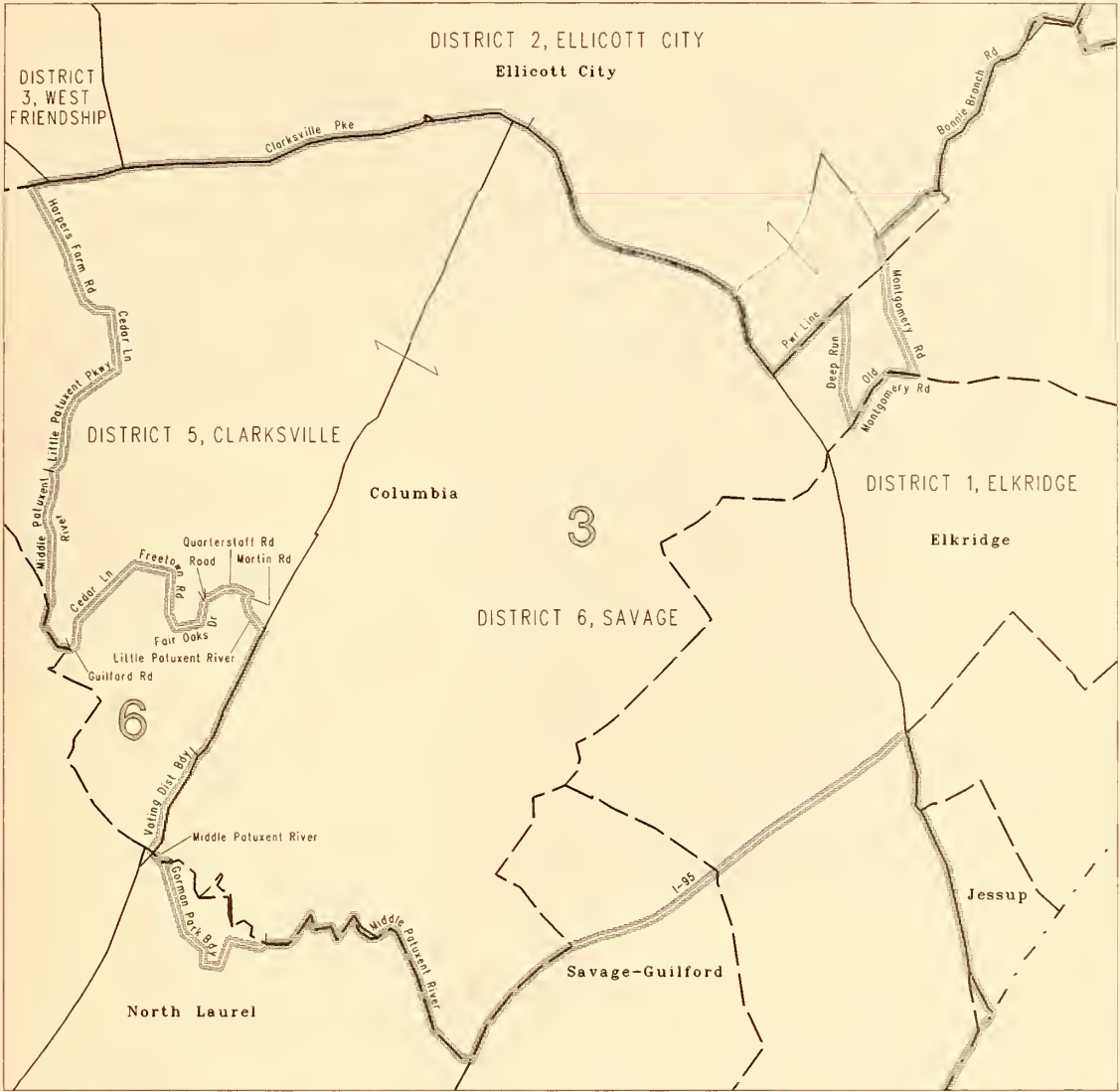
INSET GA



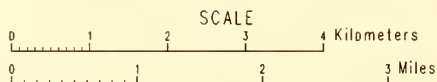
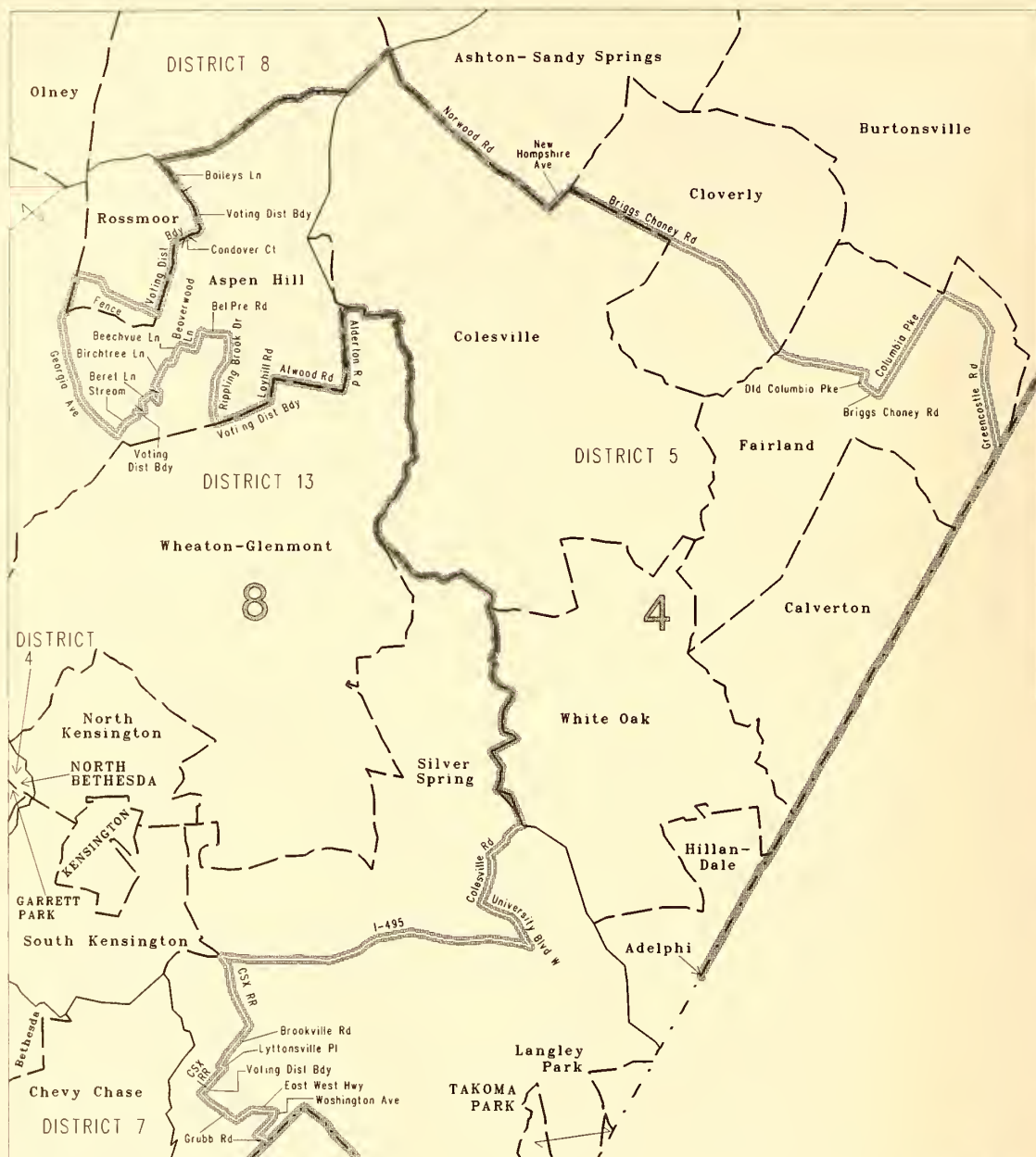
SCALE  
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters  
0 300 600 900 1200 1500 Feet



HOWARD COUNTY (PART)

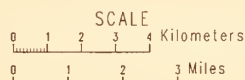
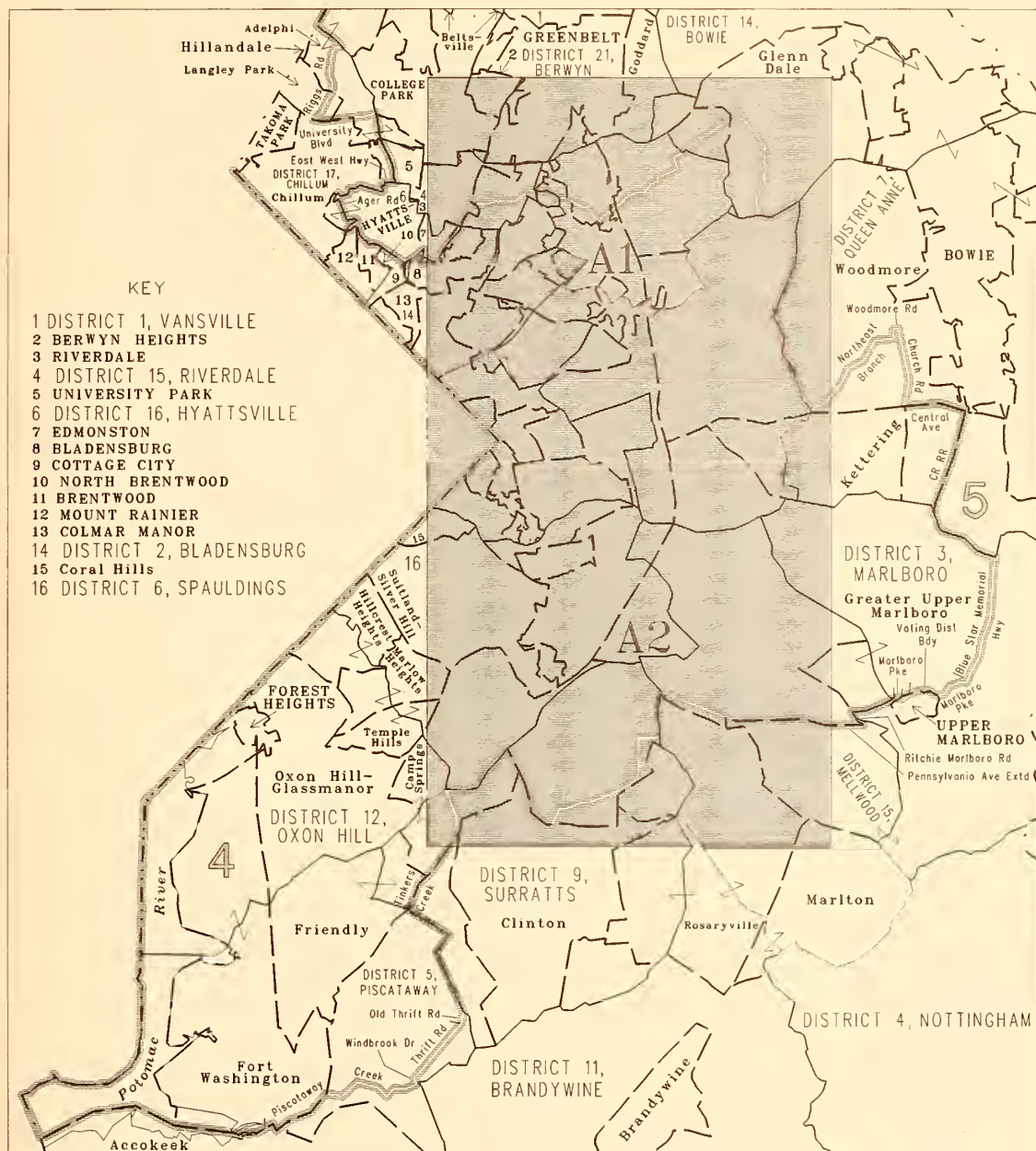


MONTGOMERY COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION

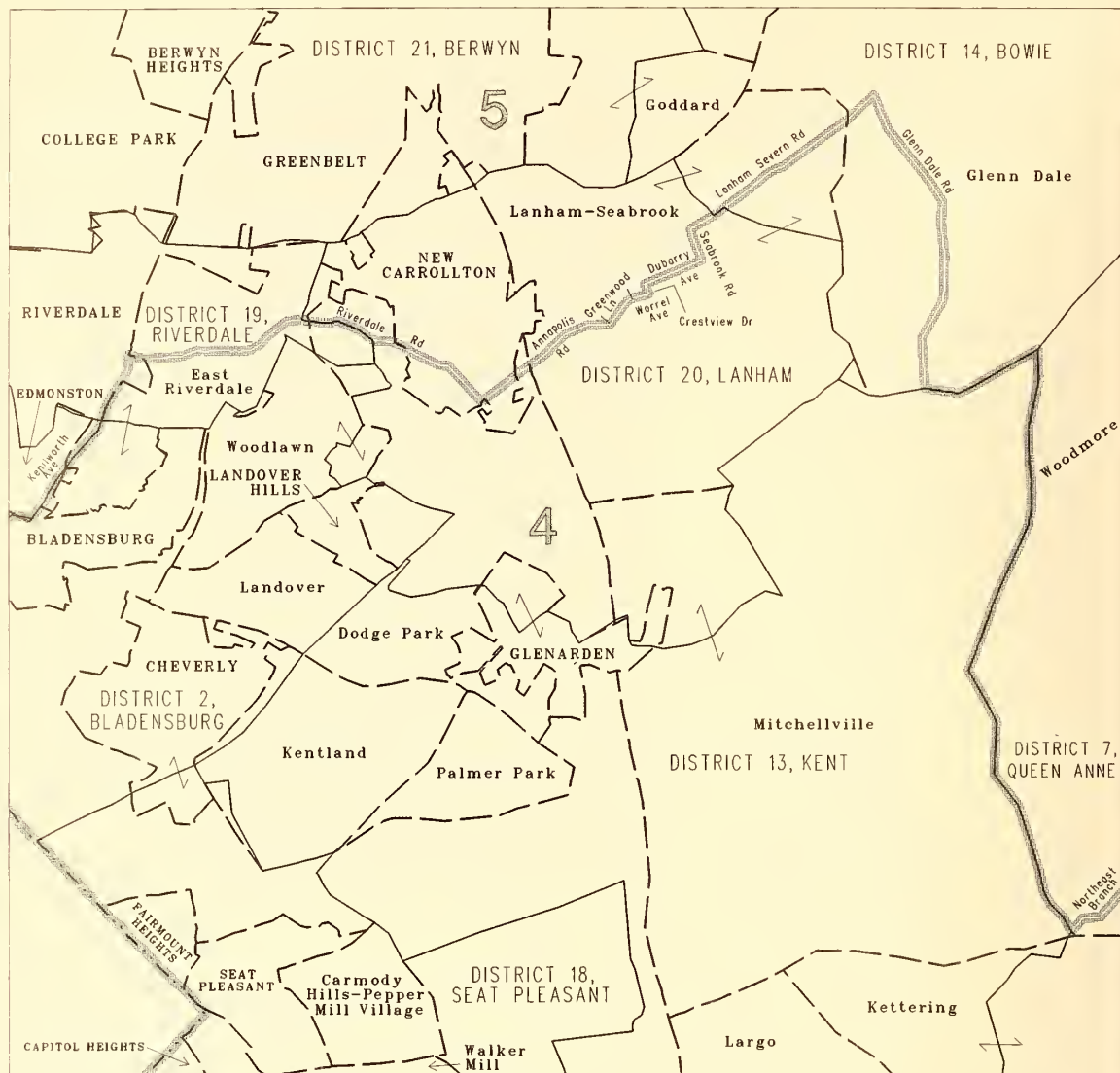
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY (PART)



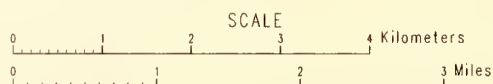
INSET LOCATION

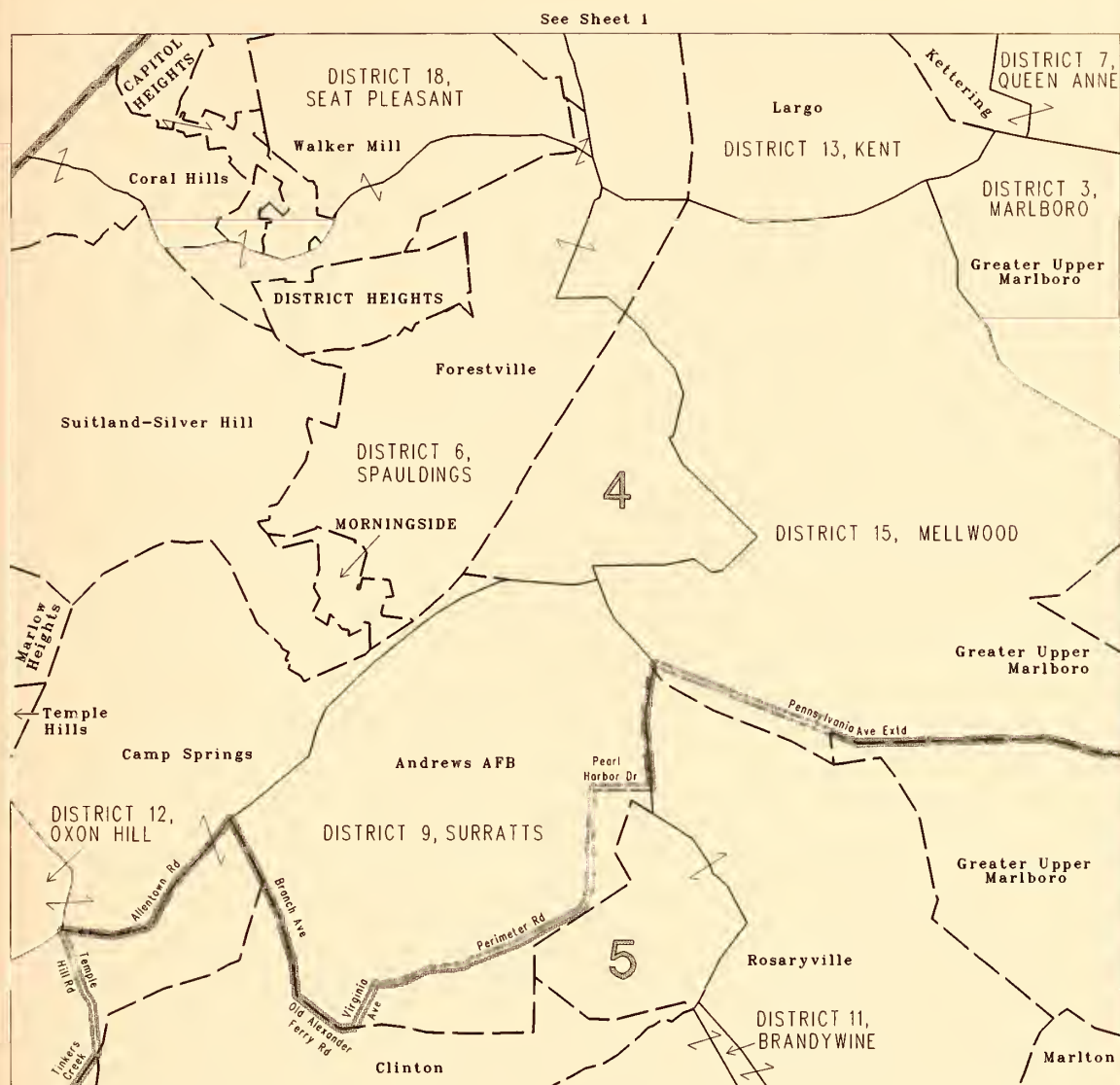


PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY - INSET A - SHEET 1



See Sheet 2













Census REF HA 201 1990  
.A574x CPH-4-(21-24)  
Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing

Census REF HA 201 1990  
.A574x CPH-4-(21-24)  
Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing  
characteristics for ...

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